



ANNALAC ULACH.

ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

ANNALAC SENAT,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431-1131: 1155-1541.

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EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

By

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 387, l. 23, *for forces* *read* moveables.  
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 „ 414, „ 19, „ Κλιοντο— „ Κλοντο—.  
 „ 418, „ 17, „ τάβαιρ ταρ „ τάβαιρτ αρ.  
 „ 428, „ 10, „ αιλι „ αιλιδ.  
 „ 432, „ 3, „ Καταλιμ „ Καταλ ιμ.  
 „ 443, „ 25, „ Gaidhel „ Foreigner.  
 „ 445, n. 6, l. 2, *for timpanist* *read* *timpanists*.  
 „ 453, „ 3, *insert by* — Mandeville *after* de Burgh.  
 „ 456, l. 18, *for Cancobur* *read* Conacobur.  
 „ 458, „ 24, „ Ηισόρ „ Ηισίρ.  
 „ 461, „ 12, „ Foreigner „ Gaidhel.  
 „ 466, „ 25, „ Ηισίρ „ Ηισίρ.  
 „ 479, „ 11, „ pledge of „ prize over (*lit. of*).  
 „ 480, „ 18, „ Οκυτ „ Οκυρ.  
 „ 483, „ 3, „ passed „ reached [his end].  
 „ 485, „ 16, „ dispersing „ despouling.  
 Add Note : Lit. *relative to moveables*; i.e. a defeat in which what  
 the vanquished were driving off fell to the victors.  
 „ 486, l. 9, *for*, mac *read* Mac.  
 „ „ 22, „ Μυντιρ *read* Μυν[n]τιρ.  
 „ 487, „ 8, *dele*, son of.  
 „ 507, „ 14, *for* apple *read* wild apple.  
 „ 508, „ 22, „ Βριαν, mic, *read* Βριαν Mic.  
 „ „ 36, *dele* i om., B.  
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 „ 518. n. 4, l. 2, *for* from *read* form.  
 „ 522, l. 14, „ νο „ νοα.  
 „ „ 25, „ π-π „ π.  
 „ „ 27, „ —Εαραιέ *read* —εαραιέ.  
 „ 525, „ 28, „ him „ them.  
 „ 526, „ 10, „ Κλανν— „ Κλαν—.  
 „ 527, „ 1, *after* slain *insert* and [other] persons were slain.  
 „ 529, „ 15, *for* with *read* by.  
 „ „ 21, „ movement *read* jeopardy.  
 „ 546, „ 3, „ μαρβ „ μαρβ νο.  
 „ 548, „ „ Ταλατιν „ Ταλατun.  
 „ 552, „ 10, „ νο ομαν „ ο νομαν.  
 „ 554, „ 12, „ Βαιλε-ατα-να-ρις *read* βαιλε Ατα-να-ρις.  
 „ 555, „ 16, „ prowess „ championship.  
 „ „ 17, „ benevolence „ prowess.  
 „ 561, „ 16, „ Eerghal „ Ferghal.  
 „ 562, „ 30, „ —υιλε „ —Ναυιλε.  
 „ 564, „ 6, „ μορτσουρ „ μορτσα.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

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OTHERWISE,

ANNALS OF SENAT,

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# ANNALAE ULSTOR.

(A 44d; B 41c)

B 41a

**H**al. Ian. iii. p., l. xxii., Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> Niall h[ll]a h[er]icneča[í]n, pi Ceniuil-Endai, a r[ur]p occ<sup>\*</sup>irup<sup>1</sup> eft.—Dungal h[ll]a Donnčaða, pi Eoganačta Caipil, do tuitim la Murčað, mac m-þriain, cum multip.—Rinniguine h[ll]a Rinniguine, pi domna Mumon, do tuitim la Mael-Sečlann h[ll]a<sup>\*</sup> m-þric.—Ečmarcač, mac Cerneč, aipcinneč Tuin-leč-glaipre, do dul dia ailičri.—Mairdm piā Ruaiðri h[ll]a Ruataca[í]n co n-Clirrčeraič, pop Gill-a-Cript h[ll]a Paelčon 7 pop Uib-čačač.—Mael-nuanciš h[ll]a Pócarpa, pi Deirce[í]rt Eile, do tuitim la Donnčað, mac Þriain.—Muircerpač h[ll]a<sup>b</sup> Tperaič, pi h[ll]a-m-þarce, mortuup<sup>2</sup> eft.—Dubdaleče h[ll]a Cinaeða, aipcinneč Copcarige 7 Robarptač, mac Pern-domnaič, comarpa Coluim-cille, in Domino dorphi-erunt.—Domnall h[ll]a Ruairc do marbað la Domnall, mac Maelnuanciš, pi Pēr-Manač.

\* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin; l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; itl., interlined; t. h. (written by) text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. <sup>1</sup>Occirrūp, B. <sup>2</sup>morūp, B.—<sup>a</sup> mac—son, B. <sup>b</sup> m[ac], but a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[ll]a placed on c. m., B.

1057. <sup>1</sup> [Donnchadh]. — All the MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), have *Murchadh*. To correspond therewith, *son* must be changed into *grandson*; as *Murchadh* was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but *Donchadh* had a sonnamed *Murchadh*. As this was apparently a general engagement, it seems more probable that

the mistake of the transcription took place in the proper name. The *Four Masters* solve the difficulty by omitting this portion of the entry. O'Conor saw nothing that required correction.

<sup>2</sup> Royal-heir.—Literally *royal material* (*regia materies*), signifying heir apparent.

# ANNALS OF ULSTER.

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KALENDS of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, [1057] A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel, fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh]<sup>1</sup>, son of Brian [Boruma], along with many others.—Finnguine Ua Finnguine, royal heir<sup>2</sup> of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Ua<sup>4</sup> Bric.—Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh<sup>5</sup> of Dun-leth-glais, went on his pilgrimage<sup>6</sup>.—A defeat [was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Maelruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barrce, died.—Dubdalethe Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach<sup>7</sup>, son of Ferdomnach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Sechlainn*. *Devotee* (*lit. tonsured*) of (St.) *Sechlann* (or Sechnall), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was Maclechlainn (Melaghlin); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became Malachias and Malachy. See Vol. I., p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua*.—The reading of *B* (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of *A*, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. *C* follows *A*.

<sup>5</sup> *Herenagh*.—For the explanation

of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Went on his pilgrimage*.—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003 [=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

<sup>7</sup> *Robartach*.—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdomnach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., l. 11., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> viii.  
Imbleac-ibair do lofcaid co leir, iter daimliae 7  
cloicthe. — Lulaç, mac Gilla-Comgain, airdriùs Albañ,  
do marbaid la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnchaða, i cat. —  
Mairid Sleibhe-Crot ri a n-Uiapartait, mac Mael-na-  
mbó, for Domna Ternrað, mac Þriðin, i torðair Cairobri  
húa ligðai, aircinnec imleac-ibair, 7 Rísgárdan,  
mac Concoipne, ri Ele et alii multi. — Gallbrat húa  
Cerbaill, ri domna Temrað, mortuus<sup>1</sup> erit. — Colman  
húa hÆriðtair, comarba Comgall; húa flannua,  
aircinnec imleac-ibair, in pace quieuerunt. — Mac-  
Beatæd, mac Finnlaic, airdriùs Albañ, do marbaid  
la Mael-Coluim,<sup>2</sup> mac Donnchaða, i cat. —

[Cal. 1an. vii. p., l. x. viii., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> Cred la Mael-Seclainn húa Motada[1]n i  
n-Oirþerai, co ruc tru cet<sup>a</sup> bo, uel paulo plur 7  
co romarþ Gilla-Muirre Mac Oirþtair, muire  
Clainne-Sinair. — Mael-Seclainn | húa Þru do muðað  
i n-uam la Mael-Seclainn húa Faelain. — Ceð húa  
Tubðai, ri húa-n-Omalgaða, a rur occiðrus<sup>b</sup> erit.  
B 42a Cred la | hÆrðgar Mac Loðlainn co Cenul-Æsgain i  
n-Oal-Ærðe, co tuerat boroma mor 7 da cet<sup>a</sup> duine  
A 45a

A.D. 1058. <sup>a</sup> Mortuus, B. <sup>2</sup> Mael-Seclainn, A. This is erroneous.  
It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. <sup>a</sup> .c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the  
MSS. <sup>b</sup> occiðrus, B.

1058. <sup>1</sup> Both.—Literally between.

<sup>2</sup> Gilla-Comgain.—“Gillie” (servant; employed in the secondary sense of devotee as a proper name) of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scotland (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420). This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose commemoration in the Martyrology

of Tallaght adds another to the instances of the designation *Cele-De*: III. Id. [Oct. Oct. 13]. *Comgani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Leinster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Comgall.—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> Mac-Beathadh.—The sequence of

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1058] 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both<sup>1</sup> stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,<sup>2</sup> arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others,—Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>3</sup>; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,<sup>4</sup> son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1059] 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlaimn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—A foray by Ardgas Mac Lochlainn along with<sup>1</sup> the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespeare) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an. 1070 [=1058]*): *Macfinlaeg* occiditur in Augusto. *Lulag* successit et occiditur in Martio: cui *Moel-Coluim* successit . . . *Macfinlaeg* regnavit annis xvii., ad missam

Sanctae Mariae. *Lulach* a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde *Moelcoluim* regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.

1059. <sup>1</sup> *Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has “[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;” which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.

eter marbaid 7 erśabail.—Caṭai, mac Tigernain, rí Iarntair Con[n]aċt; Congalac hUa Riaccain, ridomna Tempaċ; Duarcan hUa hEšpa[1], rí Luiġne; Gilla-Coem-gin, mac Gilla-Comgaill, ridomna<sup>a</sup> Laiġen, occiri<sup>b</sup> runt.—Gilla-Domangart hUa Conċaille, rí hUa-Nialla[1]n; Muiriedac hUa Flann, ru hUa-Turiptre; Tomaltaċ hUa Mael-Brenainn, muire Sil-Muiriedac, mortui runt.—Domnall Mac Eodora, aircinneč Maiñirtreč [Buieč]; Eoċaiō hUa Cinaeħda, aircinneč Aċċa-truim; Ānerliġ Mac Uisċip, aircinneč Lurca; Conaing hUa Paċċeallat, aircinneč Oromā-leatān [mortui runt].

<sup>a</sup> b. i. f.<sup>a</sup> l. xx. iii., anno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> lx.<sup>c</sup>  
Cocat mor i n-Aħro-Maċċa eter Cumurċaċ hUa  
n-Eroħa[1]n 7 Dubdaleiċi, comarba Patrati, imon<sup>1</sup>  
abdaine.—Cenannur<sup>2</sup> do lopcat do leip, eo n-a  
taimliac.—Leiȝgleann do lopcat do leip, cenmota in  
[v]erataċ.—Domnall Deiřeč, pprim ammara Eprenn 7  
Conn na m-boċċ Cluana-mac-Noiř ad Chrixtum uocati  
runt:

Ta<sup>d</sup> bliadain dec 'n-a tefċat,  
Coic mila cen oen eżbar—

<sup>a</sup> riadomna, but with deletion mark under the first a, B.   <sup>b</sup> occirri, B.

A.D. 1060. <sup>1</sup> mon (i.e., aphæresis of 1), B.   <sup>2</sup> Ceanannur, B.   <sup>a</sup> om., B.  
<sup>b</sup> f. is placed overhead, having been omitted at first, B.   <sup>c</sup> Miċċiġrimo  
ac lx. anno Dominiæ Incarnationis inserted, t. h., B.   <sup>d-d</sup> f. m., t. h.,  
the place of insertion being indicated by marks prefixed, corresponding with  
marks placed on margin opposite the entry, A; om., B.

<sup>2</sup> Either killed or captured.—Literally: [took] 200 persons, between killing and capturing.

<sup>3</sup> Gilla-Domangart.—Derotee of (St.) Domangart, of Rath-Muirbuilg (Murlough), Co. Antrim, brother of St. Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. A gloss in the L. B. copy of the Calendar of Oengus suggests a line containing the name of Domangart as the true reading in the quatrain for March 24 (the feast day), where

the text commemorates St. Mochta of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> Tomaltagh Ua Mael-Brenainn.—The only member of the O'Mulrenin family, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* p. 876), that ever became chief of all the Ui-Mureadhaigh. This is based on the reading of the *Four Masters*, who give, here and elsewhere, *tigherna* (lord) for *muire* (steward). The equation is, of course quite groundless.

captured.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West [1059] of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riacaín, royal heir of Tara; Duarcan Ua hEghrai, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Comhgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,<sup>4</sup> steward of Sil-Muireadaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaíd Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1060.] Bi<sup>a</sup>. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumuscach<sup>1</sup> Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ:

Two years [and] ten ended,<sup>3</sup>  
Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommon chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. <sup>1</sup> *Cumascach*.—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Brec], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

<sup>2</sup> *Conn-na-mbocht*—*Conn of the poor*.—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of *Lebar na*

hUidri (*Book of the Dun [cow]*]), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroit do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

<sup>3</sup> *Ended*.—Lit., *in their excision*. The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.

Þuairi hUa Þorgerið co fuisið,  
Ó neir nobeis, nobusis—  
O tūr domain doigrainz tic  
Co heitrect Domnall Veirič.<sup>d</sup>—

Mael-Ciaran[1]n hUa Roboca[1]n, aircinneč Suirð,  
mortsu[u]f eft.—Muirceartač, mac Gillia-Fhulartaič,<sup>3</sup>  
riðomna na n-Deire, occirur<sup>4</sup> eft.—Mairdum ria  
þeraiþ Þreſ (iðon,<sup>e</sup> ria n-Þairbeis hUa Catufraič<sup>e</sup>)  
þor Þailengasaič (iðon<sup>f</sup> Leočan, mac mic Maela[1]n<sup>f</sup>)  
7 þor Catirppri.—Flannacan hUa Ceallaič, ri Þreſ,  
do éc i n-a ailičre.

B 42b      Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. u., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Muirfeðač | hUa Mael-Coluim, aircinneč Óaire;  
Ciaran, rui-econatō Erenn; Ocan hUa Cormaca[1]n,  
aircinneč Inniři-Cu[m]rcraiš; Tigeernač Daigrečeč,  
comarba Linnen, 7 aro airmčara Erenn; Conaing,  
mac ino abat, foraircinneč Airt[a]-Mača, in peni-  
tentia<sup>1</sup> quieuerunt.—Domnall hUa Maeldoraiš do  
marbaš la Ruaidri hUa Cananna[1]n i cat.—Þairbriš  
hUa Catufraič, ri Þreſ; Cu-Ulaš, mac Conſalaič, ri  
Uaetair-čire, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> mortsu runt.—Niall,  
mac Mail-Seclainn, ri Cilis, mortsuuf<sup>g</sup> eft.—  
A 45b      Sluaſšaš la hUa Concobair co Cenn-córaš,  
| co nobrīr in catraič 7 co ronom in tiprait.—Gleann-  
da-loča<sup>a</sup> do loſcaš do leip.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Gillia ualartaič (f, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. <sup>4</sup> occirur, B.  
e-e l. m., t. h., A. B.    <sup>f</sup> if itl., t. h., A. B.

A.D.1061. <sup>1</sup>penetencia, B. <sup>2</sup>penitentia, B. <sup>3</sup>mortsu, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> om., C.

<sup>4</sup> Ua Forreidh.—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

<sup>5</sup> Come.—Literally, comes. The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (=period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

<sup>6</sup> Ghilla-Fhulartaigh.—Devotee of (St.) Fulartach, who died A.D. 778 (=779), *supra*. The Mart. of Tallaght (L.L., p. 358a) has: *iii. Kal. Ap. Fularta[i]ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the *Ui Bric*.

[1060]

Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> acutely found,  
 According to very established, very decisive rule—  
 From beginning of the evil hoary world come<sup>5</sup>  
 To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh<sup>6</sup> [Ua Bric], royal heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh) upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1061]  
 1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Daire ; Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland ; Ocan Ua Cormacain, herenagh of Inis-Cumscaigh; Tigernach of Bairrce,<sup>1</sup> successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland ; Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha, rested in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>4</sup> was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobair to Cenn-coradh, so that he broke down<sup>5</sup> the city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha was burned entirely.

<sup>7</sup> Died in his pilgrimage.—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. <sup>1</sup> Tigernach of Bairce.—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an. 1065=1043*). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

*Deputy-herenagh*.—Literally, servant-herenagh ; one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

<sup>3</sup> In penance.—Signifying, appa-

rently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

<sup>4</sup> Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair !

<sup>5</sup> Broke down.—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ruairí hUa Bláthbertaigh, ri 1aerthair Connacht, do  
 marbaid la hOeod<sup>1</sup> hUa Conchothaip i cat.—Gilla-Crist  
 hUa Maeldorai, comarba Colaim-cille eter Eriinn  
 7 Ulbain; Maelruanai hUa Daire, primum amhára  
 Tuairce[1]rt Erenn, in Chripto doirmisunt.—Taodh,  
 mac Oeodha hUi Concobair, do marbaid la Clann-  
 Cograig (7<sup>a</sup> la h1aerthair Connacht, per dolum<sup>2</sup>).—Crec  
 la hOerodgar Mac Loélainn i Coicet Connacht, co-  
 tuerat re<sup>b</sup> mile do buaibh, mile imorpo<sup>c</sup> do Óainibh.—  
 Donncuan hUa Maéinen do marbaid do Gilla-  
 Ciargain hUi Maéinen, ri Muigdorin.—Eocaird, mac  
 Neill, mic Eocairdha, ri domna Coicet Erenn 7 Eocaird  
 hUa Laichein, ri Sil-Ouibaire, in penitentia<sup>d</sup> mortui  
 runt.—Ruairí hUa Conchaire, ri domna Fergu-mhuisi,  
 do marbaid do mac Neill hUi Ruairc.

B 42c

[Cal. Ian. iiiii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Tormlaic, in gen Catail, mic Ruairí, in perigrinatione  
 i n-Ulster-Máeá doirmisuit.—Motordan hUa Cele-  
 ca[1]n, tecnap Ulrodha-Máeá, mortuus<sup>1</sup> eit.—Catail  
 hUa Donncaetha, airdri hUa-n-Eeac Mumhan; Cuililis  
 hUa Tairdh, ri Fer-Lí; | Mael-Seélainn hUa Moto-  
 da[1]n, ri domna Uilis, a ruris inimicis (idon,<sup>a</sup> o  
 Cenel-Conaill<sup>b</sup>), occipi runt.—Connmeh mor la Mac  
 Loélainn ó tá Glenn-Suilne ñi ar co h1aerthair Lurgne 7  
 co Muaird Ou-n-Umalgaird, du i tangatus<sup>c</sup> ri Connacht

A.D. 1062. <sup>1</sup> hOeod, B. <sup>2</sup> pene—, B. a-a itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> .ii.,  
 A, B. <sup>c</sup> uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. <sup>1</sup> mortuus, B. <sup>2</sup> —dui, B. a-a itl., t. h., A; i. m., t. h., B.

1062. <sup>1</sup> Both in.—Lit., between.  
 For Gillia-Crist (who succeeded  
 Robartach in 1057) see Reeves,  
*Adamnan*, p. 400.

<sup>2</sup> Fifth.—That is fifth division; Ire-  
 land having been anciently divided  
 into five provinces: Meath, Ulster,

Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.  
 See Vol. 1, p. 386.

<sup>3</sup> Eochaidh.—The *Four Masters* at  
 the present year say he died on  
 Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th  
 fell on Wednesday in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. [1062]  
 Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in<sup>1</sup> Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscrairdh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth<sup>2</sup> of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donncuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn.—Eochaiddh,<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, son of Eochaiddh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,<sup>4</sup> and Eochaiddh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. [1063]  
 Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny<sup>2</sup> [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilibhe<sup>3</sup> westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came

<sup>4</sup> *Fifth of Ireland*.—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence*.

1063. <sup>1</sup> *Cathal*.—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference

to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

<sup>2</sup> *Coigny*.—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it a *hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Conor, *an army*.

<sup>3</sup> *From Glenn-Suilibhe*.—Literally, from [where] is Glenn Suilibhe.

uile i n-a teč, im Cceš hUa Concoſaiр 7 im Ceš, mac mic Neill Uí Ruairc 7 im mac Círt hUí Ruairc.—hUaim Cilla i Ceapra do ſábaile o Chonnaétaib pop muintear Ceša hUí Concoſaiр, in ro mučta rercab ari cet.<sup>b</sup>—Niall, mac Eočaða, airtori Ulað, a ec i n-10 Nouembir, 7 i n-Dáirðain, 7 1° n-očtmach [uac̄at] dec [eptci].<sup>c</sup>—Cínaeš, mac Cíciř, aircinneč Lírmóir-Močutu; Eočað hUa Dalla[1]n, aircinneč Coinneipre,<sup>3</sup> in pace dorpmiepunt.

<sup>A45c|b1r.</sup> <sup>a</sup> Cal. 1an. u. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 1064.<sup>o</sup> Dolgen hUa Sonai, aircinneč Círd-rratā; in Dall hUa Lona[1]n, prim eicer Þer Mumán; Gillá-aprái hUa Maelmíčiš,<sup>1</sup> in penitentia mortui sunt.—Cormac, aircinneč Círd-Bréca[1]n; Eočað hUa Doireid, aircinneč Domnait-moir Muig-1ča, in Domino dorpmiepunt.—Muirceartač hUa Neill, ri Telča-o[1]g, o Uib-Cremtann occiruit eft.—Donncað, mac Bríain, airtori Mumán, (do<sup>b</sup> at̄rigað 7<sup>b</sup>) do ec i Roim i n-a ailičri.—Dubdaleiši (mac<sup>b</sup> Mael-Muire<sup>b</sup>), comarba Rathraic, i Kalain Septimbri in bona penitentia mortuus eft. Mael-1řu,<sup>2</sup> mac Amalgada, do ſábaile na habdaine.—Díarpmait hUa Lopca[1]n, ri domna Laišen, do marbað la Cinel-Eogain i n-Ulltaib.—

<sup>b-b</sup> lx. ap. c., A, B. <sup>c-c</sup> in .xxiii., A, B. <sup>3</sup> Coinneipre, B.

A.D. 1064. <sup>1</sup>Maeil—, B. <sup>2</sup>-1řa, A.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.; <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>4</sup> Into his house.—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

<sup>5</sup> With.—Literally, around.

<sup>6</sup> On the Ides.—The Four Masters say that Niall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov.

13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the old rule in Bede (*De rat. temp. xxii.*) “November in the Ides, 317.” Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

into his house<sup>4</sup> with<sup>5</sup> Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with<sup>5</sup> [1063] Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with<sup>5</sup> the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides<sup>6</sup> of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu ; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1064]Bis 1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha ; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster ; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Brecain ; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cretnainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.<sup>1</sup> Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac

Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (*e.g.* Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennial Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether “the 18th” refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying

of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) “42 or 50” years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada, rex Ulad, obiit Id. Nov.* This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. <sup>1</sup> *In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.

Círroisair Mac Loélainn, rí Cúilis, do ec i Telach-ós et repulsaer eft i n-Cláir-Macca, in maoifolio negum.—Mac Leobelem,<sup>3</sup> rí Bréstan, do marbað la mac Iacoib.—Echmarcaé,<sup>4</sup> rí Gall, do écaib.

Hic<sup>c</sup> eft p̄pimur annur undecimi Cicli magno Parchalip a constituzione mundi; p̄pincipium vero temporii Cicli magno Parchalip ab Incarnatione Domini et habet quatuor Concurrentes bipartitilem et eft recundus annur Indicationis.<sup>e</sup>

Ict. Ian. viii. p., l. xx., Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx<sup>o</sup>. u<sup>o</sup>. Dubtacé Albaicé, p̄pim annicára Erenn i Albann, i n-Cláir-Macca quieuit:

Dubtacé, a duini dñis̄teč, duir,  
Ronbia in rofao dñis̄teč roer,  
Nem̄ fuair in t-anm̄cara, atció,  
Opatir clártana coem.<sup>a</sup>

B 42d Donnchad hUa Matgamna, ri Ulað, do marbað | a  
m-Bennéar a fuir.—Domnall, aircinneč Luixbaird i  
aircinneč Romá, a n-éc.—Ceð hUa Ualxaing do  
<sup>b</sup> Leo belem, A; mac (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead with reference mark, B. <sup>c</sup>Echmarcaé, B.—<sup>d</sup>om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. a-a t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Mausoleum of the kings.*—Called the cemetery of the kings, *supra*, A.D. 934 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

<sup>3</sup> *The son of Llywelyn.*—Called Grufud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D. 1061), and Grifin in the *Annales Cambriæ* (A.D. 1063). In both he is stated to have fallen by the treachery of his own men.

<sup>4</sup> *Echmarcach.*—See Vol. I., p. 591, note 12. According to Marianus Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*, filius *Briain*, de Hibernia atque *Echmarcach*, rex innaren (possibly,

in Manenn, of Manaun), viri inter suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes obierunt (1087=1065).

<sup>5</sup> *Eleventh.*—This Cycle has been discussed in the Introduction.

<sup>6</sup> *Third.*—The second so-called Dionysian Great Cycle commenced A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Four.*—The reading in A is *iii.* *Concurrentes.* The scribe, namely, not understanding the text, mistook the two first letters of *iii.* for *u.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives *Kal. 4* as the lection of C: meaning that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was [1064] buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.<sup>2</sup>—The son of Llywelyn,<sup>3</sup> king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach<sup>4</sup>, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

This is the first year of the eleventh<sup>5</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third<sup>6</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four<sup>7</sup> bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1065] 1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha:

Dubthach,<sup>1</sup> person righteous, dour,  
For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,  
Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

Donnchadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed<sup>2</sup> in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death<sup>3</sup> [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghairg took the kingship of

day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal.*) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

*Bissextile* also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. <sup>1</sup> *Dubhtach*—His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Admannan*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am

unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th[s]ir*, continued, constant. O'Donovan renders it: “[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.” His text is: *ar a thir clár tana coemh* (p. 886–7).

<sup>2</sup> Was killed.—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo Bennchuir, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

<sup>3</sup> Their death.—O'Conor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking *a n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

ſtabail nige Ceneoil-EOgairn.—Brotuir, nam a Comgall, qui occidit regem i m-Bennchor, do marbað la rið Dal-n-Ograire.—Mac Tairð hui Ceallaig, ri hua-Maine 7 hua Blatibertair, ri Larraig Con[n]act, occiri fuit la hceð hua Conchobair.—Domnall hua Loingsigh, ri Dal-n-Ograire 7 Muirceartaech hua Mael-fabail, ri Cairee-Bracair, do marbað o hui-b-Mein Menna-Tipe.—Leocan, mac Larðnen, ri Gaileng, do marbað la Conchobur hua Mael-Seclainn.—Ecmileð hua Uiteir, ri Ua-n-Eca, do marbað do Cheniel-EOgairn.<sup>1</sup>

(No<sup>b</sup> sumat ap in Kallainn ri bud coir Domnach, mac Bruiain boiuia, do beð, secundum alium librum; qui tamen uidetur mori anno ppterito, secundum hunc librum.<sup>b)</sup>)

A 45d  
Kal. Ian. 1. p., l. 1., Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
Ceð hua Ruairc, ri hua-m-Bruiuin,<sup>1</sup> mortuus erat  
r̄tatim iap n-oream regine Patricie.—Ceallaech, mac  
Muirceartaig hui Ceallaig; Gilla-Brat, ri hua-  
m-Bruiuin; Mac Sena[1]n, ri Gaileng; Gilla-Moninne,  
mac Ceða mic ui Ualzair, | occiri fuit.—Cnofer

A.D. 1065. <sup>1</sup>Chenel, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1066. <sup>1</sup>m-Bruiuin, A. <sup>2</sup>—taf, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Enemy of [St.] Comgall.*—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall Ua Loingsigh.*—Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaeg Cluana eius occisus—slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluain-eois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *verno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

<sup>6</sup> *Another book.*—This other book is probably the Annals of Boyle, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [=1065].

1066.—<sup>1</sup> *Shrine of Patrick.*—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Moninne.*—*Devotee of (St.) Moninne (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry.* Her obit is given *supra*,

Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,<sup>4</sup> who [1065] slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>5</sup> king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain.

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book<sup>6</sup>. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1066] 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh ; Gillia-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga ; Gillia-Moninne,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so<sup>3</sup> that it impedes the rivers.—The successor

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Moninne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca . . . . quae Moninne, Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninre sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): “filib alba rathroisc aicce, ar cotisssed a erlabra dō. Ocus issed toesech ro-labair don: *Nin, Nin.* Unde dice-

batur *Moninne*. Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fihled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin.* Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet.” He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns*.

<sup>3</sup>So, etc.—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mor i n-Eriinn uile, ut p̄ebellet<sup>3</sup> pluminib⁹.—Comarba Taire (idon,<sup>b</sup> Donncaid h̄ua Tuimein<sup>b</sup>) ⁊ Cinaed, mac mic Oðorntaic, ri Conaille, in penitencia<sup>4</sup> mortui sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iiiii.<sup>o</sup> Scolairi, mac Innpaetairg, aircinneē Muc[ŷ]nom⁹; Cipr-cinneē Tuin-lē-glairg<sup>a</sup>; Ceð, mac mic Ualgaireg, sunne h̄ua-n-Tuibinnrečt; Ec̄tigern, mac Flann Main-irtrœc, idon, aircinneē Mainirtrœc, in pace dormiterunt. —Sloigeð la Tairr̄delbač h̄ua m-þriam co Loč Cime, co nomarbað d'on τ-þluagad h̄ua Concobuir, ri Ciaraide-Liačra.—Ceall-dara co n-a tempall do loycas. —Ceð h̄ua Concobuir (idon,<sup>a</sup> Ceð in ga bearnat<sup>a</sup>), airtorið Coicir Connac̄t, luam gaircið Leit̄i Cuinn, do marbað la Connacne i cat̄, i torcraðar ilē (7<sup>a</sup> Ceð h̄ua Concenaind, ri h̄ua-n-Diarmatā, et alii multi cum eis<sup>a</sup>), idon, le h̄ceð, mac Cipr uallairg h̄ui Ruairc, a cat̄ Thuplairg-Cednac̄t:

Secht m-bláðna þefcat, ni fuall,  
Ocup mle, mor in buaird,  
O geim Crift, ni foel in rmaet,  
Co torcrair Ceð, ri Connac̄t.<sup>b</sup>

B 43a b1r<sup>a</sup> | Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> viii.<sup>o</sup> Domnall h̄ua Cat̄urairg, aircinneē Tuin; Colman h̄ua<sup>a</sup> Cričaf[1]n, þerleisinn Arda-Mača<sup>a</sup>; Mac in Decanairg<sup>3</sup>, comarba Comgall; Cinaed<sup>b</sup>, comarba Coemšin, ac Chriptum misgrauierunt.<sup>b</sup>—Mael-1ru, comarba Þatrac̄t,

<sup>a</sup> nebellat, A, B; but a was underdotted and e placed overhead, B.

<sup>4</sup> penetenti, B.—b-b itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. <sup>1</sup>—glairg, B.—a-a itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Secht and þefcat are respectively .u11. and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> Repeated by oversight, B. <sup>2</sup> Cipr-mača, A. <sup>3</sup> Ceccananaig, B. a om., B. b-b om., A.

1067. <sup>1</sup> Flann.—Lector of Monas-

<sup>2</sup> Half of Conn.—“Id est, the terboice, who died in 1056, supra.”

north half of Ireland,” C.

[of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, [1066] Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1067] 1067. Scolaighi, son of Innachtach, herenagh of Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grandson of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Ectigern, son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh “of the gapped spear”), arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the championship of the Half of Conn,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the Conmacni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua Concaind, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc the haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich :

Seven years [and] sixty, not trifling,  
And a thousand, great the triumph,  
From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,  
Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1860 Bis]. 1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun; Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>1</sup>; Cinaedh, successor of [St.] Coemghen,<sup>2</sup> departed to Christ.—Mael-Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.] Comgall.—Namely, abbot of Bangor, co. Down. The entry in the Four Masters states that he was also suc-

cessor of St. Mocholmog; that is, bishop of Dromore.

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Coemghen.—That is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

for cuiuslibet Mumani cetera pescit, eo tunc et lançus auerterit,  
etenim pcepit et eorum parta.—Murcas huius breviarii,  
pseudonyma Mumani, do mærbað la Fíru Tebca.<sup>4</sup>—Plair-  
beptač huius peregrinil, si Telca-ó[is]cc, do sūin do  
Chenul-m-Binnis.<sup>5</sup>—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Mael-  
Seclainn (idem,<sup>c</sup> Domnall na m-bocht<sup>e</sup>), si Cilis, do  
mærbað (idem<sup>d</sup>, mariom Sičebe<sup>d</sup>) d'Ceð huius Mael-  
Seclainn, idem, et deperbreatatip.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., l. iii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Cobcač, pascunt Cille-dara, in Christo quieteunt.—Ond-  
da-lečslar et Cerd-rrata et Lirca et Sord<sup>1</sup> Coluim-cille  
ab igne dir[r]ipata[e] runt.—huius Ceða, si huius-piacræc  
Cerd-a-rrata; Ceð, mac Dubcaill, pescant Cluana-  
piacna; Plannacan, mac Ceða, pugnacrinneč Cerd-  
Mæca, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> mortui runt.

A 46a | [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
Catuprac, mac Caippri, apicinneč Munçapte,<sup>1</sup> do ec.—  
Murcas, mac Diapmatra, si Laisen et Gall, do ec et  
pervulpius erit in n-Clit-cliat.—huius heocarthen, si Dal-  
n-Ceradhe, occipulip erit a rurif.—Peregral huius Laisnen,  
apicinneč [ph]očna, do ec.—Gilla-Patrac huius Mael-  
cočaiš peregrinat morte immaturata.—Cobbaf 1a, idem, mac  
<sup>4</sup>—čba B. <sup>5</sup>Cineb-O—, B. c-c itl., t. h., A, B. d-d itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.  
A.D. 1069. <sup>1</sup>Sord, B. <sup>2</sup>penitentia, A.  
A.D. 1070. <sup>1</sup>—ce, B.

<sup>3</sup> Both cess and donations.—Literally, between scruple and offerings. That the *Scripal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [*lege—ium*] scriptula? Dicite mihi et reddam

vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wasserschleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendländische Kirche*, p. 141): duodecim discipuli [*lege scripuli*] usque viginti.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contribu-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [1068]Bis. [amount], both cess and donations<sup>3</sup>.—Murchadh Ua Briain,<sup>4</sup> royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall “of the poor”), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1069] 1069. Cobthach, priest of Cell-dara,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1070] 1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,<sup>2</sup> king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died<sup>3</sup> and was buried in Ath-cliath.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely,

butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchad Ua Briain*.—*Murchad, sciathgerr, oa Briaen* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090=1068).

1069. <sup>1</sup> *Priest of Cell-dara*.—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Deputy-herenagh*.—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. <sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*.—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was successor of Deacon Nesson; that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait*.—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—The Four Masters say his death took place “precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter.” But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

mic bætten, do marbað do mac in ð abad hūa Mael-dorair. — Caetbafrir hūa Mael-choðair do marbað do mac hūi<sup>a</sup> in dírge trua meabail. — Muirceartac hūa Longrið decollatus erit a rui. — Eilill hūa hCipretið, comarba Ciaran[1]n, quieuit. — Mac Gorma[1]n, repleiðin Cenannra 7 rui ecna Erenn [quieuit]. — Termonn Dabeo[1]c<sup>2</sup> d'arðain<sup>3</sup> do Ruaidri hūa Cananna[1]n et invidicauit Dominius et Dabeocc ante plenum annum.

B 43b | Gluniairn, mac Dairmata, do marbað do Tuatib Luiðne la taeb cpeice allatxið. — Ri Tebta 7 ri Caippri occiri<sup>b</sup> ruit. — Mael-Briðte, mac Caetvaris mic in ð abad, foraircinec Cerd[α]-Mača, occiupit erit.

¶ Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. ii., Ann. Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1.<sup>o</sup> Ri Ulað, idon, Ua<sup>1</sup> Plat̄rai,<sup>1</sup> do aetruigðað la hūa Mael-ruanais 7 la hūltu; aet̄ romarbað in t-ua Mael-ru[α]nais riu po cetoir in bello la Domnileiðe hūa n-EOČaða. — Gillia-Cript hūa Cločoca[1]n, repleiðin Cerd-a-Mača,<sup>2</sup> in Chripto quieuit. — Ceall-dara 7 Glennida-loča 7 Cluain-dolca[1]n cpermat[α]e ruit.

bif.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Cal. Ian. i. p., l. iii., Ann. Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-Muire hūa Muirigða[1]n, aiþcinec Turðniða,<sup>2</sup>  
quieuit. — Gillia-Cript hūa Longa[1]n, mær Mumhan,  
do ec. — Oubdil, comarba Briðte, in Chripto quieuit.  
— Dairmata, mac Mael-na-mbo, ri lantgen 7 Gall, do

A.D. 1070. <sup>2</sup>-óð, B. <sup>3</sup> do arðam, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b</sup> occiupi, B.

A.D. 1071. <sup>1-1</sup> hūa Plat̄ri, A. <sup>2</sup> Cerd-, A.

A.D. 1072. <sup>1</sup> om., B. <sup>2</sup> Turðniða, B.

1069]) has: “*Murchad, oa Mael-nambo, oa Brian*, obiit verno tempore. Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, [and] descendant of Brian [Boruma] died in spring time.” Note the double use of *oa* (*grandson* and *descendant*). Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-mbo and great grandson of Brian, whose grand-daughter was Diarmait’s wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

<sup>2</sup> Son of the abbot.—See Adamnan, p. 402, note b.

<sup>3</sup> Ciaran.—That is, the founder of Clonmacnoise. According to the obit in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> Eminent learned man.—Literally, sage of wisdom. The Annals of Innisfallen state that Mac Gormain was also lector of Clonmacnoise.

the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the abbot<sup>2</sup> Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaiddh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery.—Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,<sup>3</sup> rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man<sup>4</sup> of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged<sup>5</sup> before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,<sup>6</sup> was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray<sup>7</sup> [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1071] 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,<sup>1</sup> was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Cell-dara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1072]Bis. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died.—Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare],

<sup>5</sup> Avenged.—*Vindicavit*; the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmait*.—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foray*.—*Creich* in the original, which O'Conor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia*.

1071. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Flathrai*.—His proper

name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra*. This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Maelruanaigh*.—There is a Lochlaid Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra*.

tauim i caēt (caēt<sup>a</sup> Oðða<sup>a</sup>) la Conchobur hūa Mael-Seclainn, la rið Tempaē 7 ár Gall 7 Laiȝen imē (iðon,<sup>b</sup> i Mairst 7<sup>1</sup> rept<sup>c</sup> 1ð Febrar<sup>b</sup>).—Cu-Uladh hūa Flathrai 7 Mac Crris, ri hūa-Gobla, do marbað la Dercerpt m-þreȝ.—hūa Þocarta, ri Eile, do marbað la hūa m-þriain.—Ruair̄du hūa Cananna[1]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbað la hūa Maeloðrað (iðon,<sup>b</sup> Oen-ȝur.<sup>b</sup>)—Þrainge do dul i n-Albain, co tuigat mac rið Alban leo i n-eitriƿeȝt.

A 46b | Kcal Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x. iiiii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> Bebin, ingen Þriain, in perigrinatione i n-Crrt-Maċċa mortua erit.—Concoðar hūa Mael-Seclainn, ri Tem̄raē, do marbað do mac Flaind hūi Mael-Seclainn dār aiƿteč bačlu 1ru, baculo preſente.—Omnall, mac mic Ualzairȝ, toireč hūa-n-Duiðinrað; Cuċalle hūa Pinn, ri Þep-Roir; Cormac hūa Cloðaȝa[1]n, moej Mumon, in penitentia<sup>b</sup> mortui fūnt.—Sloȝað la Tarri-delbaē illeit̄ Cuinn, co n-deprna cpeic n-ðiaiƿmīðe ƿor ȝailengarib 7 | co ƿomarb Maelmorr̄a hūa Caċuraiȝ, ri Þreȝ.—Sitriuc, mac Amlaim 7 da hūa m-þriain do marbað i Manainn.

B 43c

<sup>a</sup> a.l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B.    <sup>b</sup> b. itl., t. h., A, B; om., B.    <sup>c</sup> .iii., A, B.  
A.D. 1073. <sup>a</sup> .iii., B. Incorrectly.    <sup>b</sup> Penitencia, A.

1072. <sup>1</sup> Tuesday.—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmaid*, rex *Lagen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occissus (A.D. 1094=1072).

<sup>2</sup> Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai.—Cú-Ulad oa Flathrae, feria sexta, iiiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

<sup>3</sup> The Franks.—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a

subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. <sup>1</sup> Bebin ny [=ingen (daughter), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh," C.

<sup>2</sup> Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn.—Conchobar oa Mael-Sechnaell, rex Mid̄, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of [1072] Bis. Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai<sup>2</sup> and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks<sup>3</sup> went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1073] 1073. Bebinn,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>2</sup> king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,<sup>3</sup> in presence of the Staff.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off<sup>4</sup> countless spoil from<sup>5</sup> the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann.

<sup>2</sup> *Staff of Jesus*.—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

<sup>3</sup> *In presence of the Staff*.—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine

Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobhar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

<sup>4</sup> *Carried off*.—Literally, *committed*.

<sup>5</sup> *From*.—Literally, upon

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xxix., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
mac Mael-Brenainn (idem,<sup>a</sup> Diafrmat<sup>a</sup>), comarbha  
Brenainn; plaičem hua Caro[1]e aircinneč Roif-epe;  
Dunan, ardeprcop Gall; Cormac hua Maelruin, rui  
int ecnai 7 i<sup>1</sup> crabat, riam uitam feliciter finierunt.  
—Maelmorda,<sup>b</sup> comarbha Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cu-  
caince hua Ceallair,<sup>c</sup> comarbha Muru, quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Cer-  
Macha do loicad Dia-Mairt iar m-Belltaine, co n-a  
miliš templais 7 cloccais, eteř Rait 7 Truan.—Cum-  
urcač hua hErodu[1]n,<sup>d</sup> cenn bocht Eppenn, port peniten-  
tiām<sup>e</sup> optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall hua  
Mataða[1]n,<sup>f</sup> riðomna Ailie, occipit erit a ruiř.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. x., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Sop-  
rāi,<sup>g</sup> mac<sup>h</sup> Amhlaim, mic Ragnall,<sup>a</sup> ri Ača-cliat;  
Cinaeč hua Conbeat<sup>h</sup>, torriueč Ceniu[1]l-Binni,<sup>i</sup> moritui  
runut.—Složat la Tarphdelbač 7 la leč Moša illeit  
Cuinn, co torphactur co hAč-þirdeat, co tarphat  
Aipšialla maiðm<sup>j</sup> Arda-monann<sup>k</sup> pop Murceptač

A.D. 1074. <sup>1</sup>In (*of the*), B. <sup>2</sup>hEroða[1]n, B. <sup>3</sup>penitentiam, B.  
<sup>4</sup>Mataða[1]n, B. <sup>a-a</sup>itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup>r. m., t. h., A. The omission of  
the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist.  
Ceallair,<sup>c</sup> with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges.  
The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. <sup>1</sup>Occipit, B. <sup>a-a</sup>Mac Amhlaim—son of Amhlaim—in text,  
with no mac Ragnall—or, son of Ragnall—itl., t. h., A; mac mic  
Ragnall—son of the son (grandson) of Ragnall—in text, B. This last is  
likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals of  
Innisfallen. Amhlaim is mentioned at 1073, *supra*; Ragnall was slain in  
the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra*. Herby is removed the “uncertainty”  
(arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*,  
p. 290) to omit Godfrey’s name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). <sup>b-b</sup>r. m.  
t. h., A; text, B.

1074. <sup>1</sup>Successor of [St.] Brenainn.—That is, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfert,  
co. Kerry.

<sup>2</sup>Herenagh.—He is called abbot in the Annals of Innisfallen.

<sup>3</sup>Successor of [St.] Ailbe.—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup>Successor of [St.] Muru.—Abbot of Fahan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup>Both Close and Third.—(Literally, between Close and Third.) That is, the

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1074] 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn<sup>1</sup>; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace.—Cucarrce Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,<sup>4</sup> rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.<sup>5</sup>—Cumuseach Ua hEroduin,<sup>6</sup> head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1075] 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Raghnall, king of Ath-cliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh<sup>1</sup> into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hEroduin*.—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. <sup>1</sup> *Half of Mogh*.—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

<sup>2</sup>*Nights*.—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the *νυχθήμερον*, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night, fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii.). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the *Senchas Mor* (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

hūa m-Óriain, tu i torcphatup ile.—Domnach hūa Cannannac[1]n, ri [Ceniuil-]Conaill, occirur<sup>1</sup> eft.—Domnall, mac Murcādha, ri Cēta-cliat̄, do ec do galur t̄ri n-oir̄ce.—Domnall hūa Caindelba[1]n do marbað do Alipgial-lairb.

bif.<sup>a</sup> Kal. Ian. vi. f., l. xx. i., Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Saipbeir̄t hūa Innrechteis, ri hūa-Meit̄, o Þeraiß  
 Miðe; Gillia-Chript hūa | Tuiþðara, ri Þer-Manaç, i  
 n-Oaim-imiñ la Þiru-Manaç, occir̄i runt.—Domnall  
 hūa Criéac[1]n, ri hūa-Þiaçraç Arða-rrata, 7 ap̄ imē  
 do marbað d'Uib-Tuirt̄ri 7 do Ceniuil-m-Óinnis  
 Glinni.—Murcādha, mac Þlann hūi Mael-Seclainn, ri  
 Tempaç f̄ri pe t̄ri n-oir̄ci, do marbað i cloicceñiç  
 Cenjann r̄a do mac mic Maela[1]n, ri Saileng.—Sloiged̄  
 la Tairrdealbaç i Connactu, co tainic<sup>1</sup> ri Connact i n-a  
 teç, idon, Ruair̄i hūa Concobair.—Mair̄om belat ri a  
 n-Óeð hūa Mael-Seclainn 7 ri a Þeraiß Muñsi-1̄ta  
 r̄op Cianmact[α], co r̄olað a n-deргáar.—Cele, mac Don-  
 naca[1]n, cenn cr̄abat̄ Erienn, in Chripto quieuit.—  
 Sormlait̄, in gen u i phocarta,<sup>2</sup> ben<sup>3</sup> Tairrdealbais hūi  
 Óriain, do ec.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ii., Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> viii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Sloiged̄ la Tairrdealbaç hūa m-Óriain i n-hūib-Ceinn-  
 relais, gurpocuibriç mac Domnall pem̄air, idon, ri  
 hūa-Ceinnrelais.—Mac mic Maela[1]n, idon<sup>1</sup>, ri Saileng,  
 do marbað la Mael-Seclainn, la riç Tempaç.—hūa  
 Loingris, ri Dal-Óraiðe, a r̄ut̄ occir̄ur eft.—Murcād-

A.D. 1076. <sup>1</sup> tainic, A. <sup>2</sup> ócapta (f̄ om., not being pronounced), B.  
<sup>3</sup> bean, B.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1077. <sup>1</sup> om., A.

1076. <sup>1</sup> Nights.—See note 2 under the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> Grandson of Maelan.—Tigerach says (A.D. 1076) his name was Amlaim. The patronymic was Ua Leochain.

<sup>3</sup> Stark slaughter.—Literally, red slaughter.

<sup>4</sup> Cele.—Bishop of Leinster (Kildare), according to the Four Masters. They add that he died [probably, as pilgrim] in Glendalough.

<sup>5</sup> Died.—In Killaloe (Annals of Innisfallen).

fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of Ath-cliath, died of an illness of three nights.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1076] Bis. 1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain.—Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, —and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara for the space of three nights,<sup>1</sup> was killed in the steeple of Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,<sup>2</sup> king of Gailenga.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter<sup>3</sup> of them was inflicted.—Cele,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnacan, head of the piety of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Focarta[King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1077] 1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinselaigh.—The grandson of Maelan,<sup>1</sup> namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was

1077. <sup>1</sup> Grandson of Maelan.—Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals agree in placing the slaying of Mur-chad's slayer at 1076. The former

adds that it took place immediately after the assassination; the latter, before the end of two months.

hūa Mael-Sečlann do mārbað o Þepairis Tebča.—Mārtm Māile-þerði ror Þepu-Manað ria Cenel-Eogain Telča-o[1]g,<sup>2</sup> dū i torcraður<sup>3</sup> ilē.—Colcu hūa Eroða[1]n,<sup>4</sup> cenn boðt Círpde-Maða, iñ pace quieuit.—Cillbe, inȝen iñd abad, ben<sup>5</sup> riȝ Círpðer ȝ comarba Moninne ȝ Gilla-Patraic, ri Caiƿpri-hūa-Ciarpðai, iñ penitentia mortui runt.—hūa Celeca[1]n, riðomna Círpðer<sup>6</sup> ȝ Ruarc hūa Caðurðaȝ, occipi runt.

Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xiii., Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iiiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Lórcan, hūa Þriðain, do ecas. —Leðlobur<sup>a</sup> hūa Læðsg-  
nen, iðon,<sup>1</sup> airtori Círgiall,<sup>2</sup> do mārbað la Ruaðri  
hūa Ruaðaca[1]n.—Concobær hūa Þriðain, ri Telča-  
ó[1]c ȝ riðamna Þrenn, do mārbað (ið<sup>b</sup> eft, cum ria  
uxore<sup>b</sup>) do Cenel-Binnis Glinni.—Duberá, inȝen  
Círialgaða, comarba Patraic, ben riȝ Círpðer, do ecas. —  
Domnall, mac mic Tigeðnain, ri Connacne; Catál,  
mac Domnail, ri Ceniuil<sup>c</sup>-Ennai, o Ceniuil<sup>c</sup>-Eogain nu  
hlinnri (iðon,<sup>b</sup> im matdum Muigí-leine<sup>d</sup>); Concubur  
hūa Donnæða, riðomna Caiƿil, occipi runt.—Mārtm  
ror Ailb-Cremtann ria Þepairis Þepnuusis ȝ Sleib-  
[f]luait, i torcái ȝoll-clapað et alii multi.<sup>e</sup> Ar  
ror Conallis ria n-Ailb-Meit, i torcái mac hli  
Þreodða[1]n<sup>f</sup>, ri Connille.

<sup>2</sup> Telča-oc, B. <sup>3</sup>-ðær, B. <sup>4</sup> Þru—, B. <sup>5</sup> bean, A. <sup>6</sup>-ðeap, A.  
A.D. 1078. <sup>1</sup> om., A. <sup>2</sup> Círgialla, A. B. <sup>3</sup> Cenel, B. <sup>4</sup> Maigí-Leane,  
B. <sup>5</sup> multi, B. <sup>6</sup> Therodðan, B.—a airtori Círgiall in Leðlobur—  
arclking of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h.,  
A; r. m., t. h., B.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of the abbot.—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Ailbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does

not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mail-derg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,<sup>2</sup> wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance.—Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruaire Ua Cadusaigh were slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1077] 1078. Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.<sup>1</sup>—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died.—Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmacni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]uat,<sup>2</sup> wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille.

three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hEruoind, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. <sup>1</sup> *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.*—How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship

in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliab-[F]uat.*—*Mount [F]uat.*—The infected *f* (*fh*) was omitted in pronunciation.—“Slevfuaid,” C.

A 46d | Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iiiii., Annno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 B 44a. Ceallač hUa Ruanadha, ardollam Epen; Cu-Midhe,  
 mac mic Lopca[1]n, ri Peprn-muiši; mac Gillai<sup>1</sup>-Digde  
 hUi Lopca[1]n, recnap Crrda-Mača; mac Cuinn, cenn  
 bočt Cluanadha-mac-Noir, quieuerunt<sup>a</sup> in pace.<sup>a</sup>

Kal. Ian. [1]u. p., l. u., Annno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 Donn hUa Lečlobu[1]p<sup>1</sup>, ri Peprn-muiši, do marbaš do  
 hUib-Latén i Sliab-[f]uat.—hUa Ciarnadha[1], ri Carrbhe,  
 morptu[u]r eft.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, natuř  
 eft.—Dearbhorðaill,<sup>2</sup> in gen mic Úriain, ben Diarmata,  
 mic Mael-na-mbo, do écaib i n-mlis.<sup>3</sup>—Eočait hUa  
 Merliš, ri Peprn-muiši, do marbaš per volum.—  
 Donnpleiše hUa Eočata do dul iřin Mumain co  
 marčib Ulaš lair, ar cenn tuaruptail.—Mairdm Cetá-  
 Erðail i taeč Cločair ror Peprn<sup>3</sup>-Mača ria n-Domnall  
 hUa Ločlainn i ria Peprn<sup>3</sup> Mušiši-1ča, i torcraður<sup>4</sup>  
 in grinnitide Crrda-Mača,<sup>5</sup> idon, Sitriue hUa Coem[1]n  
 i mac Neill hili Shepprait<sup>6</sup> et alii:

(Cet-Erðail<sup>1</sup>u,<sup>a</sup>  
 1 n-diongnat laeic a terbair;  
 Sočairde beſ cen inmāin  
 O'iomguin Cet-Erðail.<sup>a</sup>)

A.D. 1079. <sup>1</sup> Gilla—, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> moriuntur, C.

A.D. 1080. <sup>1</sup>—bar, B. <sup>2</sup> Dearbhorðaill (f om.), B. <sup>3</sup> Peprn<sup>3</sup>—, B.  
<sup>4</sup>—dar, B. <sup>5</sup> Mača om., B. <sup>6</sup> Peprn<sup>3</sup>—, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> on text space, n. t. h., A;  
 om., B.

1079. <sup>1</sup> Ceallach Ua Ruanadha;  
 Cu-Midhe.—“Cellach O’Ruanaa, arch-  
 poet of Ireland, Cumie,” etc., C. The  
 infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-*  
*Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not  
 pronounced. For *Ua Ruanadha*  
 (O’Rooney) see *Todd Lectures*, Ser.  
 iii, Lect. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Gilla-Digde.—Devotee of (St.)  
 Digde (Virgin). One of the name is  
 given in the Martyrology of Tallaght  
 at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

<sup>3</sup> [Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of (St.)  
 Ciaran].—Supplied from the Four  
 Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions*,  
 pp. 66-7.

1080. <sup>1</sup> Sliab [F]uat.—“Slevuaid,  
 id est, Mountaine,” C.

<sup>2</sup> Through treachery.—“By sleight,”  
 C.

<sup>3</sup> Nobles.—Literally, worthies.

<sup>4</sup> For the sake of stipend.—The  
 translator of C. correctly renders: “to  
 bring wages.” They were *condottieri*,  
 in fact.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1079] 1079. Ceallach<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Lorcan, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde<sup>2</sup> Ua Lorcain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain]<sup>3</sup> the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. [1080 Bis.] Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]uait.<sup>1</sup>—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.<sup>2</sup>—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles<sup>3</sup> of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.<sup>4</sup>—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemain and the son of Niall Ua Serraigh and others :

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],  
Wherein heroes cause<sup>6</sup> the dispersing ;  
A multitude shall be without delight  
From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

<sup>5</sup> The persecutors (*ingriuntide*[-i]).—O'Conor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads *in grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it : "in the valleys."

<sup>6</sup> Wherein heroes cause.—In the original, *i n-diongnat laeich*; which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe *in drong naitlaic*. The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)"! Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *ater-bhard* and *Erghail*. But it is a quatrain in *Rannaihacht bec gairet*,—heptasyllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairet* (*short*),

[Cal. Ian. vii. p., l. xii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mac Ingeirrce, ri Conaille, do mārbad o Féarai-B-  
 Féarai-muiři.—Ma[c] Crat[er] h[uius] Oca[er]i[n], muire Ceniuil-  
 Féarai; Maelmítiš h[uius] Maelruanair[is], ri h[uius]  
 Tuirt[er]i, o Cenel-binniš Glinni; h[uius] Uaithmu[er]a[er]i[n];<sup>2</sup>  
 ri Féar-Li, occiri runt.—h[uius] Mathgamna, ri Ulad do  
 mārbad la h[uius] n-Eocaird[er] i n-Dun-dá-le[er]glair.—Silla-  
 Crone, uafalj[er]acapt Ahrda-Mača; h[uius] Robartair[is],  
 aircinneč Condepe<sup>3</sup>; Flann h[uius] Lorc[er]a[er]i[n], uafalj[er]acapt  
 Lus[er]baid, in penitentia doirmie runt.—Corcae[er] co n-a  
 templair[is] 7 Ceall-dá-lua ab 15ne tig[r]iþata[e] runt.

B 44b

[Cal. Ian. viii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Silla-Cript h[uius] Maelphabail, ri Carrpce-Bracair[is];  
 | Finnċair, mac Aṁalgas[er]a, toirfeč Cloinne-Brefgair;  
 Domnall, mac Concobuir h[uius] Brain; Cačal, mac Ceđa  
 h[uius] Concobair<sup>1</sup>; Flaithebertair[is] h[uius] Maelatuin, ri  
 Lur[is]; Uirðrin, mac Mael-Muire, toirfeč Ceniuil-  
 Féarair[is];<sup>2</sup> omne[is] occiri runt.

(Domnall,<sup>a</sup> Mac Tair[is] h[uius] Concobair, riðamna  
 Connaċt, do mārbad la Cačal h[uius] Concobair t[er]ia  
 p[er]ell.—Cačal h[uius] Concobuir do Ċuitim h[uius] cač la  
 Ruair[is]ri h[uius] Concobair, co ročair[is] moir uime<sup>a</sup>.)

A 47a

| [Cal. Ian. i. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Domnall h[uius] Cananna[er]i[n], ri Ceniuil-Conaill, a  
 runt occirur eft.—Oeđ h[uius] Mael-Sečlann, ri Ailis;  
 A.D. 1081. <sup>1</sup> Ceniuil—, A. <sup>2</sup>—māran, B. <sup>3</sup> Connepe, B.  
 A.D. 1082. <sup>1</sup>—buir, B. <sup>2</sup> Cenel—, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> f. m., n. t. h., Λ; om., B;  
 given in C.  
 A.D. 1083. <sup>1</sup> Cenel—, B.

because the opening line is (four syllables) short of the normal number. See *Todd. Lect.*, *ubi sup.*

1081. <sup>1</sup> Steward.—Here again, the *Four Masters* change *muire* of the Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Mathgamna*.—This entry is at variance with the Ulidian regnal list (L.L., p. 41), in making *Ua Mathgamna* king. The correct version is probably that of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is stated

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1081] 1081. Mac Ingerce, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward<sup>1</sup> of Cenel-Fergus; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,<sup>2</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-dalethglas.—Gilla-Crone,<sup>3</sup> eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcain, eminent priest of Lughbaid,<sup>4</sup> slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1082] 1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuin, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain.

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Concobair fell in battle<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1083] 1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael-

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Crone*.—*Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin)*. Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

<sup>4</sup> *Priest of Lughbaid*.—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall*; *Cathall*.—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell in battle*.—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce(adan.) state that O'Connor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Muirceartaigh hUa Caireill, aircinneach Duin, cui breteann-naestra et regnabat; Tadhg<sup>2</sup> hUa Tairis, aircinneach Cille-ta-lua, in pace quiete regnabat.—Silla-Moninne, aircinneach Luigbaile, occiputus<sup>3</sup> erit.—Aed Meranach do batuac ac Liammuis.<sup>4</sup>—Ri Cenul-Enna<sup>5</sup> do mabat la Donncaidh hUa Mael-Seclainn, la ris n-Uilis.—Domnall hUa Lochlainn do sabbail risi Cenul-Eogain. Sreic ris lair pop Conallib,<sup>6</sup> co tuc boroma mor et co tarai tuaruitat d' on creic rin do Bepaisib Bepn-muis.<sup>7</sup>

[bif.] Kal. Ian. II. p., l. xx., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> IIII.<sup>o</sup> Donncaidh hUa Maelruanair, regnecutor aec[c]lericorum, do mabat et regnabat copr et annam o Bepaisib-Luiris.—Slenn-dha-locha, cum riur templi, do loicair.—Muirretha<sup>8</sup> hUa Ceannen, aircinneach Cluana-EOir, do ecc.—Slogair la Donnpleibhe, ri Ulaid, co Drocasat-n-Achta, co tarat tuaruitat do mac Cailig hUa Ruairc. Sreic la Domnall hUa Lochlainn tar a eir i<sup>1</sup> n-Ullatai,<sup>9</sup> co tuerat boroma mor.—Slogair la Bepu Mumhan i Midie et ip pop an rluasgaidh rin atbat Concobur hUa Cetfartha. Doicuatup<sup>2</sup> Connacne i Tuat-Mumhan tar a n-eiri, co roloircet duine<sup>3</sup> et cella<sup>4</sup> et co rucrat creic.—Mairiom<sup>a</sup> Mona-Cruinneogice<sup>a</sup> ria leit Moisca pop Donncaidh hUa Ruairc, et torcasair hUa Ruairc (i don,<sup>b</sup> Donncaidh, mac

<sup>2</sup> Tairis, B. <sup>3</sup> —gris, B. <sup>4</sup> Cenul—, B.

A.D. 1084. <sup>1</sup> a, B. <sup>2</sup> —tar, B. <sup>3</sup> duine, B. <sup>4</sup> cealla, B. <sup>5</sup> batuac, B.

<sup>a-a</sup> Cat mona-cruinneogi—Battle of Moin-cruinneogi—is placed on left margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. <sup>1</sup> Herenagh. — Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals call him, probably with justice, *Comarba* (=bishop).

<sup>2</sup> Aedh Meranach. — Aed the furious. Tigernach calls him Ua Eochadha, King of Ulidia. (See 1080, note 4, *supra*; from which, taken with present entry, is to be corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p.

41 d), in which two years are assigned to his reign. The scribe mistook *u* for *ii*.)

His being drowned at Limerick shows that Aed, like Donnsleibhe, was in the service of O'Brien.

<sup>3</sup> Royal foray.—An idiomatic expression, signifying the first expedition made by a king after his inauguration.

Sechlainn, king of Ailech ; Muircertach Ua Cairill, [1083] herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history ; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain.—Aedh Meranach<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray<sup>3</sup> [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1084 Bis.]  
 1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,<sup>1</sup> by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnsleibhe, king of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him<sup>3</sup> into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,<sup>4</sup> so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half cf Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most

1084. <sup>1</sup> Both body and soul.—Literally, between body and soul. That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy ; or killed in the act of desecration.

<sup>2</sup> Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia.—

That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> After him.—That is, whilst Donnsleibhe was absent on the expedition.

<sup>4</sup> After them.—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.

Cailig hui Ruairc<sup>b)</sup> ⁊ Cennetiſ hua b̄riam et alii plurimi (hi⁹ quaredecim<sup>d</sup> Kalann Nouimbris⁹).—Domnall hua Tailmreðair⁹ do mārbað do Domnall hua Loðlainn.—Gilla-Patrac, eifroc Cæta-cliat, do baðað.<sup>5</sup>

(Hoc<sup>e</sup> anno ecclesia Sanct[us]e Ruinche de Roroupti⁹ fundata eft<sup>e</sup>.)

B44c | Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
mac Soillig, aircinneč 1nnri-cain-Deſſa; uſaire hua Larðnen, aircinneč | Peſna; Gormgal Loigreč, comarba  
neclera b̄riſte i n-Cl̄rd-Mača, rui<sup>b</sup> i n-eena ⁊ i crafbað<sup>b</sup>;  
Mael-rnechtai, mac Lulais, ri Muireb; Cleirpeč hua  
Selbað, aircinneč Coircasí<sup>1</sup>, ruiam uitam felicitēr  
finiepunt.—Muřcað hua Mael-doraið, ri Ceniu[1]l-  
Conall; Domnall, mac Mael-Colum, ri Albañ;  
Muiredač, mac Ruairðri hui Ruadac[1]n; huaſapc  
hua Ruairc, ri domna Connacht; Oengur hua Caindel-  
ba[1]n, ri Loeſuiri,<sup>2</sup> ruiam uitam infelicitēr finiepunt.

A 47b | Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xi., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-riu hua b̄roleca[1]n, rui in ecnai ⁊ in crafbað ⁊<sup>1</sup>

<sup>c-e</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>.x.iii., MS. <sup>e-e</sup> l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1085. <sup>1</sup>—aīðe, B. <sup>2</sup>—aīpe, B <sup>a</sup>.iiii., B. The scribe took the first two ii.  
of iii. for ii., a mistake of frequent recurrence. <sup>b-b</sup> rui in ecnai ⁊ in crafbað  
—master of wisdom and of piety, B.

<sup>5</sup> The 14th.—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say the 4th of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked *x.* in the *xiii.* of their original (MS. A).

<sup>6</sup> Gilla-Patrac.—Devotee of [St.] Patrick. He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memoriae* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> This year, etc.—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

<sup>8</sup> At.—Literally, *of*. Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L.L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L.L. p. 355 e).

1085. <sup>1</sup> Superior.—Literally, *successor*; but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-snechtai.—His name occurs,

numerous (on the 14th<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This<sup>7</sup> year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at<sup>8</sup> Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1085] 1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior<sup>1</sup> of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,<sup>2</sup> son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh<sup>3</sup> of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Mur-chadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Colum, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously<sup>4</sup> finished their life.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1086] 1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,<sup>1</sup> master of wisdom and of

as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Herenagh*.—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> *Infelicitously*.—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain*.—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It con-

sists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed :

*A Isu, ronnoeba,  
Ronsoera do Spirut.*

“ O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save.”

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu.]h Ua Brolcain cecinit*. It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

1 filiōdēct<sup>1</sup> 2 m-beplai<sup>2</sup> cēctarðai, rūum<sup>3</sup> rþirritum  
emirat:

Septicim<sup>a</sup> Kalann Februa,  
Ardci feile Fursa tinn,  
Aðbat Mael-Irru húa Þrolca[1]n,  
Óc! cia danae tñom tam tinn?<sup>b</sup>—

Mael-Seelainn húa Þæla[1]n, atlöeč toðaiði; Mæl-beatæd húa Concobuir, ri Ciaraíðe; Ercæd húa Mael-fóðamair, arðerfcor Connacæt; Mæl-Coemšin, uafal-erfcor Ulað; Þiaðn a U e Ronæ[1]n, aircinneč Cluana-dolea[1]n, in pace dormitiunt.—Óttalzair, mæc Ruairðri húi Ruairðaca[1]n, do marbað do Ferais Fera-musig. — Tairrðelbað<sup>c</sup> húa Þriðin, ri Erenn, do ec i Cinn-čorad, iar mor martra 7 iar n-aiðriði fotæ 7 iar tomaít Cuirp Cuirt 7 a Phola, i Þrit 1o 1ui, iñin fechtmað<sup>b</sup> blicaðain fechtmoðmað<sup>b</sup> a aifri:

Ardci<sup>e</sup> Mairot, i Þrit 1t 1ui,  
1 feil 1acoib co n-ðlanruin,  
1 nomad<sup>d</sup> fiðet, aðbat  
1n t-aiðrðrið tenn, Tairrðelbað.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1086. 1-1 7 rínlóðecta—and of poetry, B. 2-2 in beplai—of the language  
B. <sup>3</sup>rúam, A. <sup>4</sup>—deál—, A. <sup>a-a</sup>t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A; om  
B.—<sup>b-b</sup>.ui. maro blicaðain .lxx. mæd, A, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup>.ix., MS. (A).

tion *Moel-Isu húa Brochha[1]n cecinit*. This is a bilingual rhymed prayer of seven stanzas to God the Son. The opening quatrain will best show the structure. Its singularity, no doubt, caused the chronicler to class the author as an adept “in poetry in either language.”

*Deus meus, adjuva me,*  
*Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,*  
*Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,*  
*Deus meus, adjuva me.*

(The second line means: Give to me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident why Ua Brocain took the name of Mael-Isu—Devotee of Jesus.

<sup>2</sup> Night.—See 1075, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Fursa.—XVII. Kal. [Feb.] *Dormitatio[nis] Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L. 356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97; see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death (Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place probably in 650.

<sup>4</sup> Alas! etc.—The original of this line is thus given by the *Four Masters*: *Acht cidheadh nir trom tamh tinn* (rendered by O'Donovan: “But,

piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his [1086] spirit :

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],  
 The night<sup>2</sup> of the feast of Fursa<sup>3</sup> fair,  
 Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,  
 Alas<sup>4</sup>! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—  
 Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother<sup>5</sup> select; Mac-beathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.— Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age:

The night of Tuesday,<sup>6</sup> on the foreday of the Ides of July,  
 On the feast of James<sup>7</sup> of pure mind,  
 On the ninth [and] twentieth<sup>8</sup> [of the moon], died  
 The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error: *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (A.A. SS., p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Conor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

<sup>5</sup> *Lay-brother*.—Literally, *ex-laic*. The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules: a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

*The (Penitential) Commutations* (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have: *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlae-*

*ces cetumus*—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

<sup>6</sup> *Tuesday*.—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La*(day) being mono-syllabic, *aidchi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

<sup>7</sup> *On the feast of James*.—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Tairc<sup>e</sup> imorri,<sup>f</sup> a mac, do éc a cinn mír.<sup>e</sup>—Marom na Crinéa ror Mael-Seaclainn ri a Laiȝniȝ 7 ri a Gallair, i torcain Mael-Ciarra[1]n hUa Caðurraiȝ, ri breg et alii multi.—Marom ri a n-Clirteraiȝ ror Uis-Ecaç,<sup>5</sup> i torcain Domnall hUa Cötteriȝ.—Marom Eoçaille ri a n-Ulltais ror Cipriallu 7 ror Ua-Ruad-ac[1]n, dū i torcain Cumurcaç hUa Laiȝein, ri Sil-Tuibtire 7 Gillia-Moninne hUa Eoçada, muine Cloinn-Sinaiȝ et alii multi.<sup>6</sup>

B 44d

[Cal. Ian. vi. p., l. xxiii., Cenn Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> viii.<sup>o</sup> Domnall, mac Gillia-Ratrabie, ri Orraiȝ, do ec.—Caðal hUa Cetþraða do marbað do Laiȝniȝ.—Cu-rlleibe hUa Ciarða[1], ri Cairebre, a ruif occiruf eft.—Mael-Seaclainn, mac Concobuir, ri Teampraç, do marbað la Þipu Teðba<sup>1</sup> | i mebaile (idon<sup>a</sup> i n-Clirð-açaið Eprcoip Mel<sup>a</sup>).—Domnall hUa Laiȝen do marbað la Domnall, mac Mic Loëlainn.—Cað (i<sup>b</sup> Copunn<sup>b</sup>) etep Ruairiȝ hUa Concobair, ri Connaçt 7 Ceð hUa Ruairc, ri Connachte, i torcain Ceð, ri Connachte<sup>c</sup> 7 maiȝi Connachte.—Longur la macu mic Ragnaill 7 la mac ri Úlað i Manann, dū i toreratuir<sup>d</sup> maiç<sup>e</sup> mic Ragnaill.—Mer<sup>f</sup> móþ in hoc anno.

<sup>e-e</sup> om., A.   <sup>f</sup>ueño, the Latin equivalent, B.   <sup>5</sup>—Eaçac, B.   <sup>6</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1087. <sup>1</sup>Teðþa, A. <sup>2</sup>-cratær, B. <sup>3</sup>mac, A. The omission of <sup>1</sup> was doubtless an oversight. <sup>4</sup>meaþr, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., A; <sup>c-on</sup>, i Copunn—that is, in Corann, r. m., t. h., B. <sup>c-c</sup> idon, Ceð—namely, Aedh, itl., t. h. over ri Connachte, B.

But it is not so found in the Hieronymian Martyrologies (*Acta SS., Jun. t. vi.*, p. 1), some of which give St. James of Nisibis and St. James of Alexandria at July 15.

<sup>8</sup> On the ninth [and] twentieth.—The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fíchet adbath* “after two (and) twenty died.” But the change can be detected with

certainty. The metre is *Debidé* (consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic lines). The syllable short in the reading of the Four Masters accordingly betrays the line in question. The 29th of the July moon coincided in 1086 with the 14th of the solar month; new moon having occurred on June 16. Not understanding to

Taidhc, his son, also died at the end of a month.—  
 The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochaill [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward<sup>9</sup> of Clann-Sinaigh and many others.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,<sup>1</sup> king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cusleibe Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidd of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,<sup>3</sup> a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year.

what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders the phrase “on the twenty-second” and makes no remark.  
<sup>9</sup> Steward (*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters.*

1087. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Patraic*.—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> *Nobles*.—Literally, *good* (men).

<sup>3</sup> *Mannan*.—“Id est, Ile of Man.” C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlaem (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).

(Transplacatio<sup>d</sup> reliquiarum Sancti Nicholai hoc anno,  
peptimo Iunij Mai.<sup>d</sup>)

<sup>bif.</sup><sup>a</sup> Kal. Ian. iii. f., l., iii., Cenno Domini M° lxxx.° iiiii.°  
Catelan hūa Poppeis, rui i nō ecnai 7 in erabas, i terp[er]t  
Non Marta, i n-1mlis-1ēair, Dia-Domnais 1nit[e], in  
pace quieuit:

Catelan<sup>b</sup>, in erabas coir,  
ba rruis<sup>c</sup> ramais<sup>d</sup>, ba renoir,  
Pop nem, i n-a n-egrionan n-gle,  
Luis i feil Ciaraín Saisrē.—

Slois<sup>a</sup> la Domnall, mac Mic Loélainn, la ri<sup>c</sup> n-Occilis,  
<sup>A 47c</sup> Connacht, eo tapo Ruairí | siallu Connacht do 7 eo  
n-deočatuir tiblinai<sup>c</sup> i Rin Mumain, co poloircet Luimne<sup>c</sup>  
7 in maċaire co Dun-aċed, co tuċrat Leo cenn mic Caile<sup>c</sup>  
7 co protoċslairet Cenn-copas 7 avaraile.—Tiġernac hūa  
Oroein, ariċinnej Cluanā-mac-Noiř, in Chripto quieuit.  
—Opp mōr pop Ģallu Aċċa-cliaċ 7 Loċa-Carman 7 Psiur-  
Lairesi nia n-Uib-Eascaċ Mumain i nō lō pominħatuir  
Copas<sup>c</sup> do apċain.—Mael-1ṛu hūa Mael-Ġhipic,  
aprotile Epen, do éc.

(Hoc<sup>c</sup> anno natūr eft Toirptdelbae<sup>c</sup> hūa Concobaip,  
ni Epen.<sup>c</sup>)

<sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

A.D. 1088. <sup>1</sup> Pariċċa is the genitive employed elsewhere in the Annals.—<sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A ; om., B. <sup>c-e</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Translation, etc.—The relics of St. Nicholas of Myra were carried off from the church of Myra by some merchants of Bari, in Italy and placed in the church of St. Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May, in this year.

1088.<sup>1</sup> Sunday of the beginning [of Lent].—O'Conor, by an inexcusable blunder, renders this by *Dominica in Quinquagesima*. In 1088, Easter

fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima* was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The first Sunday of Lent, as the text correctly states, coincided with the feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th. O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday* (F. M. p. 931), which is the same as O'Conor's *Quinquagesima*, was doubtless taken from C.

<sup>2-2</sup> Elder—senior.—This bilingual (Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

(Translation<sup>4</sup> of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] [1087] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1088] Bis. 1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent]:<sup>1</sup>

Cathalan, the devotee just,  
He was a community elder<sup>2</sup>, he was a senior ;<sup>2</sup>  
To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,  
He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Cailech<sup>3</sup> [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on<sup>4</sup>.—Tighernach Ua Broein<sup>5</sup> herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,<sup>6</sup> archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year<sup>7</sup> was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

ployed to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule: a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

<sup>3</sup> Son of Cailech.—That is, Donchad, son of Cailech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecronock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> And so on.—This expression signifies that the account which

the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

<sup>5</sup> Tighernach Ua Broein.—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach*. It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

<sup>6</sup> Mael-Ghiric.—Devotee of Quiricus (or Gricus), martyr, of Antioch: commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

<sup>7</sup> This year, etc.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. x. u., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx. ix. Lufca do lofcað 7 noi<sup>a</sup> fičit<sup>a</sup> duine do lofcað i n-a daimliac o fhearaib Mumhan.—Ceall-dara do lofcað ter in hoc anno.—Donncað, mac Domnall remair, ri Laiȝen, a ruiř occirur eft.—Muircertað hūa laittein, ri Sil-Duibh̄ire, do éc.—Cuit [t̄]gernaide ðer ðernmuiḡi 7 fočairðe<sup>1</sup> arčena do mārbad la hūib-θeċāc<sup>2</sup> 7 la hulltu i Sleiþ-[f]ucat.—Donncað, huab Gillia-Patrac, ri Orraiḡi, a ruiř occirur eft.—Gill[ā]-Patrac hūa Celeca[1]n, pecnap C̄rda-Maċa, do ec aitche Notlaic mo[1]r.

B 45a [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. u., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc. 1don, bliat̄ain deiprið<sup>1</sup> Ogdat̄a 7 ino nočat̄mād bliat̄ain ar milí o Gein Crīpt. Maelduin hūa Rebaca[1]n, comarba Močutu; Cian hūa ðuačalla, comarba Cainniḡ 1 Ciannaċt [aīb], in Chriſto paugraueṛunt.—Maelruanai᷑ hūa Caipella[1]n, muire Clann-Óiar mata; Gillia-Crīpt hūa Luniḡ, muire Cemuil-Máine, do mārbad i n-aen lo ðer volum o Domnall hūa Ločlainn.—A.D. 1089. <sup>1</sup> fočairði, B. <sup>2</sup>-θeċāc, A.—<sup>a-a.</sup>ix. xx., A, B. <sup>b</sup> macson, B.

A.D. 1090. <sup>1</sup> deiprið, B.

1089. <sup>1</sup> *Were burned.*—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

<sup>2</sup> *Some of the nobility.*—Literally, *a lordly portion.* The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the noble and free tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Conor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide for Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praelium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses.* C. has “the battle of Gernaide”; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Fews mountains, co. Armagh).

<sup>3</sup> *Grandson.*—He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. <sup>1</sup> *Ogdoad.*—O Conor translates *Ogdata* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*. At the place referred to, he renders *lan tadchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Tadchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion, return* (*ni fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bid taidchur*—let there not be return). Würzburg *Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle*. The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1089] 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned<sup>1</sup> in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibthire, died.—Some of the nobility<sup>2</sup> of the men of Fern-magh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson<sup>3</sup> of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090 : [1090] namely, the final year of the Ogdoad<sup>1</sup> and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu<sup>2</sup>; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,<sup>3</sup> reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Cairellain, steward<sup>4</sup> of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics<sup>5</sup>

532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

*Ogdoad* ( $\delta\gamma\deltao\acute{a}\acute{\sigma}$ ) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*,  $\acute{e}v\delta\epsilon\kappa\acute{a}\acute{\sigma}$ .) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, *xxvi.*, this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See

Bede: *De temp. rat.*, cap. *xlvi.* : *De Ogdoade et Hendecade.*)

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] *Mochutu*.—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] *Cainnech in Cianachta*.—“I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry.” (O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

<sup>4</sup> Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> Relics.—Literally, *graves*. From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Domnliac na Bearta do lorcád co cét<sup>a</sup> taisí [b] imē.—Com-dal etep Domnall, mac Mic Loélainn 7 Muircertach hua Óriain, ri Cairel 7 mac Flann hui Mael-Seelainn, ri Temprach, co taibhrat a<sup>2</sup> n-giallu<sup>2</sup> uile<sup>3</sup> do ri<sup>3</sup> Cilis (Tairle<sup>b</sup> hua hEigra do eřgařanil.<sup>b</sup>)

**A 47d** Kal. Ian. iiiii. p., l. iii., Annō Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Muircertach, mac mic Domnall remair, do marbað i međail la Enna, mac Diarmata.— | In leđ iaparapac do Rait<sup>a</sup> Crœta-Macca<sup>1</sup> do lorcád.—Domnpleis hua Eocáða, ri Ulað, do marbað la mac Mic Loélainn, la ri<sup>3</sup> Oiliš, i m-Belač Soipt-in-ibair i cat.—Mac Ceða, mic Ruairðri, ri Iaparai<sup>1</sup> Con[n]ac<sup>c</sup>, do ec.—Mael-1ru, comarba Patraic, i quindecim<sup>a</sup> Kalann Enaip, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> quieuit. Domnall, mac Cenmalgasða, do oirþneð iþin abdaine i n-a inað fo cetoip.—Óliadain træ fūtac co n-deßjón in blyðain ri.

**bif.<sup>a</sup>** Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. x. iiiii., Annō Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> In crabiðeč hua Pollamain<sup>1</sup> do Con[n]ac<sup>c</sup> do batuð.—Cluain-mac-Noip do milliud la Þíru Mumain.—Ruairðri hua Concobuip, aiþropi Con[n]ac<sup>c</sup>, do ðalluð la hua<sup>2</sup> giallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. <sup>a</sup> uile, A.—<sup>a</sup> c., A, B. <sup>b</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. <sup>1</sup> Círromacha, A. —cia, A.—<sup>a</sup> x.u., A, B. 9 Kal. Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. <sup>1</sup> Pollomain, B.

every Sunday from the church in the Close. The prescribed Psalms are also given. Fundamentum orationis in unaquaque die Dominica in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on centre margin, *du ferti martur*—to grave of relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum: id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps. cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid, Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii. (usque in finem)] et *Beati inmacu-*

*lati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem; Benedictionis [—es, Dan. iii. 57–88] et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.–cxxxi.].

<sup>6</sup> *They.*—Namely, Muircertach and the son of Flann.

<sup>7</sup> *King of Ailech.*—That is, Domnall, son of Mac Lochlann.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Eghra.*—O’Hara, king of the Connaught Luighni; slain in 1095 by the Conmaicni of Dunmore, co. Galway.

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses [1090] therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they<sup>6</sup> gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.<sup>7</sup> (Taitlech Ua Eghra<sup>8</sup> was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1091] 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,<sup>1</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the “Pass of the Field of the Yew,” in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18]<sup>2</sup> rested in penance. Domnall, son of Amhalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1092] Bis. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.<sup>1</sup>—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muiredach Mac Cartaigh,

1091. <sup>1</sup>*Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha.*—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

<sup>2</sup> [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the Annals of Loch Ce; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan

(*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092. <sup>1</sup>*Drowned.*—In Loch Carrgin (“Cargin’s Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon,” O’Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the Annals of Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> *The close of Ard-Macha, etc.*—

B 45b  
 Bláthbertaig (i don,<sup>b</sup> Bláthbertaib<sup>b</sup>) i mebaile.—Muireadhac Mac Carthaigh, ri Eoganaechta Caireil, morstu[u]r eft.—Bláthbertaib, mac Ruairí hui Ruaidhre[1]n, o Uí Bheasaib occirur eft.—Domnall, mac<sup>c</sup> Cinnéal[1]ghaitha, comarba Íathraic, ror cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain, co tuc a neir.—Rait Cúirt-Macha co n-a tempull do lófar aib i quaer<sup>d</sup> Kalann Septimber 7 rreit do Truium Mor 7 | rreit do Truium Saxon.—Enna, mac Tíarmata,<sup>e</sup> ri hUa-Ceinnrelais, a ruit occirur eft.—Connmac hUa Caireil, uafal eppcop Con[n]aib, quienuit.—Mael-Íru hUa hCerplaib[1]n, comarba Cilbe, in pace quienuit.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Domnach Mac Carthaigh, ri Eoganaechta Caireil; Trenair hUa Ceallaig, ri Óreig; Céidh hUa Bailella[1]n, ri Bérlin-mhuisig; Céidh, mac Caithil hUa Conchobair, ri domna Connach, omner occiri runt.—Céidh, aircinneach Taimliac-Cianna[1]n; Cilill hUa Nialla[1]n, comarba Ciarpa[1]n 7 Cróna[1]n 7 Mic Duac; Óstut, ardeppcop Alba, in Chripto quienuerunt.—Sil-Muireadhaig do innarba[1] a Con[n]aib, son of Mac—son of Mac, B.

A.D. 1092.<sup>2</sup> ivi., A; Kapt, B.<sup>3</sup>—matam, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>c</sup> mac Mic—son of Mac, B.  
 A.D. 1093. <sup>1</sup>—Colam, B.

The remaining Third, that of Massan, was left intact.

<sup>3</sup> [Kinsmen].—That is, according to the Leinster regnal List (L.L. 39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad (1091, *supra*) and the sons of Domnall (1087, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> Successor of [St.] Ailbe.—That is, bishop of Emly.

1093. <sup>1</sup> Donchadh Mac Carthaigh, etc.—This entry is a typical instance of the method in which these Annals

were compiled. By omission of the respective means and of the persons whereby death was inflicted, four independent items, given as such in the *Four Masters*, are included in one formula. It also well illustrates the liability of such summaries to serious error. For the *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority beyond question in Munster affairs, state that Mac Carthy was killed in the preceding year.

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, [1092] son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eoga in, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha<sup>2</sup> with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen<sup>3</sup>].—Connmac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>4</sup> rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1093] 1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,<sup>1</sup> king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran<sup>2</sup> and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muireadaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlann, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Colum, son of

Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt!* This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

<sup>2</sup>Of [St.] Ciaran and of [St.] Cronan

and of [St.] Mac Duach.—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmaenoise, Tomgraney and Kilmacduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

<sup>3</sup> Fothud.—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Donncaetha, airdri Cilban 7 Eitbaro, a mac, do marbaeth do Franciaib (idon,<sup>a</sup> i n-Inber-Cillida i Saesanaib<sup>a</sup>). Ce riðan, imorro,<sup>b</sup> Marzareta, do éc dia cumaeth ri a cenn nomairde.—Sil-Muirneaisd<sup>c</sup> dorí[č]íri i Connachtu cenechuksaeth.—Mer<sup>d</sup> mor in hoc anno.

A 48a Kal. Ian. i. p., l. x., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iiiii.<sup>e</sup> flaitheartaeth hua Cteiseth, ri hua-n-Eaccaeth, do dallusla la Donncaeth hua n-Eoccaeth, la rið uile.—Slogaeth la Muirceartaeth hua m-Bratian co hAeth-cliaeth, co roinnarib Soffrais Méranaeth a riðe Gall 7 co romarib Domnall hua Mael-Seelainn, ri Temraeth.—Ar Círteir do ðeisgdaonib (idon,<sup>a</sup> im Ua Peteca[1]n 7 im Donn, mac Oengusra<sup>a</sup>) do eor la hullaonib.—Ruairíri hua Donnaca[1]n, ri Arpaeth; Concobur hua Conchoðair, ri Cianachta, in penitentia<sup>f</sup> mortui runt.—Marom<sup>b</sup> ri Sil-Muirneaisd<sup>c</sup> for Tuad-Mumain i torceraðum<sup>d</sup> tri cet,<sup>e</sup> uel paulo plur.<sup>b</sup>—Domnall, comarba Þatrac, for cuairt Mumain cetna eur, co tuc a lançuairt fribuil la taeb n-eitbartha.—Donncaeth, mac Mael-Choluim, ri Cillban, do marbaeth o [a] braitheib fén (idon,<sup>e</sup> o Domnall 7 o Etmonde<sup>e</sup>) per dolum.—Doínen mor i n-Eriann uile, dia rofhar domatu.

(Cat<sup>f</sup> riðnaetha, tu hi drioðair let<sup>g</sup> lait<sup>h</sup> Connacht 7

<sup>2</sup> meaf, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B. <sup>b</sup> uejo (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. <sup>1</sup>—cia, A. <sup>2</sup> torcerað (i.e., the contraction for up was not placed above o), B.—<sup>a-a</sup> l. m., t. h., A ; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h., A ; r. m. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> c. (contraction for centum, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., C. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Norena.—Nomaidhe is, perhaps, from *noi*, nine. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093, when the queen heard of the death of her husband and son, she went with her priest to the church, received the last rites and prayed God that she might give up the ghost.

In the *Brut y Tywyngion* (A.D. 1091), it is stated she prayed that she might not survive and God heard her prayer, for by the seventh day she was dead.

<sup>5</sup> Into Connacht.—Their expulsion by O'Brien forms the second entry of this year.

[1093]

Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.<sup>4</sup>—The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht<sup>5</sup> without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year.

[1094]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,<sup>1</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit[-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-Colum, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth.

(The battle<sup>3</sup> of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>2</sup> *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he

was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the Innisfallen Annals, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

<sup>3</sup> *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

leit̄ Copecumruað la Tad̄; mac Ruair̄ri h̄ll̄ Con-

cobairf.)

B 45c [Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx. i., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Snechtæ mór do peir̄tai in Cetain iap̄ Kalainn, co  
romarþ ár doene 7 én 7 ceat̄ra.<sup>1</sup>—Cenannus co n-a  
templicis; Dermac̄ co n-a lebrait̄; Cerd-rrat̄a co  
n-a tempall 7 ilcella aile ar̄cenæ c̄remat[æ]e runt.  
—Senoir<sup>2</sup> Mac Mael-Moluæ, ap̄d renoir Erenn, in pace  
dormiuit.—Dubt̄ac̄ h̄lla Sočuind, uafalracapt na  
Pepta; Donngus, erpcop C̄ca-cliač; Aed, mac Mail-  
lru,<sup>3</sup> idon,<sup>a</sup> mac comarþa Patraiс [mortui<sup>b</sup> runt<sup>b</sup>].—  
Gilla-Ciarla[1]n, mac Mic Ualgaire, muire h̄lla-n-  
Duibinnraest, a riur occirur eft̄c.—h̄lla Eicniš, ri  
Bep-Manač, do marbað a riur.—Mairdm Cerd-a-æcad  
ria n-Dail-Ceraiðe fori Ultu, dū i torc̄aiр Gilla-  
Comgaill h̄lla Cairell.—Terdm mór i n-Erinne, co  
romarþ ár doene, o Kalainn Cusus[1]rt co Belltaine  
iap̄ cinn (idon,<sup>d</sup> bliðain na mortla<sup>d</sup>).—Muircerstač  
h̄lla Cairepe, muire Ceniuil-Oen̄sufra 7 riðomna Cilis<sup>e</sup>,  
mortiur.—Cairepri h̄lla Ceit̄erntaiš, idon, uafal erpcop  
h̄lla-Ceinnrelais, in penitencia mortiur.—Dorrat̄  
Meranac̄, ri Gall, mortu[u]r eft̄.

bif.<sup>a</sup> [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. ii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Flann  
h̄lla Cnbeir̄, ri Teir̄ce[1]rt Cip̄siall; Mael-Patraiс,  
mac Ermesaiš, erpcop Cerd[æ]-Mača; Colum h̄lla  
A.D. 1095. <sup>1</sup> ceat̄ra, B. <sup>2</sup> Sean—, A. <sup>3</sup> Mael—, A. <sup>a</sup> om., A. <sup>b-b</sup>  
om., A, B; “died,” C. <sup>c</sup> om., C. <sup>d-d</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

variant *in quo ceciderunt multi for-  
du li drochair leth* (“wherein fell  
one half”).

1095. <sup>1</sup> Wrought havoc.—Literally,  
slew a slaughter.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-Moluæ.—Devotee of [St.]  
Moluæ (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King’s  
Co.). A Latin gloss, having no  
reference to the text, in the L.B.  
Calendar of Oengus, at April 16,

states that: *The archbishop of Ire-  
land, the Senior Mac Maildalua, died  
on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of April.  
As some [poet] said [in a native De-  
bide quatrain which is quoted].  
Archbishop was probably a Latin  
rendering of uasalepscop, eminent  
bishop.*

<sup>3</sup> Donngus.—For Donngus, or Do-  
natus, see Lanigan, *Ecc. Hist.*, iii. 482.

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] [1094]  
by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1095] 1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,<sup>2</sup> chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarig, steward<sup>5</sup> of Ui-Duibhinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua<sup>6</sup> Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh [Ferns],<sup>7</sup> dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1096] Bis. 1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha<sup>1</sup>;

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—“Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died,” C. But the “Coarb” at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra.*)

<sup>5</sup> *Steward.*—*Muire*; lord (tigherna), *Four Masters.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive,

is omitted by O'Conor, who remarks *quaedam desunt*. But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

<sup>7</sup> [Ferns].—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated

A 48b

Cnraða[1]n<sup>1</sup>, aircinneč Ruir-taileir; Blann hUa Muire-cá[1]n, aircinneč Cenetrui, in Chripto doirmiepunt.—Matðamain hUa Seigðai, ri Corcuduiðne; Concobur hUa Cenníarai, | ri Ciannaċt 7 hUa Cein, ri hUa-mic-Cairtinn, do comċuitim i cliaċai. —Uamon mōr fop Bepai ērenn ri a peil<sup>2</sup> ēoin na bħiaðna ra, eo roċerawix Ēia tħri a tħoġiċti comarba Patrati 7 cleipec n-Ērenn aqċena. —Mac Dubħaill hUa Maelċoċat do marbað do U 1nnejrxi. —Muixcep tač hUa Ouħħda, ri hUa-n-Orħalgaða, do marbað a ruir. —Mottadha hUa Mot-taða[1]n, jid Sil-Annċedha, mortu[u]r eft.<sup>a</sup> —Cu-Ulað hUa Ceileca[1]n (iðon,<sup>b</sup> riżamna Āriġiail<sup>b</sup>) do marbað LaCoiceñ-Ērenn (iðon,<sup>b</sup> la<sup>3</sup> hUħtu<sup>3b</sup>). —Gilla-Orfien, mac Mic Corfe, ri Dealbna, occirur eft. —hUa Caċċa, aircinneč Tuamra-ġrene, in Chripto quieuit. —Eoghan hUa Ċernai, aircinneč Taipre, in no[1]decim Kallann Enaip quieuit.

Kal. 1an. u. p., l. x. iii., anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Lepħxur hUa Ċpuimtir, comarba Comħaill, port penitenciam optimam<sup>1</sup> obiit. —Taði, mac Ruatħi hU Con-cobai, riżamna Con[n]aċt, a ruir occirur eft. —Blannacan ruad, aircinneč Ruir-Comain, in pace quieuit.—

A.D. 1096. <sup>1</sup> Cnru—, B. <sup>2</sup> pei, B. <sup>3-3</sup> Le hUħżeiħ, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. <sup>1</sup> optimam, A, B.

for the exercise of episcopal functions; as Domnall was, in all probability, a layman, perhaps a monk. His place apparently remained vacant until 1109 (*infra*), when it was assumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> Great fear.—See 771 (=772), 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters* state that the fear arose because the Feast(Decollation)of John the Baptist (August 29) fell on Friday in 1096. But this is puerile; every

festival must fall four times on the same day within the solar Cycle of 28 years. According to the so-called *Vision of Adamnan* (L.B., p. 258b-259b), great havoc of the men of Ireland was to be wrought by a fiery ploughshare, when the anniversary in question should fall on Friday, in a Bissextile and Embolismal year, at the end of a Cycle. The three first-named conditions were literally verified in the present year. The year was also to-

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir ; Flann Ua [1096] Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.—Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcuduibhne ; Conchobur Ua Annaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.—Great fear [fell]<sup>2</sup> upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.<sup>3</sup>—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,<sup>4</sup> son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1097] 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>1</sup> died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Inneirghi*.—"O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Ossen*.—*Devotee of [St.] Ossan* (of Rath Ossain, Fort of Ossan, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb.

17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

<sup>5</sup> *Nineteenth*.—The F.M. say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*).

1097. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.] Comgall.—That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *The wright Ua Brocain*.—His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

B 45d Cloicthech Mainistreac [-buiti] co n-a lebriain | 7 taigr-ceannais imdhain do lorcad. — Mael-brigste, mac in t-rain hui brolca[1]n, uafal eppcop Cille-dara 7 Coicid Laisgen, post penitenciam optimam quieuit. — Sloighean la Muirceptaach hua m-bruiain 7 la let moig co Magh Muirtemne. Sloighean dano la Domnall hua Lochlann co Tuairceirt Erenn co Fiodh Conaille do chabairt cattha doib co nusgraimherc Domnall, comarba Rathraic, po gne ri[2]t[α]. — Lochlann hua Duibh dara, ri Pepn-muisg, do marbae do uib[3]-bruiuin breifne. — Cnomer mor iarin bliathain ri: tricca<sup>2</sup> bliathain<sup>2</sup> on enomear aile<sup>3</sup> suran cnomer[r]ra<sup>b</sup> (idon<sup>c</sup>, bliathain na cnó fínn; idon, co rafasainb[3] rereadar<sup>3</sup> cnó ar aen pinginn<sup>c</sup>).

A 48c [Cal. Ian. vii. p. l. xx. 1111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> Plaitebertaach hua Plaitebertaach, ri 1aptaip Connacht, do marbae do Sil-Muirneas. — Tri longa do longaib Gall na n-1nnri do flat do ullataib 7 a fairenn do marbae, idon, fiče<sup>1</sup> ar cet<sup>1</sup>, uel paulo plur. — Mael-1ru ua Stuirl, rcpiba filofořiae Mumunenfium, immo omnium Scotorum, in Chripto quieuit. — | Diarmait, mac Enna, mic Diarmata, ri Laisgen, do marbae do clann Muircaida, mic Diarmata (idon<sup>a</sup>, pop lap Cille-dara<sup>a</sup>). —

A.D. 1097. <sup>22</sup> xxx. bliathain, A, B.—<sup>3</sup>. vi.edaç, A, B.—<sup>a</sup> ra-this, B.—<sup>b</sup> cnomer aile romann—(to the) other nut-crop (that happened next) before us, B; C. follows the order of A. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B; given in C.

A.D. 1098. <sup>11</sup> xxx. ar .c., A, B. a-a l.m., t. h., A; r.m., t. h., B.

<sup>3</sup> Half of Mogh. — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Thirty years.—The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

<sup>5</sup> Sixth.—“ Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell,” C. “ Seseadh is cognate with the Latin Sextarius and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being

about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries.” (O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

<sup>6</sup> Penny.—In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *pinguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O’Donovan, *F.M.* ii. 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to

[*-Buithi*] with its books and many treasures was burned.—Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,<sup>2</sup> eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh<sup>3</sup> to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlann, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years<sup>3</sup> from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth<sup>4</sup> of nuts used to be got for one penny<sup>5</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews<sup>1</sup> killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy<sup>2</sup> of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaидh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,<sup>3</sup> died

[1097]

[1098]

weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. <sup>1</sup>*Crews.* — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

*Master of philosophy.* — Literally, *scribe of philosophy*. *Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (*scribae eruditio*, 11; *scriba legis*,

21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xliv. 2 (*Lingua mea calamus scribae, etc.*) is: *tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur* (Ml. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher*.

<sup>3</sup>*Successor of [St.] Ciannan.* — That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

EOČAIRD, comarba CIANNAIN, port penitentiam<sup>2</sup> obiuit.—RÓNAN hUa DAIMIN, comarba ÞOBUIR ppius et religiosus optimus port 7 Mael-Martain hUa Cellair, comarba THIURA [þh]očna, larysus et sapiens, in una die in pace quiescerunt.—PLATIBERTAČ, mac TIGERNAIS ÞAIPREID, comarba PÍNNIA[1]n, in peripigrinatione quiescit.—DOMNALL OA ENNA, usqal episcop LARCAIR EORPA 7 tobis condiceli in domain (pui<sup>a</sup> in úirð cechtarða[1], idon, Roman 7 na n-Þairdel<sup>3</sup>), port penitentiam<sup>2</sup> optimam, piam uitam feliciter hi deci[m] KALANN Decimber pinnuit.—MAC MARA[1]r CAIRBREČ, amicaria tošairde; DOMNALL MAC ROBERTAIS, comarba COLUIM-CILLE ppi né, in pace dormierunt.—MARIOM ÞERTRI-PUILIDÉE pop CENUL CONAIL pia CENEL-N-EOGAIN, i torcari EICEPTAČ hUa TOIRCE[1]rt et alii multi.

(In<sup>b</sup> hoc anno CED hUa MAEIL-EON, comarba CIARAIN CLUANA-mac-NOIR, natuif ept<sup>b</sup>.)

B 46a

KAL. Ian. iii. p., l. ii., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
CÆCALT mor po Eriinn uile.—CENANNUS ab igne  
dir[r]ipata ept.—DIAPMAIT hUa MAELATGEN, amicinmeč  
DUIN, i in nocte þarc[hæ]le<sup>1</sup> quiescit.—CEALL-ÞAPRA [de]  
DEMEDIA parate cremata<sup>2</sup> ept.—CÆNCOMPRAC hUa  
ÞAISILL došabail eptcoboiti<sup>3</sup> CÆPDA-MAC-ÞIA-DOMNAI  
CENGCIŠIR.—DONNCAR, mac MIC MÆNATIS, abb 1a;  
<sup>2</sup>—ciam, A. <sup>3</sup> n-ÞOEI—, A.—a-a l.m., t.h., A ; r. m., t.h., B. <sup>b-b</sup> n.t.h.,  
A. ; om., B ; given in C.

A.D. 1099. <sup>1</sup>-ÞCA, B. <sup>2</sup>-mate, B. <sup>3</sup>-iDE, B.

<sup>4</sup> Superior.—Literally, successor (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The Four Masters render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

<sup>5</sup> Liberal and wise.—*Larys et sapiens* is translated by the F.M.

LEARGHAS ECCNAIDH—Learghas, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "Learghas," all six, died the same day.

<sup>6</sup> Successor of [St.] Finnian.—Abbot of Moville, co. Down.

<sup>7</sup> [Nov. 22].—Dec. 1, F.M. A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior<sup>4</sup> of Fobur [1098] first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a] liberal and wise [man],<sup>5</sup> rested in peace on the same day.— Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,<sup>6</sup> rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].<sup>7</sup>—Mac Marais<sup>8</sup> of Cairbre; select soul-friend ; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,<sup>9</sup> successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilibhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others.

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,<sup>10</sup> successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1099] 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. — Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnchad, son of Mac

of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac Marais*.—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras tróig ro scrib*, etc., “A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote,” etc.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall Mac Robartaigh*.—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the “[long] space” of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous

note. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

The Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt*.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin*.—*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present Annals, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).

Uamnaċan Ua Meictire, comarbha Mic Leinín[e]; Annus  
hūa Longarca[1]n, comarbha Coluim mic Cnechtáinn,  
in pace paufauerpunt.—Sloğat la Muirceartaċ hūa  
m-Bríain 7 la Leż Moğħa co Sliab-[fħ]uait, co n-devern  
Domnall, comarbha Ratranc, rič m-bliaðna eteiri 7  
Tuaircept Erenn.<sup>4</sup>—Sloğat la Domnall hūa Ločlann  
7 la Tuaircept n-Erenn tarp Tuaim i n-Ulltaib. Ula[1]d  
dono i Craiħ-telċā illongropt. Compraisit<sup>5</sup> a n-dó  
marçploiġ: mardej ror marçluas Ula d 7 marbħaxiż  
hūa Ġimrija ann. Faciat Ula[1]d iaprin allongropt<sup>a</sup>  
7 loifciet Cenel-Ēogain ē 7 terċait Craiħ-tealċa.  
Dobejxar doib iaprin ron da eteri 7 comarbha Comgall  
illaiġi pria da eteri aile:

Tucta<sup>b</sup> geiħi Ula d ap eicin,  
Innixit fiad-dan co feiġ,  
La Domnall co<sup>c</sup> loinne leomain<sup>c</sup>,  
Ocur la Sil Ēogain (no<sup>d</sup>, Clainn[-Ēogain]<sup>d</sup>) feiħ.  
Ta etiġie tħrena tucta  
Do loeċ-ċarier Ula d o ċem,  
In tħnej cen idher, abb Comgall,  
Do riġat Domnall hūi Neiħ.  
In nomard bliad-dan ap noċat,  
Cir milie bliad-dan[-dai], MS.] co m-blaiet,  
O geiħi Crijt, cinnxi cen cipniet,  
I f-inni xi nori led reiñ.<sup>b</sup>—

A.D. 1099. <sup>4</sup>n- E—, A. <sup>5</sup>—giż, B. <sup>a</sup> a Longport—their stronghold,  
A. <sup>b-b</sup> t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A ; om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> Reading of Four  
Masters; huwa fl-ġaġġi minn leomain, MS. (which I do not understand).  
d-d itl., t. h., MS.

1099. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St. Colman].—That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anmchadh and Mac-tire(wolf), eponymous heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Mec-tire, the two chief families of Ui-Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were respectively descended (in the ninth degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons of Echu Liathain, from whom the

territory was named. Echu, like his contemporary, Nathfraech, King of Cashel in the first half of the fifth century, was of the race of Eoghan Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc, descended the neighbouring sept of Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Mec-tire was thus bishop of his native diocese. Benefaction to the cathedral

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia ; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor [1099] of [St. Colman]<sup>1</sup> son of Leinin<sup>2</sup> ; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,<sup>3</sup> reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlann and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craibh-telcha<sup>4</sup> in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter : defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages :

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—

Witnesses tell it accurately—

By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,

And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given

Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly,

The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of Comgall,

To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,

Above a thousand blooming years,

From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay,

It is in it occurred that.—

---

church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Leinin*.—So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-*

is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne.

The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-inghen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenine. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

A 48d      Ταῦλιας Αρτα-γραῖα το ἱερεὺς το βεραῖς να Κραιβε  
φορ Σιν-βιαῖρας.—Ρυαῖρι ήτα Ρυαῖρας[ι]ν, ρι Ειρτίρ  
Αιρτσιαλλ, 7 μασσατ | ρι<sup>6</sup> Ερενν, in qua δημάρχητο  
quinto<sup>e</sup> anno ρεζοι ρυι, in decimo Kalendārum Decim-  
ηριρ, ρυατ υιτατ ριουιτ.

bif.a      Kal. Ian. i. p., l. x. ui., Cennō Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> plann  
ήτα Σίναεδα, αιρκίννες Αἴα-τρυιτ, αρτ ολλαν Μίδε  
[in pace φιευιτ].—Domnīas Mac Εοῖαδα, ρι Ήλας 7  
τρεμ<sup>1</sup> το μαΐτις Ήλας ιμε, το ξαῖται λα Domnall ήτα  
Λούλαιν, λα ρι<sup>5</sup> η-Αιλι<sup>5</sup>, 1 quint Kalann ιυιν.—Φρες λα  
Domnall ήτα Λούλαιν, co ρορπ βερυ-θρεζ 7 Φίνε-Ζαλλ.  
—Σλοξας λα Μυρκερτας ήτα μ-θριατ co Ηερρ-ρυαις<sup>2</sup>.  
—Λογσυρ Αἴα-cliat co hιnir-n-Εογαιν, co ρολας α n-άρ,  
ετερ βατας 7 μαρβας.—Mac mic Ζιλλα-Κολυιν Ήι Dom-  
ναιλ, ρι Ceniuil-Λυξτας<sup>3</sup>, α ρυιρ occirup ερτ.—Αιρρίδ ήτα  
Αινηραδαι<sup>4</sup>, τυρε Ταλ-βιατας; Ζιλλα-θρι<sup>5</sup> ήτα ήτα  
Συρε, ρι Μυρκραιδε-θρεζαιν; Ζιλλα-να-νοες ήτα  
Ηειδίνη, ρι ήτα-βιαῖρας, πορται ρυντ.—Εέρι ήτα  
Μαλ-μυρε, ρι Σιαννας<sup>6</sup>, το μαρβας τό Choncobaηρ  
Σιαννας<sup>7</sup>.

A.D. 1099. <sup>6</sup> ρι (nom. sg.), B. <sup>ε-ε</sup> xl. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. <sup>1</sup> τρεατ, B. <sup>2</sup> h Εαρ—, A. <sup>3</sup> Cenil—, B. <sup>4</sup> h Αινηραδαι,  
B. <sup>a</sup> om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.—Namely, Abbot of Terry-glas, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree (lit. branch) of the hill; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

<sup>5</sup> Royal scion.—That is, par excellence. Literally, *fair son of the kings of Ireland*.

1100. <sup>1</sup> With.—Literally, *and. Party* is nom. abs. in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Nobles.—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the

The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the [1099] men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion<sup>5</sup> of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].

Kalends of Jan: on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1100] Bis. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim, chief bardic professor of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac[recte, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with<sup>1</sup> a party of the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-cliathe [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Colum Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Assid Ua Amhradhain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidh-Bregain<sup>4</sup>; Gilla-na-noebh<sup>5</sup> Ua Eithinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair<sup>6</sup> of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin].

solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra*) and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward (muire).*—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters.*

<sup>4</sup> *Bregain.*—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contrac-

tion (=re) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-na-noebh.*—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

<sup>6</sup> *O'Conchobair.*—“The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta.” (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

(Hoc<sup>b</sup> anno ecclesia sancti Sinelli de Claren-ini<sup>r</sup> fundata erat<sup>b</sup>.)

**Kal.** Ian. 111. p., l. xx. uii, Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
**B 46b** Tonnca<sup>d</sup>, | mac Ce<sup>b</sup>athU<sup>c</sup> Ruairc, do marba<sup>d</sup> do Feartaib-  
 Mana<sup>c</sup>; Ria<sup>c</sup>gáin, eprcop Dromna-moir, 7 Coicid<sup>a</sup> Ula<sup>d</sup>,  
 in pace quieuit.—Ini<sup>r</sup>-Ca<sup>c</sup>tai<sup>d</sup> do orcain do Ghallaib.—  
 Slo<sup>c</sup>gáin la Muirceartach hUa m-Briain 7 la Le<sup>c</sup> Mo<sup>c</sup>gá 1  
 Con[n]ac<sup>c</sup>tai<sup>d</sup> daf<sup>c</sup> Er[r]-ruaird 1 Tír-n-Éogain, co rofcal-  
 ret Aile<sup>c</sup> 7 co poloircret 7 co rofcarai<sup>d</sup>ret illcella  
 ar<sup>c</sup>ena<sup>b</sup> im Pha<sup>c</sup>tan Mur<sup>c</sup> 7 im Arda-rrat<sup>c</sup>. Dollotur  
 iap rín fóin Feartaib-Chamra, co poloircret Cuil-rrat<sup>c</sup> 7  
 co n-depnairit duineba<sup>d</sup> ann. Gabair giallu Ula<sup>d</sup> iap  
 rín. Doluid tap Slí<sup>c</sup>gáin Midluacra dia tis.—Cre<sup>c</sup> la  
 Tonnca<sup>d</sup> hUa Mael-Seelainn 1 Feartaib-mui<sup>d</sup>, conuirtarai<sup>d</sup>  
 hUa Ce<sup>b</sup>ttail 7 co romarb da cét di<sup>c</sup>ib, uel paulo plur.—  
 Feartaib, eprcop Cille-dara, in pace quieuit.—Ca<sup>c</sup>tal  
 hUa Muiricai<sup>c</sup>n, ri Te<sup>c</sup>tb<sup>a</sup>, decollatur erat.—Tonnca<sup>d</sup>  
 hUa Eo<sup>c</sup>ca<sup>d</sup>, ri Ula<sup>d</sup>, do fuarlucu<sup>d</sup> a cuibri<sup>c</sup> la Dom-  
 nall, mac Mic<sup>b</sup> Lo<sup>c</sup>lainn, la ri<sup>c</sup>g n-Clilis, tap cenn a mic  
 7 a comaltai, idon, 1 n-Domliac Arda-Maca, treimpi<sup>c</sup>e  
 comarb<sup>c</sup> Rathraic 7 ram<sup>c</sup>ta Rathraic ar<sup>c</sup>ena, iap  
 comlu<sup>c</sup>ga fo Ba<sup>c</sup>caill 1ru 7 fo minnai<sup>b</sup> ar<sup>c</sup>ena, 1<sup>d</sup>

A 48d ends n-undecim Kalann<sup>d</sup> Ianair<sup>b</sup>. |

**Kal.** Ian. 1111. p., l. ix., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Sept

A.D. 1100. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. <sup>1</sup>—Leacé, A. <sup>2</sup> Te<sup>c</sup>tpa, A. <sup>3</sup> enair, B.—<sup>a</sup> .u.idh, A, B. <sup>b</sup> om.,  
 B. <sup>c</sup> moir—great, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> in .xi. Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

<sup>7</sup> This year, etc.—I have not found this item elsewhere. The festival of St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. <sup>1</sup> Fifth of Ulidia.—O'Conor here commits an error which is redeemed by some originality. The MS. forms, .u.idh Ul. (with mark of contraction attached to l), hereads as v. id Jul.; making the bishop die on July 11.

<sup>2</sup> Including.—Literally, around.

<sup>3</sup> Over the road of Midhluachair.—“Over at Sligo;” which, by the omission of Midhluachra and by mistaking slighe, a road, for Sligo town, shows the translator of C. disregarded and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

(This year<sup>7</sup> the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was [1100] founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1101] 1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht, past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also, including<sup>2</sup> Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa, until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair<sup>3</sup> to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbaill overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdomnach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal<sup>4</sup> Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother: namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swear<sup>5</sup>ing by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22].

that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kin-kora (near Killaloe).

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: *Sug na caelan 7 iñ e ñomarþb Mael-Sechlainn — “Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;” meaning that sug*

*na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

<sup>5</sup> *Co-swear<sup>5</sup>ing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.

Coluim-cille do lorcád.—Domnán, mac Echrí hUí Cítrid, ri domna hUa-n-Éaċaċ, do marbaď do Ulltairib (idon<sup>a</sup> iṛin coicet<sup>1</sup> mir iap raphusūd Patranc do<sup>2</sup>).—Domnall, mac Tigeरnain hUí Ruaire, ri Connacht, do marbaď do Connachtneċ pein.—Cú-ṁaiċi hUa Cairell, aipcinneċ Tuin, mortuair eft.—Plaizbeartac Mac Ročaċ, ri hUa-Phiacraċ Arda-rrata, do marbaď do Peperaiš-Lúirid. Sloġaď la Cinel-n-Éosain co Maċ-Čoba. Dolotur Ulairi iṛin aiċċi iṛin longport, co romarbrat Sitriuc hUa Mael-phaċaill (idon<sup>b</sup>, ri Cairepp-ħraċċat<sup>b</sup>) 7 Sitriuc, mac Conraċ, mic Ēosain 7 alii.—Maġnur, ri Ločlann, co longair moir do Ċuiċeċ 1 Manain 7 riċ m-bliadna do īenum doiħ 7 do Peperaiš Ħrenn.—Eiṭeretħa Peper n-Ērenn illām Domnall, comarba Patranc, re riċ m-bliadna etep hUa m-ħraċin (idon<sup>b</sup>, Muixreptac<sup>b</sup>) 7 hUa Ločlann (idon<sup>b</sup>, Domnall<sup>b</sup>) 7 apante.—Muixreħħaċ hUa Čirħuba[1]n, aipcinneċ Luġbař, do marbaď do Peperaiš Miċe beur.—Rorr-aliċċip (iż- eft, cum patre fuo<sup>c</sup>) do apċau do Uī-ħeċċaċ 1 n-riċċal marbta Uī Domnán (idon<sup>a</sup> Mic na hepluimme<sup>a</sup>).—Cairell do lorcád do Ěilis.—Muġron hUa Mopħsa, aiprofepileiġind Arda-ħmaċċa 7 1aṛċar Eorpa uile, | copum multip terċibur, 1 ter[τ] Non Octimber, fuam uittam felicitar finiuut (idon<sup>a</sup> 1 Manġaqit<sup>a</sup>).

B 46c

Cal. 1an. ii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
Scanneř croħa etep Peperu-Lúirid 7 Tuat-Rata, 1

A.D. 1102. <sup>1</sup> .u.eo, MS. (B)—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; “with y<sup>e</sup> fryers,” C.

1102. <sup>1</sup> *Namely, etc.*—The portion within brackets is omitted by the *F.M.* and by O’Conor. The offence is stated in the *Annals of Loch Ce* to have been committed against the community of St. Patrick. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, with more precision, state that the

Ui-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

<sup>2</sup> *In custody of Domnall.*—As O’Brien and O’Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

<sup>3</sup> *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1102] 1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,<sup>1</sup> in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves.—Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.<sup>3</sup>—Muiredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior<sup>4</sup>) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-her-luime<sup>5</sup>.—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughron Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit<sup>6</sup>) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1103] 1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the

piler omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who give this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A.

The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

<sup>4</sup> Superior. — “With ye fryers,” C. The reading of the translator’s original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis*.

torcachair ar cechtar de.—Ua Cananna[1]n do innarba[ð] a ri[ð]i Thire-Conaill la Domnall hua Loelainn.—Murcaid donn (iðon,<sup>a</sup> Ua Ruadaca[1]n<sup>a</sup>) do marbaid (ri<sup>b</sup> uerum eft<sup>b</sup>) for creic i Maið-Coða 7 in creic hírin do marbaid in Silla guit hui Cormaic ifind lo cethna.—Raðnall hua Oca[1]n, rectaipre Telcha-ó[1]s, do marbaid do Þepairi Maið-1-æ—Cocair mor etær Cenell-n-Éogain 7 Ultu, co taing Murceartaç hua Þriam co Þepairi Mumhan 7 Laiðen 7 Orphairi 7 co maið Connacht 7 co Þepairi Miðe im a riðairi co Maið-Coða 1 foiruitin Ulæd. Döllotur díblinairi co Macaire Círd-Maæca (iðon,<sup>c</sup> co Cill na Conraipre<sup>c</sup>), co m-batup rectaipair a forðairi for Arð-Maæca Domnall hua Loelainn co Tuairceirt Erenn fririn pe rin 1 n-Uib-Óperail-Maæca, aðair 1 t' aðairið friru. O robatur torfrirris imorpo Þir Mumhan, döllið Murceartaç co hænaæc-Maæca 7 co hæmuin 7 timceall do Círd-Maæca. co farðairið oðt n-ungar oir forfrin altoir 7 co roðeall oðt piðte<sup>e</sup> bo. Ocarim imparair 1 Maið-Coða döri[ð]ir (ið<sup>b</sup> eft, non imþerþatop<sup>b</sup>) 7 pacbair Coiced Laiðen and 7 roðairi do Þepairi Mumhan. Cetnairið fein imorpo for creacuð 1 n-Dal-Óparairde, co farcair Þonnæð, mac Toirnþelbað, ann 7 mac hui Concobuir, ri Ciarairde 7 hua Þeoamn et alii optimi. Döllið Domnall hua Loelainn co Tuairceirt Erenn 1 Maið-Coða for amur Laiðen. Tecaírt imorpo Laiðin 7 Orphairi 7 Þir Mumhan 7 Sæll, amal robatur, 1 n-a n-aðairið 7 ferair cat (iðon,<sup>f</sup> in-

A.D. 1103. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornaire" (by metathesis of *n* and *r*), C. <sup>d-un</sup> man, MS. <sup>e</sup> xx., MS.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-na-herluime*.—*Son of the patron-church*. He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (XLII. 14: *De alumnis ecclesie*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

<sup>6</sup> *In Mungarit*.—From this it can be

inferred that he had gone on *pilgrimage* to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1103. <sup>1</sup> *Raiding-force*.—Literally, *raid*: *crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaught*).

Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large [1103] number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.— Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force<sup>1</sup> slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day.—Raghnall Ua Ocain, lawgiver of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face<sup>2</sup> against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach went to Aenach-Macha and to Emhain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request<sup>3</sup>]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost<sup>4</sup> there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent<sup>5</sup>. Domnall Ua Lochlainn went with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August

<sup>2</sup> Face to face.—Literally, *face to thy face*. The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> Request.—Perhaps that the

Noin Cusgu[1]rt 7 i Cetairn 7 i nomad<sup>g</sup> [uac̄at] fīcēt<sup>g</sup> [eſcam] 7 iſin očtmað<sup>h</sup> ló iap tečt do [Cerdo]-Mačai<sup>i</sup>). Maiðir træ fop leč Moša 7 laten a n-ap: edon, ap Laiſen, im Muirceartač, mac Gillia-Močolmo[1]c 7 im da ua Lorca[1]n 7 im Muirceartač, mac Mic Gorma[1]n et alii; ap hUa-Ceinnrealaig, im da mac Mael-Mhorða 7 im hU[α] Ria[1]n (idon,<sup>a</sup> ri hUa-n-Orona<sup>a</sup>) et alii; ap Orraiši, im Gillia-þatracic ruas, idon, ri Orraiš 7 im riðraisi Orraiši arčeana; ap Gall Cēa-cliač, im Torftain, mac Eriuc 7 im pol, mac Cemaint 7 im beollan Cermunn et alii; ap Þer Mumon, im da hUa ðric, idon, riðomna na n-Derre 7 im hUa Failbē, idon, riðomna Copcovuibne 7 eppi Laiſen 7<sup>l</sup> im hUa Muirde-ðaiš, ri Ciaraiš, co n-a mac; et alii | multi optimi quor caufa brenuitatir ſepubere<sup>2</sup> ppetepmiprimis. Tērnatuir Cenel-n-Eogain co Tuaircept Erenn eo coſcar̄ mor 7 co ſetairiš imðairiš, imon pupoll rišda 7 im čamlinne 7 im ſetairiš imðairiš arčeana.—Mačnuſ, ri Ločlann, do marbaš fop cpeic i n-Ulltais.—Catālan mac Sena[1]n domarbaš do Chaireppri[5].—Muřčas hUa Plařteca[1]n, arceinneč Cerdas-bo, ri ecnai 7 éanaiš 7 arčeitui, in periphrinatione ſua<sup>i</sup> (idon,<sup>a</sup> i n-Cerdo-Mača<sup>a</sup>) feliciter obiit.

[bif.] *Ical. Ian. vi. p., l. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup>*  
*Þeindlimiš, mac Þlaind Maíniftræc, milep optimus*  
*Chriſti, in pace quieuit].—Marom ri a n-Ulltais fop*  
*Tal-n-Cerarðe, i torčeair Toubcenn hUa Óama[1]n i fuič-*

<sup>1</sup> idon—namely, MS.; “and,” C. <sup>2</sup> pcpubl., MS. (B).

ffl. m., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>g-g</sup> xx. xx., MS. <sup>h</sup> vim., MS. <sup>i</sup> ſuam, MS.; om., C.

<sup>4</sup> Lost.—Literally, left (on the field of battle).

<sup>5</sup> Others most excellent.—In giving the nominative, the compiler overlooked the fact that the context requires the accusative.

<sup>6</sup> The 29th.—The lunation, which is correct, has been omitted by the Four Masters (Vol. ii. p. 974).

O'Donovan's *Tuesday* (*ib.*, p. 975) is to be corrected to *Wednesday*, in accordance with his text.

<sup>7</sup> Others.—Cf. note 5 (*supra*).

<sup>8</sup> Sub-king.—The name is not given in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>9</sup> And many, etc.—“And many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omit,” C.

and on Wednesday and on the 29th<sup>6</sup> [day of the moon] and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter o them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcain and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnse-laigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-king<sup>8</sup> of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other<sup>9</sup> most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithe-cain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1104 Bis.]  
 1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.<sup>2</sup>—A defeat

1104. <sup>1</sup>*Flann.*—Died 1056 (*supra*). For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in peace.—As Soldier of

Christ signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).

Ṅuinn.—Concobuir (ídon,<sup>a</sup> hUa Concobair<sup>a</sup>), mac Mael-Seclainn, ri Copcomþruað, morthu[u]r [erit].—Mac na haidche hUa Ruairc a ruitr fratrribur occirur erit.—Slosgað la Muirceartað hUa m-þriain co Mað Muirteimne, co ronillret trebaire in Þairší 7 iþin t-þluasgað rint rohefcræð Cú-lllað hUa Caindelba[1]n, ri Loëgairpe, co n-dearbait de.—Slosgað la Domnall hUa Loëlainn, co Mað-Coða, co tuc giallu llac 7 co n-deoðarð co Temrað, co roloirc bloið moir do Loëgairi 7 co tarrait termonn doib arðena.—Cormac hUa Cormaic, torpeč Monað<sup>b</sup> do éc.—Duncað hUa Concobuir, ri Connacht<sup>c</sup>, do mairbað dia ðoinib fein.

[Cal. Ian. 1. f., Lx. 11., Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Muirfeðað Mac Cana; Maelruancrað hUa birlin (ídon,<sup>a</sup> ri hUa Caipbre<sup>a</sup>); Mael-Seclainn hUa Conaing (ídon,<sup>b</sup> do Dalcair<sup>b</sup>) in penitentia morthu rint.—Concobuir, mac Mael-Seclainn, ri domna Temrað, occirur<sup>e</sup> erit<sup>e</sup>—Domnall, comarba Þatrataic, do techt co hCet-cliað do denum riða etep Muirceartað hUa m-þriain 7 mac Mic Loëlainn (ídon,<sup>a</sup> Domnall<sup>a</sup>), conorogair galur ann 7 co tucarð inð-a galur co Domnað-Circep-Eimna, corohongarð ann 7 co tucarð iap rint co Damliac, co n-dearbait ann. Ocur tucarð a cōrr co hCerð-Maða, ídon, i ppi 1d Augus[1]rt 7 i Satupn 7 i feil Larrein innri-Muren 7 i<sup>d</sup> n-oðtmarað [uaðarð] riðed<sup>d</sup> [erca]. Ceallað, mac Ceða,

A.D. 1104. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b</sup> Maonað, C. <sup>c</sup> "Connnaught," C.

A.D. 1105. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> occiri rint, MS., C. <sup>d-d</sup> in. um.mad. xx.17, MS. From ídon (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

<sup>3</sup> *Encounter*.—Literally, *counter-wounding*.

<sup>4</sup> *Spared the inhabitants*.—Literally, *gave them terminus besides*.

*Termonn*=Latin *terminus*, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum;

hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*: *De locis consecratis* (XLV.), *De civitatibus refugii* (XXVIII.).

1105. <sup>1</sup> *Damliac* (Duleek, co. Meath)—*Ard-Macha*.—Taking *damliac* literally, the Four Masters

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araide, [1104] wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.<sup>3</sup>—Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Corcombruadh, died.—“Son of the Night” Ua Ruaire was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the inhabitants.<sup>4</sup>—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh, died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Cianuachta [of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1105]  
 1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin (namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing (that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall, successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Lochlainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried after that to Damliac<sup>1</sup> and he died there. And his body was carried to Ard-Macha,<sup>1</sup> that is, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and on the 28th<sup>2</sup> [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of

state that Domnall was carried to the *stone-church of Armagh* and died there!

<sup>2</sup> On the 28th.—O'Conor gives in xxviii., leaving a blank after, as

if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

B 47a mic Mail-Íra, do oirtheoedd i n-a ínaid i comarbuig Þat-  
rasic, a toša Þepur | n-Erenn 7 dočiuaid fo gradaid ilou  
feili Cédomnain.—Niall oðor húa Concobuir do mar-  
bað.—Muirzír húa Concenaird do éc.—Sluasáid la  
Muircearta húa m-þriain, eo roinnairb Tonncaid húa  
Mael-Seclainn a riši 1arðair Míðe.

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. xx. 111., Censo Domini m.º c.º vii.º Crœ-  
fliusaišeð la Domnall húa Loelainn i roipriðin Tonn-  
caid húi Mael-Seclainn, eo rooptasur 1arðar Míðe 7  
co táruig Tonncaid ann fop rœmleð 7 co romarbað é.—  
Dirirt-Diarmata co n-a deipat do lorcáid.—Tuatal,  
comarba Coemghin, in pace quieuit.—Ceallač, comarba  
Þatrasic, fop cuairt Ceniusil-Þogain cœtna čur, co tuc  
a óš-peir: idon, bó ceč rœpir,<sup>a</sup> no aš n-dára ceč trup,  
no lež-unga ceč cež[r]air, la taeš n-edbairt n-imda  
olčena.—Catbarr húa Domnall, ri Ceneo[1]l-Lušdæc  
[morthuif<sup>b</sup> eft<sup>b</sup>].—Ceallač fop cuairt Mumain cœtna  
čur be[u]r, co tuc a lan-čuairt: idon pečt m-bæ 7  
pečt cuairt 7 lež-unga ceč fuind tricá-cet<sup>d</sup> i Múma[1]n,  
la taeš pét n-imda olčena. Ocup arroet imorro Ceal-  
lač gradaða uargaleppcoip do'n čur rin, a fopcongrá Þepur

A.D. 1106. <sup>a</sup> .vi. ep., MS. <sup>b-b</sup> "Dyed," C. <sup>c</sup> .vii., MS. <sup>d</sup> —., MS.

omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation.

<sup>3</sup>Received Holy Orders.—Literally, went under degrees. Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years

for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1105. By Men of Ireland are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

<sup>4</sup> Fiach, etc.—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra*.

1106. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.] Coemghen.—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Mael-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of [1105] Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed.—Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath.

(“Fiach<sup>3</sup> O’Flain was killed.”)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. [1106]  
A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coemhghen,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,<sup>2</sup> king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit<sup>3</sup> of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred<sup>4</sup> of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop<sup>5</sup> on that occasion, by direction of the Men of

<sup>2</sup> *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill*.—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

<sup>4</sup> *Cantred*.—Literally, *thirty hundred*. About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland*, Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

<sup>5</sup> *Orders of archbishop*.—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

<sup>3</sup> *Circuit*.—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

n-Erienn.—Caíncomprue hUa Ústáill, uafal eppcop Círd-Macha, in pace quieuit.—Etsair, ri Alba, mortuus est.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. iii., Cnno Domini M.º c.º iii.º] Snechtai lai co n-athce do feirfein in Cetairn<sup>a</sup> ria feil Patraic, co pola ár ceitri i n-Eriinn—Cenn-coraeth do lofcaeth (do<sup>b</sup> at<sup>c</sup>) eteर da Caife, co fercas tathaeth eteर mís 7 bregoid.—Concobur, mac Tuinntleibhe, ri domna Ulaid, do marbath do fherasib fheri-muisi.—Maelom ria n-Ui[b]-Briuin fop Ui[b]-Meit, i torcasair a n-áir, im a ri<sup>d</sup>, idon, Cled hUa Innreachtair.—Caethraeth hUa Tuam-ma [i] n, ri hUa-m-Briuin Arcaille, do suin do Uib-Cremthainn, co n-dearbait de. Eoghan, mac Mic Riabair, do marbath 'n-a Óiscaile.—Bluic doinenn mor i Rin bliaethain ri, co nomill na hárann.—Mael-Patrac hUa Órucaif[i]n do | gabail fherufaleisinn Círd-Macha illo feile Cilbe 7 Molairi Daithi-ínnri. Mael-Colaim hUa Ópolcaif[i]n do gabail eppcupoite iar n-amaraeth.—Sié m-bliaethna do Óenam do Chellaeth, comarba Patrac, iteर Murcheth hUa m-Briuin 7 Domnall, mac Mic Loélainn.

[bif.] [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. ii., Cnno Domini M.º c.º iiiii.] Luimnech do lofcaeth do at<sup>c</sup>.—Domnall hUa Cnbeirt, ri hUa-Meit; Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri hUa m-Briuin, occipi fuit.—Ceallaeth, comarba Patrac, fop cuiusq[ue]

A.D. 1107. <sup>a</sup> .c.ann, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> Bishop of Ard-Macha.—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He

had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

<sup>7</sup> Donnell, etc.—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. <sup>1</sup> Fell.—Literally, *to fall*.

<sup>2</sup> Wednesday.—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of [1106] Ard-Macha,<sup>6</sup> rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died.

(“Donell<sup>7</sup> Mac Rory O’Conor deposed by Murtagh O’Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.”)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1107] 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell<sup>1</sup> [on] the Wednesday<sup>2</sup> [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters<sup>3</sup> [April 14—April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucaim took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Coluim Ua Brochain received episcopal consecration<sup>4</sup> after the morrow.—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1108 Bis.] 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruaire, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, successor of Patrick,

<sup>3</sup> Two Easters.—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Minchaisc, little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

<sup>4</sup> Episcopal consecration.—Literally, *episcopacy*. He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra*.  
1108. <sup>1</sup> Were slain —The plural

Connacht cethna<sup>a</sup> éir, co tuc a óš-reiř.—Oenſur hUa Cleirchen, moer Thail-Cair; Ceallač hUa Coemorai[1]n, comarba Cainnis [obiepunt<sup>b</sup>].—Céas gairdín do tiaictain hi ter[t] Non Septimbris.—Teč do gabair do U<sup>c</sup> Mathgamna 7 do U<sup>c</sup> Maelruanaigh popp Toll n-garbh-pairðe (idon,<sup>d</sup> Eočair, mac DuinnfleibhehUi Eočair<sup>d</sup>), idon, popp riš n-Ulach 7 a ticeannad Leo.—Ceđ, mac Duibdaleirid (idon,<sup>e</sup> foraircinned Círda-Macca<sup>e</sup>), atbur comarba Þatracis, do ec.—Dairember mór po Erienn uile.—Bliððan ruitac co n-degřin 7 commad arþa 7 meara in bliððan ri.—Inir-hUa-Labradha do tóigal la Þipum-Manac.

A 49a      Kal. Ian. vii. f., l. xx. vii., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Occur in Chaire popp rept<sup>1</sup> Kalann Mai 7 Minicair [pop]  
 ala laitinn do Shaṁrað 7 feil Močoemó[1]c<sup>a</sup> Léit pop  
 Sačairn Initi. Silla-Cilše hUa Ciarmait, ri Annē-  
 Cliač, mortuair<sup>2</sup> eřt.—Mael-Isu hUa Cuilen, uargal-  
 erpoc Tuairceirt Erienn; Oenſur hUa Domnallai[1]n,  
 pribiānmacra Saṁča Coluim-cille [obiepunt].—Cer  
 hUa-m-Bherail im a riš, idon, im Taerlin 7 hUi-n-Ečac

A.D. 1108. <sup>a</sup> c. na, MS. <sup>b</sup> Also om. in C. <sup>c</sup> Accented, MS. <sup>d-d</sup> partly  
 itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. <sup>1</sup> vii., A, B. <sup>2</sup>—tauř, B. <sup>a</sup> Močolmōc, A, B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Cainnech.—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

<sup>3</sup> Came.—Literally, to come.

<sup>4</sup> Ua Maelruanaigh.—He is not mentioned in the list in L.L.(p.41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

<sup>5</sup> Eligible to be successor.—Literally, material of a successor.

*Adbur* with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*supra*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. <sup>1</sup> Second day.—*In diebus*. O'Conor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes*. But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis*. The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra*.

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he [1108] took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirchen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemorain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>2</sup> died.—A gust of wind came<sup>3</sup> on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>4</sup> upon Goll Garbhraide (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor<sup>5</sup> of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1109] 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day<sup>1</sup> of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>2</sup> March 13].

Gilla-Ailbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Ui-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

<sup>2</sup> Beginning [of Lent].—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initi*, —e), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars :

Viii. Id. [Feb.]—*Primus dies forsan* *m-bi prim* [*uathad*] *esc[a]i Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. *Cal. of Oengus*, p. 80).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primus dies forsan* *m-bi Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primitus incepit* *ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. *Galba*, Brit. Mus., Hampson : *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Prima Quadra-* gesima[e] *Dominica* (Cal. *Vitellius*, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

do ḫuitim la hUa-Meit̄ 7 la Pēru Pēru-muiši. — Slōgat̄<sup>3</sup>  
la Murceartač hUa m-Br̄iam, i foiridin Murcet̄a hU  
Mael-Seclainn, co roair̄s ḫréim do Uí[b]-Br̄ium.  
Slōgat̄ dano<sup>3</sup> la Domnall hUa Lōlainn co Tuairceart  
Erenn co Sliab-n-[ph]uait̄, co n-deirna Cellac,<sup>4</sup> comarba  
patr̄ais, rič m-bliaſt̄na eter̄ hUa m-Br̄iam 7 hUa  
Lōlainn, co n-dečat̄ur Tuairceart n-Erenn iar̄ rič co  
mæg hUa-m-Br̄erail, r̄or ammuř Ulað bat̄ur i Mæſ-  
Coſa, co tar̄orat̄ Ula[1]ð na teora gallu ročoſrat̄  
fem̄ doib̄.—Cocrič, comarba Sam̄tāinne<sup>5</sup> Cluanac-  
Br̄onaiš, quieuit̄.—Aeð hUa Ruair̄c do ḫečt̄ illongropt̄  
Murcet̄a hUi Mael-Seclainn po do, | co nolla<sup>6</sup> ár  
tr̄ia ercaine Sam̄tā Patr̄ais.—Ár hUa-Meit̄ im a rič  
idon, Soll Úair̄ce 7 ḫrem<sup>7</sup> t'Pērais Pēru-muiši do  
ᬁuitim la hUi-Br̄erail 7 la hUib̄-Ečač.—Domnall ruat̄  
mac Gillia-Patr̄ais, ri Orlaig, do marbað do mac-  
caeb aile ic cop cloče.—Donncað hUa Tuibdirma  
morthuſu]r̄ eft̄.

(Gilla-Patr̄ais<sup>b</sup> hUa Selbait̄, aircinneč Copecaig<sup>8</sup>  
morthuſu]r̄.)

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. iii., Ann. Domini m.º c.º xº  
Echtigern hUa<sup>a</sup> Pēr̄ail, pr̄imatačlaeč<sup>1</sup> togaide, in pace  
quieuit̄.—Gilla-Coluim hUa Maelmuair̄, ri Pēr̄-ceall  
iusgulatus eft̄.—Cepr̄ač, mac Mic Ulča, aircinneč Culac-  
pat̄ain, in penitentia morthuſu]r̄ eft̄.—(hUla[1]ð<sup>b</sup> do  
arcain Muicnuma dia lar̄.) Flann hUa Aeða, comarba  
Ene Aerann, morthuſu]r̄ eft̄.—Maelruanait̄ hUa Mačanen,

<sup>3</sup> dano, B. <sup>4</sup> Ceia—, B. <sup>5</sup> -tuinne, B. <sup>6</sup> nolla, B. <sup>7</sup> ḫream, A.  
<sup>8</sup> -carde, A. b-b l. m., t.h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. <sup>1</sup>-Loeč, B. <sup>a</sup> repeated in B by mistake. b-b l.m. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday is noteworthy.

<sup>3</sup> To attack. — Literally, upon attack.

<sup>4</sup> Superioreſſ.—Literally, successor.

<sup>5</sup> Malediction.—According to an entry in the F.M., Murchad had pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the king, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick the same year.

Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui-Meith [1109] and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn : so that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of Ui-Bresail, to attack<sup>3</sup> the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress<sup>4</sup> [of the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh, rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter through the malediction<sup>5</sup> of the Community of Patrick.—Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king, namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patrac the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duib-dirma died.

(Gilla-Patrac<sup>6</sup> Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, [1110] A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay-brother,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmuidh, king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The Ulidians pillaged Muconom to its centre.—) Flann Ua Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh,

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Patrac*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. <sup>1</sup> *Lay-brother*.—See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* “old champion”!

<sup>2</sup> *Was slain*.—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> *Three*.—In the *Chronicon Scottorum* the names of only two are given.

ri Muñdoirn, occisus est.—Muircheart, mac Tairis hUa Óriain, ri domna Mumhan, mortuus est.—Debinn, ingen Cennetiš hUa Óriain, ben Domnall hUa Loélainn, riš Cilis, mortua est.—Craic la Domnall hUa Loélainn, i Connachtair, co tuc mile do brat 7 ilmile do buaibh (no<sup>a</sup>, do cestraig<sup>b</sup>).—Mairtín Ror (no<sup>c</sup>, na Ror<sup>e</sup>) ar belaibh Cruaená ria Sil-Muirheadais ar Conmaicne, i torcataip tru hOe [ph]ergrale 7 maristi imda ariçena.—Óran hUa Óriain, renoir cap-Mumhan; Tilla-Óatrach hUa Tuibhratha, repleiginn Cille-ða-lúa 7 rui Mumhan; Þerdomnaic dall, repleiginn Cille-ðara, (idon<sup>f</sup>, rui cruitiþrechta) [mortui runt].—Cellaç, comarba Óatrach, cetna cup for cuiapt Míde, co tuc a peir.

(Mairtín<sup>g</sup> ria Conmaicne, pop Sil-Muirheadais, idon, mairtín Muigí-Órengrain<sup>g</sup>.)

A 49

Kal. Ian. 1. f., l. x. 1111., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Oinenn dermair reoir 7 rnechtai, co rolaí ár cennatai  
7 altai.—Catúraç hUa Leathai do Shamair Óatrach,  
uafal renoir Erenn, in pace quieunt.—Lusmagh do lorcád.  
—Þort-lairgi do lorcád.—Ceannanur do lorcád.—  
Sloghaç la hUilltu co Tealaç-n-óic, co roteircrat a bileða.  
Craic la Niall hUa Loélainn, co tuc mile (no<sup>a</sup> tru mile<sup>a</sup>)  
do buaibh i n-a n-dísgairl.—Tene vir<sup>1</sup> ait<sup>1</sup> do lorcád Tuind-  
da-leitgar, etep Rait<sup>2</sup> 7 Trían.—Senair do tinol i Þiað-  
mic-Cenegrá la maristi Ærenn im Chellaç, comarba  
Óatrach 7 im Mael-Muirpe hUa n-Duna[1]n, im

A.D. 1110. <sup>c</sup> cestraig<sup>b</sup>—*cattle*, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., A., om., B. C. gives text and gloss—“of cows and chattel.” <sup>e-e</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., t.h., A; idon, rui rruiti nechtæ—namely, very distinguished master of law, B; followed by C; “Chief learned in lawe.” <sup>g-g</sup> n.t.h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. <sup>1-1</sup> ðairtt (=ði ait<sup>2</sup>), B. <sup>2</sup> coecairt, A; .l. ait<sup>2</sup>, B. <sup>3</sup> Niall.—[am], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

<sup>4</sup> Senior.—See A.D. 1088, note<sup>2-2</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Harping.—The F.M. improve upon B and read sruithe rechta. But the unaspirated *t* of their original

shows that *sruiti rechta* arose from misreading *cruitirechta*.

<sup>6</sup> Defeat.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle*,

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110] Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muireahaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three<sup>3</sup> Ui [F]ergaile and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior<sup>4</sup> of West Munster ; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster ; Ferdomnach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping<sup>5</sup>), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111] 1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior<sup>1</sup> of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.<sup>2</sup> A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-da-lethglas, both Close and Third.<sup>3</sup>—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa<sup>4</sup> by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

1111. <sup>1</sup> Senior.—See note<sup>4</sup> of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (*community*) to signify “relicues.”

<sup>2</sup> Trees.—See A.D. 1099, note<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Close and Third.—From this it may be inferred that Down-

patrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa.—*The wood of the son of Oengus.* See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.

huafal-řenoir Erenn, co coicairt<sup>2</sup> n-erpcop, uel paulo plur, co tr̄i cetaib facart 7 co tr̄i milib mac n-ealra, im Murcearta, im hUa Óriain (Murcearta<sup>b</sup> mor O Óriain<sup>b</sup>), co mar̄tiib Lēte Moša, im erail riagla 7  
B 47d robeira | pop cač, etep tuair̄ 7 eclair̄.—Domnach hUa hCenluain, ri hUa-Niallain,<sup>3</sup> do marbað tia  
braitrib 1 meðail. Na braitrib hírin fein do marbað  
do Uib-Niallain<sup>3</sup> 1 n-a Óisail riā cenn pičet<sup>c</sup> arðce.—  
Comðal itep Domnall hUa Ločlann 7 Domnach hUa  
n-EOČAÐA econ Cuán, co n-deprifat lanrit̄ 7 co  
taerifat Ula[;]ð etereða a riara fein do Domnall  
hUa Ločlann.

[b1r.] Kal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx. ix., Cūno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Raič Aþra-Mača co n-a tempull do loþcað<sup>i</sup> n-decim  
Kallann<sup>a</sup> Aþrill 7 da rreič Trian Maffain<sup>1</sup> 7 in tref  
rreič do Trian mor.—Congalač, mac Mic Concaille,  
aipcinneč Óaire, iſin ceþramatð<sup>c</sup> bliaðan noðat<sup>c</sup>  
aetatiþ ſu[a]e, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> optima quieuit.—Crec̄ la  
Domnall hUa Ločlann tar þine-n-Óall, co tuc boroma  
mor 7 braitit imða.—Sormlað, in gen Murcaða Mic  
Óiarmata, idon, comarba Óriſte, in bona penitentia  
mortua er̄t.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. x., Cūno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c. x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Connla hUa Bláinn, comarba Molaire Lēglinne,  
quieuit.—Caer-ceineð do Þiačtan arðce þeili<sup>1</sup> Þatracis  
pop Cnuacan-Óiſle, co þomill tričit<sup>a</sup> do'nd oer  
take.—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A;  
om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> xx., A, B.

A.D. 1112. <sup>1</sup> Maffan, A. <sup>2</sup>penitencia, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> in .x. kL., A, B. <sup>b</sup> om.,  
B. <sup>c-e</sup> iii. mað bliaðan xc., A, B.

A.D. 1113. <sup>1</sup> þeili, A. <sup>a</sup> xxx., A, B.

1112. <sup>1</sup> Great Third.—The Saxon Third was uninjured.

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Brigit.—That is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. <sup>1</sup> Of the fasting folk.—O'Conor reads don does troschith-de

*tuguriis jejunantium.* But *oes* with the genitive is a living idiom, denoting a class, or description of persons. According to the Tripartite Life (Part II.) and the Book of Armagh (fol. 13 e, d), St. Patrick

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a [1111] little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlann and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlann.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1112 Bis.] 1112. The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.<sup>1</sup>—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlann over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,<sup>2</sup> died in good penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1113] 1113. Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk<sup>1</sup>.—

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

<sup>2</sup> *The [two Saints] Uí Suanaigh.*—There were two grandsons of Sua-

nach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.  
<sup>3</sup> *Steward.*—Of the Armagh,

A 49c τροιρε[τ]ι.—Τιαρμαῖτ ḥuα Cellai᷑, | comarba ḥu[α] Suanas[α᷑]; Τιαρμαῖτ<sup>b</sup> ḥuα Longa[ι]n, maeṛ Mumān, i n-ařdēi feile Patrāis<sup>b</sup>; Mael-Seačlāinn ḥuα Concoばaip, pí Copcomruat; Pintēairē ḥuα Loingri᷑, pí Daile-Clarie, in penitentia mortui sunt.—Plannacan<sup>b</sup>, mac Mael-īru, atbur abbat Cipro-Macca, iap n-a ongad 7 iap n-ařtrūse čogairde, in pace obiit.<sup>b</sup>—Donnēađ ḥuα Tair-čeirpt do marbađ la Niall ḥuα Ločlānn, la pí Ceniu[ι]l-Conaill.—Domnall, mac Donnēađa ḥu[α] Sillai-Patrāic, do marbađ do Sull Gabhrain.—Slogađ la Domnall ḥuα Ločlānn co Ceneol-Eogain 7 Conaill 7 Cipriallu<sup>2</sup> (co Glenn-Riğe<sup>d</sup>), co rionnaibhratap Donnēađ a píše illađ 7 co rorannat illtu etep hūa Mat̄gamna 7 macu Quinnpileib. Dal-n-Craide imorro<sup>e</sup> 7 hūi-Eačač aice fein. Sloğađ la Muirceptač hūa m-brisain co Peiraiš Mumān 7 co Laiğm<sup>c</sup> 7 Connacētař co Mat̄-Cořa, i riurutin Donnēađa. Sloğađ dano la Domnall | hūa Ločlānn euf na rloğaiř neŕratis<sup>b</sup> co Mat̄-Cořa beur, i riurutin illađ, co raiře imerře<sup>3</sup> cařa etepru, co ronetarpar Cellac, comarba Patrāic, fo ġne rič[α]. Donnēađ imorro hūa Eočađa do ڏallađ la hēočađ hūa Mat̄gamna 7 la hūlltu.—Slogađ la Muirceptač hūa m-brisain 7 la Leř Mořa, etep loeč 7 cleiriuč, co Spenoic. Domnall, imorro, mac Mic Ločlānn, co maičiř Tuairce[ι]rt Erenn co Cluain-ean Peir-poir, co m-badap pí pe mir cind comar, co n-deprici Ceallač, comarba Patrāic 7 Bačall īru beor rič m-bliađna etarxu.—Scanneaq cpođa etep

<sup>2</sup> —Siall, A. <sup>3</sup> imerři, A.—<sup>b-b</sup> om., B.; given in C. <sup>c</sup> mic—of the son, B. C. agrees with A. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (co. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded

by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quierit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.

Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui [1113] Suanaigh<sup>2</sup>; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlairn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcomruadh; Findehaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot<sup>4</sup> of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Eochaидh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of

<sup>2</sup> Eligible to be abbot.—Literally, | —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan material of an abbot, *materies abbatis.* | was uncle of Cellach. It was

Philius Ferne-muisigi patrem et sororem dicitur vidomna Ferne-muisigi, id est, illa Crisca[1]n et illa Domnaca[1]n.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Flann, mac Mic<sup>a</sup> [ph]lannach, comarba Molairi Daim-  
 innri; Mael-Colum illa Cormac[1]n, comarba Einne  
 Arann; Diarmait illa Flannesa, comarba Cille  
 Imlecha-ibar, huafal-episcop et ferpleisint<sup>1</sup>, episcopus regis  
 et bisi, enim<sup>2</sup> et vice; Ferdomnach illa Cluacain, com-  
 arba Cenannra, in pace quiete regunt.—Terdm galair  
 mori do Sabail Muirceartaig illi brevium, nisi Erenn, eo  
 n-depravata anfabhraesta<sup>2</sup> de et co reges pri et regis.  
 Diarmait immorbo do Sabail nisi Munian et n-a piastriuere,  
 cen ceterus. —Sluasach la Domnall illa Loelainn co Rait-  
 Cennais, co tamis Eochaid illa Matgama co n-Ulltach  
 et n-a tec et Domnach illa Loingris co n-Oal-Corat et  
 Aed illa Ruairc co Ferat breifne et Murcas illa  
 Mael-Seelainn co Ferat Mide. Tolleratur iap rin,  
 iblinas, dap Aet-luain co Dun-Leo, co tamis Tairr-  
 velbae illa Conchobair co Connacht et Niall illa  
 Loelainn, ab mac fabrein<sup>b</sup>, co Cenel-Conaill et n-a apriuic.<sup>3</sup>  
 Dochtara immurbo uile iap rin co Telais-hilla-n-Dedair<sup>4</sup>  
 et n-Oal-Cair, co n-depravata regis m-bliadna et papa  
 Munian. Dotheochar dono Domnall illa Loelainn ap  
 put Connacht dia tis.—Aed, mac Domnach illi Eochaid,  
 vidomna Ula; Domnach illa Loingris, et Oal-

A.D. 1114. <sup>1</sup> ferpleisinn, A. <sup>2</sup> anfabhraesta (oc om.), B. <sup>3-3</sup> inn-a  
 aepriuic, A. <sup>4</sup> —eisias, B.—a om., B; given in C. <sup>b-b</sup> idon, mac Domnall  
 fabrein—namely, the son of Domnall himself, itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

<sup>5</sup> Blinded.—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnsleible) are set down after mention of his blind-

ing, when he had reigned three years.

1114. <sup>1</sup> Ferdomnach Ua Cluacain.—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> A skeleton.—For co n-dernai anfh-

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of [1113] Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.] Molaise of Daim-inis ; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara ; Diarmait Ua Flannchua, successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and of charity ; Ferdomnach Ua Clucain,<sup>1</sup> successor [of St. Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace.—A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton<sup>2</sup> and parted with his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster in his presence, without permission.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlann to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into his house Eochaidd Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araide and Aedh Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlann with the men of Meath. They went after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connacht-men and Niall Ua Lochlann, his own son, with the Cenel Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year. Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlann went throughout Connacht to his house.—Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia ; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araide ; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri),

*abrachta*, O'Conor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—ita ut surdesceret! But O'Donovan, who was not bothered by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from

*Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachta* meant a person wasted by disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.

B 48b Οραιδε; hūa Canannā[1]n (idon,<sup>c</sup> Ruat̄ri<sup>c</sup>), rídomna Cenīul-Conaill (o<sup>d</sup> Cenel-Eogain<sup>d</sup>); Murceartač hūa Ločlainn, rídomna Cilis<sup>b</sup>, iniurte interpecti runt.

[Cal. Ian. vi. p., l. ii., Cnno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Doinenn dermatir reorid 7 rnechtā[1] o'n<sup>a</sup> coicid dec Kalann Enair<sup>a</sup> co coicid<sup>b</sup> dec Kalann Martai,<sup>b</sup> uel paulo plur, co polat<sup>1</sup> ár en 7 cechtai 7 daine: dia<sup>2</sup> rofarr tercui mor po Eriann uile 7 illat̄inib<sup>c</sup> reoc cae. — Diarmait hūa Óriain, ri Muman, do ergabail la Murceartač hūa m-Óriain. — Erce do t̄abairt do macairb mic Ceða, mic Ruat̄ri, im Thairrðelbač hūa Conacobair, im rið Connacht (idon, i n-Óct-bo<sup>c</sup>), co poloitret 7 cop'[b]o<sup>3</sup> c̄polis<sup>c</sup> dō. — Mairid ri a n-Domnall hūa m-Óriain 7 ri a Gallairb Cæta-cliat̄ fop Laīnib<sup>c</sup>, i top̄cair Donnchadh, hūa A 49d ends Mail-na-mbo, ri hūa-Ceinnfelais 7 Concobuir hūa Conacobuir, ri hūa-Bail̄si, co n-a macairb 7 rocaidi ar̄ena. — Domnall, mac Tair̄d hūi Óriain, rídomna Muman, do macbað do Connachtai. — Murceartač hūa Óriain do t̄abail a riði dopi[ð]jiri 7 do t̄iachtan, r̄usat̄seð, illat̄inib 7 i m-Órešairb. — Damhliacc Arda-Óreca[1]n, co n-a lán do dōmib, do lofcað do Þerai, Muman 7 cealla imða ar̄ena i Þerai-Óreash. — Creac̄ mór la Thairrðealbač hūa Concobuir 7 la Connachtai, co roairgret co Liumneč (idon,<sup>d</sup> Tuat̄-Muma[n]<sup>d</sup>), co rucrat borrhoma diairpmiðe 7 brat̄ imða. — Mael-Seclainn hūa Mael-Seclainn, rídomna Temhrach, occiput er̄t.

<sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. <sup>1</sup> polac, A. The c is meaningless. <sup>2</sup>—and, prefixed, B. <sup>3</sup> ḡur'bo, B.—a-a o'n .u.i.ø dec Kl. Enair, A; o .xu. Kl. Ianair, B. <sup>b-b</sup> u.i.ø .x. Kl. Martai, A; .xu. Kl. Martai, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om., B.; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—He was deposed and blinded in the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> Were unjustly slain.—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1115. <sup>1</sup> Dangerous illness—Literally, gory lying-down.

<sup>2</sup> Murtagh, etc.; Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muir-certach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.<sup>4</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1114] 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain.—An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness<sup>1</sup> resulted to him.—A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnslaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides ("and Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O'Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed").—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—("Mahon<sup>2</sup> Mac Maoilmai, King of O'Neachaii in Munster; Maoilsechlain O'Fogartai, king of Eli [died].")—Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingship again<sup>3</sup> and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—("Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O'Ciarmaic, king of O'Hane; O'Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac?] Murcha O'Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskrai, all killed.")—The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray<sup>4</sup> by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and

have been contained in A. (See textual note *a*, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chor-

nicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

<sup>3</sup> Took his kingdom again.—See the second entry under the preceding year.

[vif.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. x. iii., Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ceallač, comarba Patraiс, for cuairt Connacht do'nt  
 arai cup, co tuc a lančuaipr.—Ceall-dalua co n-a  
 tempoll do loicad.—Corcač mor Mumhan; 7 1mleč-  
 išair; Daipreč Mael-1ru U1 Úpolča[1]n; 7 bloš do  
 Lirmor; Očač-mbo Cannis; Cluain-1raipr cremenatae  
 runt.<sup>a</sup>—Teč n-abbač mor Cerdha-Mača, co fičitb taisi[5]  
 imē, do loicad i toruč Corcagh na bliaidna rā.—  
 B 48c Magna pertilentaia ramir aethuc ardet | illeit Moša,  
 etep Laisnīču 7 Muimneču, co rofagairiš cealla 7 duine  
 7 tuatā 7 co noe[r]ffraiš<sup>1</sup> fo Eriinn 7 dař muir 7 co  
 pola ár inna mete maččata.—Ladunn, mac Domnall,  
 huia riš Alban, do marbač do Úperaiš Moriab.—Der-  
 bacal, ingen Toirrdelbač hui Úriain, mortua eft.

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., l. xx. iiiii., Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Cončobur hua Caiilla[1]n do marbač do Úperaiš-Manač.—  
 Cačufač hua Cnall, uafal-erfcop Connacht, in  
 Chripto doirmiuit.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-Úrište Mac Rona[1]n,  
 comarba Cenannra, 7 ar Muinntiri Cenannra imē, do  
 marbač do Oeš hua Ruairc 7 do U1[5]-Úriuin i n-Óine

A.D. 1116. <sup>1</sup>—raic, MS. <sup>a-a</sup> cremenata eft, MS. <sup>b</sup> xx.17, MS.

A.D. 1117. <sup>a</sup> doirmiuerunt, MS.; in Chripto doirmiuerunt, C.: which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

<sup>3</sup> Foray.—Made when O'Brien was absent in Leinster.

1116. <sup>1</sup>Hugh, etc.; Congalach, etc.—Given in C.

<sup>2</sup> The Oratory, etc.—O Donovan (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 406), with more caution, says it was seemingly there. According to the

*Annals of Innisfallen*, Ua Brochain died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer that he retired to that establishment to prepare for his end; whilst the present entry cannot be construed to signify that he erected any building in Lismore. The oratory, it is most probable, was in Armagh;

Mael-Isu having belonged to that community.

<sup>3</sup> Lisaig.—Lis aigedh—fort of the guests, i. e., guest-house. "Gilkayaran" (devotee of [St.] Ciaran) shows that it belonged to Clonmacnoise. A similar establishment existed in Armagh (1003=4, 1016, *supra*.)

<sup>4</sup> Roaveai.—Ruadh beith—Red bireh. O'Donovan (F. M., ii. 1003) strangely took rolddh a n-ár of his text to signify that O'Brien slaughtered the inhabitants of Roevehagh (co. Galway). The expression means that the Thomond invading forces were annihilated.

by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as [1115] Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—("Maolmai<sup>2</sup> O'Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain]."—)Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1116 Bis.] 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—("Hugh<sup>1</sup> O'Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon ?, died."")Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory<sup>2</sup> of Mael-Isu Ua Brochain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died.

("Congalach<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,<sup>3</sup> in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai<sup>4</sup> upon Diermad O'Bryan.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1117] 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—("Diermatt<sup>1</sup> Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird ;") Cathusach Ua Cnail, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte

1117. <sup>1</sup> *Diermatt, etc.*—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith*, | *died (ad an.).* The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Domnais<sup>2</sup> Cnuim-Duba[1]n. Pacier Domini ruper pacienter haec<sup>b</sup> pcelebra, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Cač (idon<sup>c</sup>, Cač Leca[1]n<sup>c</sup>) do denam do brian, mac Muřečka 7 do macas<sup>b</sup> mic Cačail hui Conacobair co Connachtai impu ppi Tairr-dealbač, mac n-Diafrmata 7 ppi Dal-Cair, co remat<sup>d</sup> pop Dal-Cair 7 co polač a n-ápr.—Acp Ceniuil-n-Eogain na hinnri do čor la Cenel-Conall 7 mati imdai do tuitim ann.—Cačurac hua Cnaall, uafal-eprcop Connacht; Blann hua Sculu, eprcop Conner; Mael-Muir, eprcop Duin-dal-lečslar; Gillia-Močua Mac Camčuarta, eprcop Daímliacc; Ceallač hua Colma[1]n, eprcop Pernia; Cnmečač hua Cnmečač, eprcop Cerd-a-pearta brenaind; Muřečka hua hEnlaine, eprcop Cluanapearta brenaind; Maelruanais<sup>d</sup> hua Ciřliča[1]n, comarba Robair ppi ré ciana, omne in Chripto dorpmiepunt.—Mael-Muir hua Dúna[1]n, cui eprcop Gorðel 7 cenn cleireč n-Epenn 7 muiré dérce in domain, in reptuagerimo reptimo anno aetatis ruae, in nono<sup>e</sup> Kalendar<sup>e</sup> Ianuarii, pellegrionir ruae magnae optimum cuprum confum[em]auit.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. u., Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> uuu.

A.D. 1117. b om., MS.; given in C. c-ctl., t.h., MS.; given in C.  
d Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction= aš; but the reading here given is certain from C. e-e noni kllanoir, MS.; Non. Kal., C.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain.—See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> Friday.—For Aine the F. M. read aidhche (night). The Sunday of Crom Duban was the last of Summer, according to O'Flaherty, who adds that it was so called to commemorate the destruction of the idol Cenn-(Crom-)cruaich by St. Patrick, as narrated in the Second Part of the Tripartite. In hujus vero memorabilis idolumachiac memoriam arbitror Dominicam proximam ante Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiberniam dedicatam, quam vulgo Dom-

nach Cromduibh, i. e., Dominicam Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc: ob horrendum et deformem visibilis spectri speciem: alii rectius in victoris gratiam Dominicam S. Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no authority. “Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 508), in translating the text of the Four Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by making that day the festival of St. Cromdubh. But there was no such saint” (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 56).

Mac Ronain,<sup>2</sup> superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the [1117] Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him—was killed by Aedh Ua Ruaire and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday<sup>3</sup> before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance<sup>4</sup> of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connacht-men along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach<sup>5</sup> Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlaine, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24].

(“Mael-Muire<sup>6</sup> O’Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhrain].”)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

<sup>4</sup> *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: *Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum.*

<sup>5</sup> *Cathusach*—A repetition of an

obit in the second entry under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle*.

B 48d

Laiðgnew hūa Óniððara. ri Þer-Manac, do ḡarþat  
 do Uib-Þlæðrað 7 ḡ-Þerarð na Cratbe.—Diapmat  
 hūa ðriam, ri Mumam 7 Leití Moða arceana,  
 morthuup eft i Copairc mōr Mumam. iap n-onzat 7  
 aitruði.—Merr cest n-unza do arðmīn arppum Ceallairc,  
 comarba Þatrac, do batvud i n-Daball 7 bīðgat dōpēin.  
 —Parchalip, comarba Þetair, rēpusur relegiorur cum  
 dilectione Dei et proximi, ad Chriptum mispatuit.—  
 Maria, inzen Mael-Colum, inzen rið Alban, ben rið  
 Saxon, morthua eft.—Sloðat la Tappadelbað hūa  
 Concobair, la rið Connac 7 la Murðat hūa Mael-  
 Seclann, ri Tempac, inalli ppur 7 la hūleð hūa  
 Ruairc iþin Mumam, conproctadur Glenn-Maðair 7 co-  
 tapro Þer-Mumain do Mac Carricairc 7 Tuac-Mumain  
 do macis Diapmatra 7 co tuc a n-giallu diðlinat.  
 Sloðat aile<sup>b</sup> leir co hūleð-cliat, co tuc mac rið Thempac  
 boi illam gall 7 giallu gall pædém 7 giallu Laiðen 7  
 Orrasai.—Scel inȝnat indiþit na heilisrið: idon.  
 talaniceumrekuðuð móð i Sleib-Elþa. co rōmodarð  
 iloðrada 7 ár n-doine inntid.—Szel inȝnat aile<sup>b</sup> a  
 n-Epum: idon, muirduðón do ȝabail diapmatub Copairc-  
 lirapeglum i n-Orrasai 7 apale ic Popt-Lirige.—  
 Maria Cinn-dairie pop Uib-Æðac illatð jua Murðat hūa  
 Ruadacaf[1]n, co rōlatð a n-áð. —Ruadju hūa Concobuir,

A.D. 1118. <sup>a</sup> .c. MS. <sup>b</sup> .ii. MS.

1118. <sup>a</sup> *Himself was endangered.*—Literally, *fright (happened) to himself*. The carrying of so much church plate shows that Cellach was engaged on a visitation of the diocese.

<sup>b</sup> *Paschal.*—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

<sup>a</sup> *Maria.*—Married in Westminster, 1100: died and was buried there this year, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

*Bryan, etc.; Donell, etc.*—Given

in C.: also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and the *Four Masters*.

<sup>b</sup> *Earthquake.*—At 1117, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that an earthquake occurred in Lombardy on the Octave of St. John the Evangelist (Jan. 3). As the next preceding event of the same chronicle is said to have taken place on the 17th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 17), the entry in question probably belongs (as in the text) to 1118.

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed [1118] by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself<sup>1</sup> was in danger.—Paschalis,<sup>2</sup> successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Mael-Coluim, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—("Bryan<sup>4</sup> Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond.")—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlann, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliath, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell : namely, a great earthquake<sup>5</sup> at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland : a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir<sup>6</sup> of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—("Donell<sup>4</sup> Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died.")—The defeat of Cenn-daire [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadha-cain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in

<sup>6</sup> Of the Weir, etc.—O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar gliuin in Osraigheibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-*

*lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio distinguitur)!

in Connacht p̄p̄i p̄e ciama, do éc int̄c ailīn̄i īr̄in̄ t̄-f̄eilīr̄iō  
bliadain pičet<sup>d</sup> iap̄ n-a ðallus.

B 49a      [Cal. 1an. 1119. f., l. x. ui., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Cenn-corað do rcailleð do Connac̄tais.—Muirceartaç  
hūa b̄riam, p̄i Erenn 7 tuir oordain 7 airc̄aig iarc̄aig  
in domain, iap̄ m̄-buair̄i p̄i 7 ait̄p̄i 7 feil Mochoemoc[1]c  
Leit̄ 7 1<sup>a</sup> tept<sup>a</sup> 1d Marta, in quinta p̄epia, in uigesimalia  
octaua luna, mortu[u]r eft.—Cú-collcaille hūa baigel-  
la[1]n, ardollam Erenn ap̄ ðan 7 ap̄ deire, ap̄ aineç, ap̄  
coindreple coit̄cinn p̄p̄i truaig 7 triunus, do marbað do  
Pepaib̄-Luirg 7 do Thuaib̄-Raða cum ruac uxore et  
duobus p̄ilis | patir bonir et cum truisinta quinque  
ali[1]r, etepr̄ muinntir 7 oeßeðu, in una domu, hi Sat̄urp̄  
Minçare 7 hi feil Deca[1]n, mac Culai.—Ruair̄i hūa  
Tomraip̄, aircinneç [ph]at̄na-móre, quieuit.—Plaist-  
beptaç hūa Lar̄sgnen, p̄i Pepn-ðui p̄p̄i né, do éc.—  
Pep̄saíl innri Loða-Cré, renóir airmisneç, milis toðaiðe  
Dé, at̄ Chrixtum misrauit.—Concoður hūa Sailemreðair̄,

<sup>c</sup>c A later hand wrote *in perigrinatione* (the Latin equivalent) overhead.  
<sup>d</sup> xx., MS.

A.D. 1119. a-a 1. ui., MS.; "6 Ides" (10 Martii was written on the margin by another hand), C.

<sup>7</sup> 26th year.—See 1092, *supra*.  
The bracketed words are from the C. translation.

1119.<sup>1</sup> The 3rd.—This is a typical instance, showing the value of the ferial and lunation. The Dominical Letter was E and the Golden Number XVIII. March 10 of the text would accordingly be Monday, moon 25. On the other hand, Thursday, moon 25, are a double proof that the date was March 13. Consequently, the scribe, by the most frequently recurring of all errors, mistook *ii.* for *u.*, thereby changing 3 (*iii.*) into 6 (*vi.*).

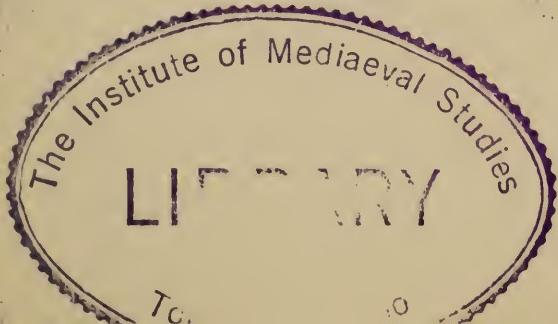
From C. it may be inferred that *ui.* was likewise the reading of A.

The Four Masters followed the *ui.* of the MS. and omitted, as in most of the similar instances, the week-day and lunation. Whereupon, O'Donovan corrects *sixth* into *fourth*, noting that O'Clery's Irish Calendar gives March 12 as the feast of Mochoemoc. This is, however, a mistake. All the native authorities, including O'Clery's *Martyrology of Donegal*, assign the festival to the 13th. The same error of *sixth* for *third* occurs in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

<sup>2</sup> Donell, etc.; Hugh, etc.—Given in C.; also in F. M.

<sup>3</sup> Both.—Literally, between.

<sup>4</sup> Little Easter.—Low Sunday.



CAMPBELL  
COL'

Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year<sup>7</sup> after [1118] his blinding.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1119] 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.— Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd<sup>1</sup> of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.— (“Donell<sup>2</sup> O’Hadeth, king of O’Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O’Hadith, king of O’Neachai after.”—) Cu-collchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both<sup>3</sup> domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter<sup>4</sup> [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.<sup>5</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgnen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.— (“Hugh<sup>2</sup> Mac Branan’s sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick’s sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves.”—) Ferghail<sup>6</sup> of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm-

<sup>5</sup> *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Im-lech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

<sup>6</sup> *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before this in C., which omits the two final entries.

<sup>7</sup> *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon’s age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

toifiuč Ceniuil-Moeoín, do mārbað do [U]ib-Dubhðai 7  
do Cláinn [f]laithbeartair.—Niall, mac Domnall hUa  
Loélainn, ri domna Cúlaid 7 Erenn 7 tētēra Erenn ari cruit  
7 ari ceill, ari aineč 7 ari ergna, do Ȝuitim la Cenel-  
Moen, iřin očtmað<sup>b</sup> bliaðain fičet<sup>b</sup> a airi, i Luan 7 i n-  
dečmað<sup>c</sup> [uaðað ercaí] 7 i feil na trí mac n-ennac, in  
decimo<sup>d</sup> octauo<sup>d</sup> Kalendair Ianuarii.

[b1r.] Kal. 1an. ii. f., l. [xx.iiii.<sup>a</sup>] Annō Domini M.º c.º xxº  
Sloíšeð la Domnall hUa Loélainn 1 foiridin Murcachá  
hUa Mael-Seélainn co hCé-luain, i n-aigis Ó Connacht, co  
tarat Toirrðelbað hUa Conchobuir bregðir ûmpo.—  
Mairdum Mael-Seélainn Chille-mope hUa Nialla[1]n ria Rað-  
nall, mac Mic Riabair, fop Uib-Teacá, co folad a n-ápr.  
—Conchobur, mac Plandaca[1]n, mic Dúinnéua[1]n, toirfeč  
Muinnitipe-Óirn, do Ȝuin 1 Sleib-[f]luait do [U]ib-  
Cremtairn 7 a éc de.—Ceallač, comarba Þatracis, fop  
cuairt Mumhan, co tuc a ógrreib 7 co fargairb bennacastairn.  
—Óranan, mac Gill-Óript, ri Copco-Óclann, do éc.—  
Ečmarcach Mac Uidhein, toirfeč Cheniuil-Þeradair,  
do mārbað do Þeratib-Þanač.

Kal. 1an. iii. f., l. ix., Annō Domini M.º c.º xxº iº  
Domnall, mac Ondair Mic Loélainn, ariðri Erenn,  
deþremitæc Goeidél ari cruit 7 cenel, ari ceill 7 gairfeð,  
ari þonur 7 fobairtair, ari Ȝiðnacal reoit 7 bið, do éc a  
n-Óairí Coluim-cille, iřin očtmað<sup>a</sup> bliaðain tricat<sup>a</sup>  
regni rui, iřin trer<sup>b</sup> bliaðain imorpo rectmoðat<sup>b</sup> aetatir

<sup>b-b</sup> .iii. bliaðain. xxix. MS. <sup>c</sup> .x. maro, MS. <sup>d-d</sup> decimað octauað, MS.  
A.D. 1120. <sup>a</sup> Left blank in MS.

A.D. 1121. <sup>a-a</sup> .iii. bliaðain .xxx., MS. <sup>b-b</sup> .iii. bliaðain imorpo .lxix.,  
MS.; “76th yeare,” C. (taking *iii.* to be *ii.*)

1120. <sup>1</sup> *False peace*.—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

<sup>2</sup> *Circuit*.—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by

Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: “was there much reverence, that they deserved his benediction”!

1121. <sup>1</sup> *The 4th*.—The F. M. copy

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the [1119] Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.— Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast of the Three Innocent Children,<sup>6</sup> the 18th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 15].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1120 Bis.] 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht, so that Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace<sup>1</sup> in regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain [was inflicted] by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.— Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit<sup>2</sup> of Munster, so that he took away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach Mac Uidhrein, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1121] 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happiness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food, died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of Wednesday and on the 4th<sup>1</sup> [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th,

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the mistake of the MS., omitting, as | whereby the error could be readily elsewhere, the moon's age, the means | rectified.

B 49b      rucae 7 i n-aišče Cetaine<sup>c</sup> 7 i quaerit | 1d    Þeþre 7 i  
 n-očtmað<sup>d</sup> déc [erca] 7 i feil Močuapró[1]c inð ecnai.—  
 Cu-Mariši, mac Deoraið hūi phlaind, ri Deirlair, do  
 baðuð illoč-Ečač, iap n-ſabail innri-Þarcarpenn þaip  
 d'Uib-Ečač, du i torcaip coicep<sup>e</sup> ap cečorčait<sup>f</sup>.—Silla-  
 erþcoip-Eogain hūa Cnndiaipaið, ri Cianacæta, do mærbað  
 dia břatřiš ſop lap neilgi Bennčair.—Sluašað la  
 Tairrðelbač hūa Cončobuiř 7 la Coiceð<sup>f</sup> Con[n]ačt i n-  
 Deř-Mumain, co roínnþeretær o tá Mař-Þeimín co  
 Třačš-Lí, etep čuacă 7 čealla, idon, rečtmogag ceall, uel  
 paulo pluř.—Creacřluasčað la Tairrðelbač hūa Cončo-  
 bair ńer i n-Deř-Mumain, co roačt Termonn Lirñoř  
 7 co taraiað boroma diařmne 7 co þarzaiř Muřeðac hūa  
 þlačbeptaiš, ri 1apčaiř Con[n]ačt, 7 Cceð hūa n-Eřdin,  
 ri hūa-Þiačrač.—Cloicteč Telča-1nnmuinn i n-Ořračiš<sup>g</sup>

<sup>c</sup> .c.ame, MS.   <sup>d</sup> .um., MS.   <sup>e-e</sup> .u.eř ap .xL., MS.   <sup>f</sup> .u.eð, MS.   <sup>g</sup> .lxx  
 MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom*.—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: ob. 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decennovennal Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet “of the Wisdom.”

Another appellation of affection is *Cuanan* (*little Cuar*), under which

title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of *Cuaran*—*perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the None*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aile atberar ‘Mochuaroc na Nona’ friss, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nóna : quia cum media vel ora [pro vel ora lege Hora] apud antiquos celebra[ba]tur*—“It is for this *Mochuaroc of the None* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of *None*: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext].”

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

*recte*, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.<sup>2</sup>—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned<sup>3</sup> in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcarenn had been taken from<sup>4</sup> him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain<sup>5</sup> Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost<sup>6</sup> Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory

[1121]

38 Abbots: *A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vident fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the sixth hour (12 noon) until the ninth (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent*. The change effected by St. Cuanan consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited separately.

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebra-*

*tionem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur*. This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

<sup>3</sup> *Drowned*.—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

<sup>4</sup> *From*.—Literally, *upon*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain*—Devotee of Bishop Eugene (founder of Ardstratha, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

<sup>6</sup> *Lost*.—Literally, *left (dead)* on the battle-field.

do dluiḡi do éairteáineadh : cloé do rgeimh ar, eo romairbhs macleisínid iरin cill.—Samuel hUa Cngli, eprcop Cctaceliat̄, in pace quiescit. Ceallač, comarba Þatras, do ſańail eprcopoirti Cctaceliat̄ a to᷑a Gall 7 Þaeirðel.—Óa rpeit̄ Trin-Mhara[1]n, o ðorup Rata co cpoir m-briúste, do lorgad̄.—Cctacel goit̄i do tiaċtai n̄illen Decimbi, co rola a bennkopop do ēloic̄tiuc Cipr̄-Mača 7 co n-deirna prðap mor po Eriinn uile.

B 49c  
 Kal. Ian. i. p., l., xx., Cnno Domini M.<sup>e</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Cceð hUa Ruairc, ri Connachte, do t̄uitim la Þeru Míðe  
 ic b̄reič cpeice uat̄iñ.—Scrin Cholmáin, mic Luacain,  
 d'fogħbail i n-ailair Lainne, p̄erċubat i talmañ, Dia-  
 Cetain<sup>a</sup> in b̄raiz.—Sluañseð la Taipr̄delbač hUa Con-  
 cobuir co Loč-Saileč i Míðe, co tāmig Mac Murċeas, a  
 n̄ Laižen 7 Gall, i n-a teč.—Mor, inġen Domnall hUa  
 Ločlann, ben Ta[1]pr̄dealbač hUa Concobuir, do éc.—  
 Cpeč mor la Concobuir hUa Ločlann, 7 la Cenel n-  
 Eogain, co p̄angatup Cill-ruairi i n-ulltaib, co tucrafatup  
 boroma diaġmíðe.—Mač-Coluim hUa Þrolča[1]n,  
 eprcop Cipr̄-Mača, do éc i n-a aileřri | i n-  
 Óiriupr̄ Óaire po buairi martr̄a 7 haieřriñ.—Cceð hUa  
 Quibdipma, toireč na Þredha 7 cenn einiñ tuairce[1]pt̄  
 Erienn 7 Domnall, a b̄račair, mortui runt.

A.D. 1122. <sup>a</sup> dia .c.ain, MS.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Ua Angli.—See Lanigan, E. H. iii. 12, sq.

<sup>8</sup> Ceallač, etc.—See Lanigan, E. H. iii. 45-6.

<sup>9</sup> Two streets.—C. gives Dasreith, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

<sup>10</sup> Door of the Close.—“The mote doore,” C.

<sup>11</sup> Pinnacle-cover.—“Brasen topp,” C.

<sup>12</sup> And caused, etc.—“And maine,

prodigies were shewn over all Ireland”! C.

1122. <sup>1</sup> A man's grave [deep] in earth.

—“A cubit deep in the ground,” C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15-6; 108b, lines 28-9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei: Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur[-antur] corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat. Quod . . factum . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum autropi

was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so [1121] that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,<sup>7</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,<sup>8</sup> successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets<sup>9</sup> of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close<sup>10</sup> to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover<sup>11</sup> of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused<sup>12</sup> great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1122] 1122. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,<sup>1</sup> the Wednesday of the Betrayal<sup>2</sup> [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Colum Ua Brochain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage<sup>3</sup> of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died.

[ἀνθροποι] ignem a sepulchro inrum-  
pere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, Four Masters, I., p. 235-6; Adamnan, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

<sup>2</sup> *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*  
—“The Wednesday before Easter,”

C. This is correct.

<sup>3</sup> *Hermitage*.—See Adamnan, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brochain was enabled to retire to Derry.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p. 1., Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Saileenga do ḿabail tīsí i n-Daimhlae—Cianna[1]n pop Muirchead hUa Mael-Seclainn, pop riſ Temrae, co poloifc̄ret in teč 7 očtmoſa<sup>a</sup> taiḡi imē 7 co romarþrat ročairdi dia muinnter. Terpnai imorpo Muirchead, do ainiúc Cianna[1]n, cen marba, cen lofca. —Cimur anait̄nīs do ḿabairt pop Comarba Cilbe (idon,<sup>b</sup> Mael-morða, mac Mic Clochna<sup>b</sup>): idon, teč do ḿabail faiꝝ pop laer 1mleča pein 7 pop mac Cerbail hUa Ciarmhaic (idon,<sup>c</sup> ri Cine<sup>c</sup>), co romarba morþerēr<sup>d</sup> an. Terpnatūr imorpo na doene mac̄ti arf, trua rāt Cilbe 7 na hecasíri. Roloifceš imorpo ann Bernan Cilbe. Romarba imorpo ria cind mir intí rogab in teč, idon, in gilla caeč hUa Ciarmhaic—7 deočam eiprde iap n-ainnmnuúſuð—7 no beanað a cenn de i rafusúð Cilbe 7 in Coimðeš.—Oenſur hUa Sorma[1]n, comarba Com̄sall, do éc i n-ailis̄ri illírmor Močutu.—Plann hUa Oinbinnri, aircinneč Lusmais; Cú-Cairil hUa Cerbail, ri Feirn-ṁuſi; Mael-Muirpe hUa Cónduńá[1]n, aircinneč Oaire-Lusrain; Oonrpleibh Mac Caíala[1]n, ronur 7

A.D. 1123. <sup>a</sup> uīi.mogha, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with omission of *Mic-Mac.* <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. <sup>d</sup> mor.u., MS.

1123. <sup>1</sup> Eight houses.—“Eight of his household servants”! C.

The reading in B affords a natural explanation of this apparently inexplicable error. The translator took *uīi.mogha* to be two words (*uīi.=ocht=eight; mogha*, pl. of *mogh=servant*) and *taighi* to be gen. sing. of *tech=house*. Whence “eight [of his] household servants.”

<sup>2</sup> Attack.—Not mentioned, strange to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Ailbe.—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> Seven.—Literally, great six.

<sup>5</sup> Gapped [Bell].—Erroneously rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Bernan Ailbe*, see Petrie’s *Round Towers*, p. 335-6.

<sup>6</sup> Cilla-caech.—Purlind gillie. The soubriquet supplies a probable motive for the outrage. Owing to the visual defect, the bishop had refused to confer the Order of priesthood. Thereby Ua Ciarmhaic (O’Kirby) was effectually debarred from the preferment which lay open to him as a member of the reigning family.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. [1123]  
 The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses<sup>1</sup> around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack<sup>2</sup> was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe<sup>3</sup> (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna) : to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven<sup>4</sup> were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell]<sup>5</sup> of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech<sup>6</sup> Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon<sup>7</sup> by profession<sup>8</sup>—and his head was cut off, because of<sup>8</sup> the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann<sup>9</sup> Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh ; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh ; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain ; Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

<sup>7</sup> *By profession.*—Literally, according to nomination.

<sup>8</sup> *Because of.*—Literally, *in.* The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon xxxi. of the First Patrician Synod : *Si quis conduixerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nomi-*

nari : qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (x. *De multimodis causis clericorum* : 23).

<sup>9</sup> *Flann, etc.*—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.

ροῦσαρέν Ալած սile, մօրտսւ բոնտ.—Դոննէած Մաց Տիւլ[ա]-  
Բատրաւ բաժած, բի Օրբաւի, և բայր օսուրս երտ—Կոնչալաշ  
հԱԱ [թի]լաւերտաւի, բաժօմնա Ալիւի, օսուրս երտ.

[b. 1.] **Kal.** Ian. iii. p., l. xii., Ընոն Դօմին Մ.º c.º xx.º iii.º<sup>a</sup>  
Տօրինո, մաց Տուրաւ, բրիմօւցէւցըն[ա] Տալ ն-Եռեն,  
բանիտա մօրտե բըսուտ.—Տած, մաց Միւ Կարթաւի, բի  
Դեգ-Մուման[-ան], ին քենտենիա մօրտսսր երտ.—Երծած  
մօր դօ բից Տեմբաշ Ռի-Դոմաւի Կար[ա]: րծոն, և ծէց  
Կարա դօ շնուր բայր և րօն և տէցլաշ.—Լաւմնեշ դօ<sup>b</sup>  
Լորեած սile, աշտմած եաւ.—Ալախանդար, մաց Մաէ-  
Չոլում, բի Ալբան, ին բոնա քենտենիա մօրտսսր երտ.—  
Տելլ Դեր-Մուման դօ մարբած լա Տարրծելբաշ հԱԱ  
Կոնչօբար: | րծոն, Մաէ-Սէշլանն, մաց Հորմաւ, միւ  
Միւ Կարթաւի, բի Կարիլ և հԱԱ Շարմեւ և հԱԱն և հԱԱ  
Կօբէաւի դօ [Ա]րծ-Կանաշ-Կնամշալլե.—Արծար, մաց միւ  
Աշճա հԱԱ Մաէ-Սէշլանն, բաժօմնա Ալիւի, դօ մարբած լա  
Մաւննտեր Ռարե և ն-անեշ-Կունմ-շալլե.

**Kal.** Ian. u. p., l. xx. iii., Ընոն Դօմին Մ.º c.º xx.º u.<sup>a</sup>  
Գունտ լծ լաւար ստորո բօր Օեն-դիւն և բրիմ [սաւած  
երւալ] բայրը. Օսուր իր ստու տարբած և սանդե դիւն  
բօր ին տամլիաւ մօր Արծ-Մաէա, ար ն-ա կանէօր դօ  
յիննտիւշ լա Կելլաշ, սոմարբա Բատրաւ, իրու դրէածմած

A.D. 1124. <sup>a</sup> The iii. were at first un.; but u was altered into ii, by the text hand.

1124. <sup>1</sup> *Easter house*.—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retinues.

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Ane*.—Literally, from *Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, *a hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of *Ua Cobthaigh* (O'Coffey).

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1124 Bis.] 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance.—Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house<sup>1</sup> to fall upon him and upon his [*lit.*, the] household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, died<sup>2</sup> in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,<sup>3</sup> and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation<sup>4</sup> to [St.] Columcille.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1125] 1125. The 5th of the Ides<sup>1</sup> [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised<sup>2</sup> upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the

<sup>4</sup> In reparation: — “Within the libertie”! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. <sup>1</sup> The 5th of the Ides, etc.—The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. “The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ard-magh broken in the roofe, which was

covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unrooffed in an hundred and thirtie years before.” The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> Ridge was raised.—That is, the work was formally completed.

bliaistain ari Ṅet<sup>a</sup> o n-a naib<sup>b</sup>ai flinniuic faid co comlan.—Gilla-bracaiti hua Ruaire do baethuic illioic-Clillinne.—Sluaistach la Tairrhealbaic hua Conchobuir i Midhe, co roinnaibh Murcach hua Mael-Seelainn ar a ri<sup>c</sup> 7 co tarat tru ri<sup>c</sup> a fop Beirn Midhe. Maerbitr trac<sup>d</sup> Domnall mac Murcach in trer ri<sup>c</sup> ria cian noimairde, idon, Mael-Seelainn, mac Donncha.—Creic dochuairt Murceartaic hua Cerball, ri Deirce[1]nt Beirn-muisci, i Beirn-Bréig, conurtagairt Diarmait hua Mael-Seelainn co Beirn Midhe 7 co Beirn Bréig, co ronarbaic Murceartaic ann 7 ár a creice imē.

[Cal. 1am. vi. f., l. iii., Cnno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup>  
Ennai, mac Mic Murcach, ri Laisgen, mortuus erit.—  
Sluaistach la Tairrhealbaic hua Conchobuir illaisgenis, co roisairt a n-giallu.—hua Maelruanairt, ri Beir-Manaich,  
a ruit occiput erit.—Mael-iru hua Come, rui Goeriol  
i genjur 7 i m-bridemnaic 7 i n-Urrd Rathraic, iap n-  
a[1]chruis e tosairde in Chripto quieuit.—Corcaic mor Mu-  
man co n-a tempull do loicair.—Domnall hua Duibhni  
do baethuic, iap n-denam creici i Tip-Conaill.—Ri<sup>e</sup>derur  
Tairrhealbaic hui Conchobuir co hAcht-cliat, co tarb ri<sup>c</sup>  
Cettachliat 7 Laisgen dia mac, idon, do Conchobuir.—Cnruad

A.D. 1125. <sup>a</sup> .c., MS. <sup>b</sup> h[autem] (the Latin equivalent), MS.

<sup>3</sup> Thirtieth year above one hundred.—At 995 (=996), *supra* (995 according to a quatrain in the *F. M.*), Armagh, including the stone church, was destroyed by lightning. The meaning is, that the restoration of the roof had been carried out at intervals during the period.

<sup>4</sup> Before the end of a novena.—“Within three dayes and three nights after”! C. The *F. M.* omit the expression.

1126. <sup>1</sup> Died.—In Wexford, according to the List of Leinster kings in L.L. (p. 39d).

<sup>2</sup> A Goedhel eminent.—Literally, a master of a Goedhel. By an emphatic native idiom, which is still operative, instead of a sb. qualified by an adj., the corresponding sb. of the adj. (or the adj. used as sb.) is employed with the genitive of the sb.

thirtieth year above one hundred<sup>3</sup> since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena<sup>4</sup>.—Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fernmagh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.<sup>1</sup>—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Mael-ruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence<sup>2</sup> and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the Tripartite Life and the Book of Armagh. The following from Tirechan (Book of Armagh, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres [=comarba] Patricii parochiam

[i.e., diocesim] illius, potest pene totam insolam sibi reddere in parochiam. (Of. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

<sup>3</sup> Both laic and cleric.—Literally, between land and church.

<sup>4</sup> Treacherous foray.—“A stealing army,” C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

cochair̄ moir̄ i n-Eriann, coir̄ bo ecen do comarba Rathraic  
 b̄it̄ m̄i fop bliaðam̄ p̄pi hCer̄-Maða i n-eðtaip̄, oc riðu-  
 s̄uð Þep n-Erenn 7 oc tabairt̄ riaðla 7 roðer̄a fop eac̄,  
 eteip̄ tuair̄ 7 easlur̄.—Crec meaðla la Ruaistri hUa  
 B 50a Tuair̄ 1 n-Cir̄-Eriann, conat̄tar̄-adair̄ Cír̄-ip̄, co  
 polas̄ a n-ap̄ 7 co roðiðennad̄ fad̄em.—Muireðað hUa  
 Cuillen, aircinneð Cloðair̄, do marbað o'Þer̄-Maða.  
 —Damliaic reislera Roil 7 Þedair̄, doronad̄ la h1mar̄  
 hUa n-Cedacc[1]n, do coir̄-ecr̄að do Cheallaic, comarba  
 Rathraic, 1° n-dodecim Kallann⁹ Nouimbiꝝ.—Crec-  
 riaðas̄ la Tair̄-delbað hUa Conchoðair̄ a n-Der̄-Mu-  
 man, co roaðt̄ Glenn-Maðair̄ 7 co tuc boroma diair-  
 mide.

[Cal. 1an. iii., p. 1. x. ii., Cennno Domini M.º c.º xx.º iii.º  
 Sluaðas̄ la Tair̄-delbað hUa Conchoðair̄ 1 n-Der̄-Mu-  
 man, co roaðt̄ Copecair̄ moir̄ Mumhan, co tuc giallu  
 Mumhan co leir̄.—Cír̄-ip̄ do gábal tar̄si Bláinn Mic  
 Sinair̄ 1 Trium Saxan fop Raðnall, mac Mic Riabair̄,  
 atðci Luan 1mte 7 a diaðennad̄ leó.—Cat̄ eteip̄ Ultu  
 fad̄em, 1 torcr̄at̄ur̄ da rið Ultad̄, idon, Niall Mac  
 Duinnýleibhe 7 ár Ultad̄ imē 7 Eocair̄ hUa Mat̄-gamna  
 1 frit̄-guin.—Gilla-Cript̄ hUa hEicnið, ri Þer̄-Maða  
 7 airdorið Cír̄-giall, do éc 1 Cloðair̄-mac-n-Damín iap n-  
 aiðriðgi toðair̄-de.—Þip̄ Mumhan 7 Laiðin do impoð  
 doip̄[t̄]hri fop Thair̄-delbað hUa Conchoðair̄ 7 a n-geill

A.D. 1126. a-a in .xxii. Kl., MS.

<sup>5</sup> *The stone church.*—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damliac* and *Recles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

<sup>6</sup> *Imar.*—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The

Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

<sup>7</sup> *He reached.*—“He wasted,” C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro[fh]ás*.

Ath-eliath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of [1126] great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the successor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric<sup>3</sup>.—A treacherous foray<sup>4</sup> [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded himself.—Muiredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church<sup>5</sup> of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar<sup>6</sup> Ua Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached<sup>7</sup> Glenn-Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1127] 1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the Saxons upon Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>1</sup> Feb. 21]; and he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in combat, namely Niall<sup>2</sup> Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada], with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaидh Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEicnigh, king of Fir-Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con-

1127. <sup>1</sup> Beginning [of Lent].—See 1109, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Niall.—Not given in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d).

<sup>2</sup> He placed. — Very gross is the error of the scribe, or compiler, of the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*, who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to

do ڈilrius[us] dois[us] 7 a mac d' aethrius[us] do Lai[us]m[us] 7 do Ghallair[us]. Cearbde, dorpat rum ri aile[us] fo[r]dro, idon, Domnall, mac Mic Phaelain.—Ceapball, mac Mic Phaelain—7 ar hUa-Paelain imē—do chuitim la hUib-Paile[us] pop lær Cille-dara, i cornum comurbu[is]r b[ea]rt[us]te.—Tairlltu, in gen Murcha[us] hU[us] Mael-Seclann, ben Tairph[er]delba[us] hU[us] Concobu[us], d'ec.—Mael-b[ea]rt[us]te hUa P[er]p[er]anna[is]in, aircinne[us] Cerd[er]-rrat[us]; Mael-b[ea]rt[us]te hUa Cinae[us], aircinne[us] Ciard[er]-Tre[us], in bona penitencia mortui sunt.—Gilla-Cru[us]t hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciaran Cluana-mac-Noir, ronur 7 robartu aircinne[us] cell n-Erenn, in Chri[us]to quieuit.

[bif.]  
B 50b

Cal. Ian. 1. f., l. xxii., anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup>  
| Bif[er]extilis[us] 7 embolism[atus]i[us] annur. Bi[us] Mhais[us]  
!ca ( idon,<sup>b</sup> Domnall hUa Gaillm[er]ed[us] 7 Cenel-  
Mae[n]<sup>b</sup>) do gaba[us] t[er]c[us] pop ri[us] Pe[us]-Mana[us], idon, pop  
Paelan hUa n-Duibh[er]dara 7 at[er]c[us] leo 7 ro[us]c[us]te  
do t[er]c[us] Pe[us]-Mana[us] imē.—Gill[us]-Patrac[us], mac  
Tuat[us], comarba Coem[us]in, do marba[us] d'Uib-  
Muire[us] 7 pop lær Glinne-d[er]-lo[us].—Marom ria  
marcr[us]luas[us] Conco[us]air, mic Mic Loelann, pop marcr[us]luas[us]  
Ti[er]ernat[us] Ua [U] Ruair[us], i torc[us]air hUa Ciar[us],  
A.D. 1127. <sup>a</sup> s.s., MS.

A.D. 1128. a Bif[er]extur, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; om., C.

be plural and read *radsat* (they gave). The editor accepts this and improves upon it by taking *eli* (another) to be the local name, *Eli!* (He omits to say whether the territory of the name in Tipperary, or that in the King's Co., is intended.) He ought to have known that the legitimate successor of Eana was Diarmait Mac Murchadha, who brought over the English. But he was probably misled by the translator of C., who has: "his (O Conor's sonn)

deposed by Leinster and Galls, through misdemeanours of Danyell O'Eylan, king of Ely." O'Donevan (p. 1027) also took the verb as plural, signifying that the Leinstermen and Foreigners "elected another king over them." !

<sup>3</sup> Contending.—That is, which of two nuns belonging respectively to the two tribes mentioned should be the new abbess. The F. M. mention the fray, but omit the cause.

1128. <sup>1</sup> Embolismal.—That is, having a lunar month thrown in

chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed<sup>2</sup> another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending<sup>3</sup> for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. [1128 Bis]  
 A Bissextile and Embolismal<sup>1</sup> year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muirendaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri

[μῆν ἐμβόλιμος]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decennovennial Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite

March 6 : Tertius Embolismus cicli decinnovenalis hic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat.*, c. xx.

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasius, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-

ri Caireppri 7 Caéal hUa Roȝeallair 7 Sitrius  
hUa Maei-Brigste 7 mac Ceða hUi Thubðan, ri hUa-  
n-Cæmalȝatða 7 alii multi.—Muírȝir hUa Nio[1]c,  
aipennneč Tuamra-ða-ȝualann þru ðe, do éc i n-1nir-in-  
ȝall.—Gním granna, anaieníz, ainiapartatač, roðoill  
earcoine þer n-Erienn, etep loeč 7 cleipeč, do nač þruč  
macrambla i n-Erienn riám, do ȝenam̄ do Thigernan hUa  
Ruairc 7 do hUi[b]-Bríum: idon, comarba þatracis do  
noðrþarpuður 1 n-a þiaðnu[1]re: idon, a ȝurdečta do ȝlat  
7 dréam díb do marbað 7 maccleipreč día muinntríp fén,  
dobi fo Chuirlebað, do marbað ann. 1f e imorro an  
iápmurit doðaffr do'n ȝígnim ra, co nač fuil i n-Erienn  
comurice if tairiþi do ȝuine foðersta, no curreðiðalteþ  
o Ðhia 7 o ȝoeim̄ in t-ole ra. In dínpem̄ ra tra tucad̄  
þor comarba þatracis, iþr amal 7 dínpem̄ in  
Coimðeȝ; uair aðrubaþit in Coimðeo fén iþin  
t-Shoircélá: Qui<sup>c</sup> uor ȝþermit, me ȝþermit; qui  
me ȝþermit, ȝþermit eum qui me miþit<sup>e</sup>.—Cread-  
þluagðað la Tairrðelbað hUa Conocuip illaȝnið, co  
þoac̄t Loč-Carman; aírrais, tímcell Laiȝen co hæð-eliac̄  
7 doroinne bo-ðibæð móp in ȝonair rín; o hæð-eliac̄, ð'a  
tigð doru[ȝ]íri. Cetá tra míðlu an t-ȝluagðað rín þor  
Thigernan hUa Ruairc.—Cread la Maȝnuþ 7 la Þíru  
Þeprn-musgi hi Tip-Bríum, co tucrad gábalá mora.  
e-e qui uor, etc., et qui me, etc., C.

drine date, April 23, in preference  
to the Roman, March 26.

<sup>2</sup>In charge of the sacred requisite and  
relics—Literally, under a Culebadh.  
This expression, according to the Irish  
idiom, implies an office. In the Carl-  
sruhe (Irish) Codex of St. Augustine  
(No. cxv. fol. 19c), *culebath* glosses  
*flabellum*. But the context (*quo etiam  
muscas abigentes aerem commovemus*)  
shows that here the word is taken  
literally, *gnat-destroyer*. The em-  
ployment of the *flabellum*, or fan, at

Mass, as in the Greek Church, was too  
striking a ceremony to escape inciden-  
tal mention in native hagiography.  
A *Culebadh* was among the Columban  
relics at Kells. According to the  
*Seafaring of Snedgus and Mac  
Ringail* (*Adamnan*, p. 323), it consisted  
of a leaf as large as the hide of a great  
ox. It was to be placed upon the  
altar. This description appears  
to identify it with the veil, or  
*Cooperitorium quo altare tegitur cum  
oblationibus*, of Gregory of Tours

[1128]

and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.—A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and reliques<sup>2</sup> was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: “He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me” [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carmac: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliath, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliath, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Magnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that

(De Vitis Patr., viii.. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fō culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present

outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal*, *ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (*insignia consecrata*) and *other* (*aliorum insignium*) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

B 50e Beirnád Tigernan co n-Uí[1]-Brúin 7 co roccairdi moir aili<sup>d</sup> fórho ic Céit-Phírdeas. Féartair tra ead̄ eteरru 7 meabaird fórho Tigernan 7 fórho Uí[1]-Brúin 7 marbháir trui<sup>e</sup> cét no cechtui cét<sup>f</sup> díb, i toruč eimis Patraiic.— | Sluaigheas la Conchobuir hUa Loélainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain 7 la Dál-n-Uaraidhe 7 la hEirgiallair i Maig-Coiba, co tuiscat giallu hUa-n-Eca. Imrois iap rín fórho a lám clí i Féraiis-Breis, co farrgairbret dreim dia suinnitear ann 7 co n-deirnfar col móir fiaidh Ólia 7 fiaidh] Ósainis: idon, loicaird Céitá-truim co n-a tēmpluim 7 roccairde do díil marbháir innis. Non<sup>f</sup> impretrata pace Dei uel [h]omini-  
num, petro ambulauerpunt.<sup>f</sup>—Sič m-bláthna co leč, uel paulo pluri, do dēnum do comorba Patraiic eteर Connachtu 7 Féru Mumain.

¶ Cal. Ian. iii. p., L., iii., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> mac Marai[1]r hUa Reboča[1]n, aircinneč Lir-móir Močutu [do ec].—Gilla-Močonna hUa Duibhripta do marbháir do Ultair 7 n-1nif-Táiti.—Ceallač, comarba Patraiic, mac oše 7 airtdeprcop 1apráir Eoppa 7 oein čenn roraiaraisgretur Goiridil 7 Gaill, laci 7 clepič, iap n-oirtnedh dono eprcop 7 fácarpt 7 aif[1] gača gráidh aráena 7 iap coircegráid tempall 7 neilgeidh n-imða, iap tiðnacal reot 7 moeine, iap n-apail miašla 7 roðera fórho cač, eteर tuait 7 eclair, iap m-bečais ceilebuptaisg-  
airbhennais, oéntis, eairnaisgaird, iap n-ongas 7 aitriši čosaird, roþaird a anmair a n-učt aingel 7 arčanangel, i n-Clod-Patrhaiic, iþin Mumain, i ¶ Calainn Appil, in  
<sup>d</sup>.ii, MS. <sup>e-e</sup>.ccc. L. .cccc, MS. <sup>f-f</sup> non impretrat[α], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi [Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Olecanum sanctum episcopum, quem nutritivit, Patricius et dedit illi partem de reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum et velum quod custodivit reliquias (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b). The veil here mentioned, it can be in-

ferred, signified the cover, or reliquary. The phrase in the text will thus include a person in charge of relics.

The expression is not translated in C. The whole entry is omitted ("perhaps intentionally," O Donovan, ii. 1029) by the Four Masters.

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with [1128] the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin ; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation<sup>3</sup> to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men : namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1129]  
 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor  
 of Mochuṭu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,<sup>1</sup> Ua Duibdirma was  
 killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor  
 of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West  
 of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil  
 and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining  
 bishops and priests and persons of every [church]  
 grade besides and after the consecration of many  
 churches and cemeteries ; after bestowing of treasures  
 and of wealth ; after enjoining of rule and good conduct  
 upon every one, both laic and cleric ; after a Mass-  
 celebrating, fasting, prayerful life ; after Unction and  
 choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of

<sup>3</sup> First reparation.—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Mochonna*.—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna. As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.

recunda fēria 7 iρin cēt̄ramat̄a<sup>a</sup> bliadain pičet<sup>a</sup> a  
abdaine 7 iρin cōicat̄mat̄a<sup>b</sup> bliadain a aifri. Rucad̄ tra  
a čorr h̄i tept̄ Non Cēp̄il co lēr-móp̄ Močutu, do  
neir a tīmna fād̄eim 7 rof̄rit̄aipeō co fālmaib̄ 7  
ymnaib̄ 7 cannt̄aiceō. Ocūr rohaðnaiceō co honórač 1  
n-aílaird̄ in[n]a n-epr̄cop 1 p̄p̄id Non Cēp̄il, in quinta  
fēria. Muirceartač, mac Domnaill, ḍ'oirponeō 1 com-  
uribur Patracic in Non Cēp̄il.—Teac̄ Coluim-cille 1

A.D. 1129. <sup>a-a</sup> .1111.mād̄ —.xx.17, MS. <sup>b</sup> .1. mād̄, MS. <sup>c</sup> .111., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard-Patraic*.—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ard-patrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or

custodians, of the primatial cess in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> *Tomb of the bishops*.—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Conor.

“His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 6, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' Additions to Usuard, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked iv. April., this notation was probably mistaken

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic<sup>2</sup> in Munster, on the [1129] Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops<sup>3</sup>, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muir-certach, son of Domnall, was instituted<sup>4</sup> [*recte, intruded*] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April.—The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain<sup>5</sup> was seized

for vr. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89–91).

<sup>4</sup> *Instituted*.—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. *Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta* (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echaid: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of

Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumusceach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echaid was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113–4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.

Sixth from Sinach was  
Eochad:

(1) Maelmuire (1020).	(3) Dubdalei-the (1064). (Cumusceach, 1060-64.)
(2) Amalgaid (1049).	
(4) Mail-Isu (1091).	(5) Domnall (1105).
Aed (1095).	(7) Muircertach (1124).
(6) Cellach (1129)	(8) Niall (1134).

B 50 d. Cill-mic-n-Enain do ḡabair d' O Tairceart pop Ceid, mac Caebair[1]rr U Domnall | 7 a lorcád dó.—Cairtel Ceatá-luain do ḡenam la Tairrdelebač hUa Concobair.—Gilla-Criqt, mac Mic Uisprin, toirce Ceniuil-Pepað-aiš, do lorcád a tis a altrann hi Tip-Manac, i meðair.—Niall hUa Criča[1]n, ri hUa-Piacrač Arda-grača, do marbað d'Uib-Cennetiš.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
Sorð Coluim-cille<sup>a</sup> co n-a ḡempall 7 co n-a minnair  
imðair do lorcád.—Cú-Ciuffne hUa Concobair, ri hUa-  
Pailši, do éc.—Cemlaim, mac Mic Shena[1]n, ri Gaileng  
(iðon,<sup>b</sup> cočoll pliuč<sup>b</sup>); Oenſur hUa Caindeiba[1]n, ri  
Loegaire 7 ročarðe aile do tairtis do ḡuitim la Píru  
þreiþne i Sleib-Guare.—Bellum etep þíru Alban 7  
þíru Moreb i torcratap ceitþri<sup>c</sup> mile d'þheparis Moreb,  
im a riš, iðon, Oenſur, mac ingine Luluiš; mile imorpo  
(uel<sup>d</sup> centum, quod eft uerius<sup>d</sup>) d'þheparis Alban i frit-  
gum.—Sluagád la Concobair hUa ločlainn 7 la Tair-  
ceart n-þrenn i n-Ulltais, go ročinolratup illaird do  
ṭhabairt cača doiš. Meðair imorpo pop Ulltais, co  
polád a n-ári, im Ceid hUa Loingriš, ri Dal-Cparde 7  
im Gilla-Patraci hUa Seprariš, ri Dal-buinde 7 im

A.D. 1130. <sup>a</sup> om., C. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c</sup> .iii., MS. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as no, cet—or, a hundred, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

*Cell-mic-n-Enain*.—*Church of the*

*Son of Enan*. Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmacrenan (county Donegal).

<sup>6</sup> By *O'Tairchert*.—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that “the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster.” But he mistook the form *dó=do* *O* for the preposition *do* (by).

by O'Tairchert<sup>6</sup> upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill [1129] and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall<sup>7</sup> Ua Crichan, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1130] 1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aiffne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, “Wet Cowl”); Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War<sup>1</sup> between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach<sup>2</sup>; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraigh, king of

<sup>7</sup> *Niall*.—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. <sup>1</sup> *War.* — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis,

Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, v. 33.) In the *Gesta Annalia* (cap. 1), the place is called *Strucathroch*. It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

<sup>2</sup> *Lulach*.—Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

Ó Duibhneil Ó Mac Cártháin 7 im rócaidhe ariúna. Innuit imorpo in tír co hainréar na hUrrda, eteर tuait 7 cill, co tuairiat mile do brait, uel' paulo plur' 7 ilmle imorpo do bhuair 7 do eacáin. Matá iimorpo Ulað im a rið iap rein co hUrrd-Macca, i comhdail Conchoðair, co n-deirnirat rið 7 comluið 7 eo fárgarat gíallu.—Meag mor ceć toraird coe coitcenn i n-Erinne uile' iap bliadairn ri.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. xx. ix., Cennno Domini m.º c.º xxxx.º 1.º  
Creērluað 1a Tairrdealbað húa Concobuir 7 1a  
Coicid Chonnaët i Mumain, co roairdret húi-Conaill-  
Ghabra.—Sluað 1a Conchoðair húa m-briain 7 1a  
Bíru Mumain illairginn, co roðab' a n-gíallu 7 iap rein  
i Míðe, co roairdreat Inir loch-Senmordore 7 co rocompuic  
a marçrluað 7 marçrluað Connacht, co remaird for  
marçrluað Connacht.

[B 50d ends.<sup>b</sup>]

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

[B 51 a.<sup>1</sup>]

Rucad' ap Loë-Siglen 7 robói coictiðir ap mór an, no  
ní iñ uilliu 7 rofuaifluic in eclur naem 7 rað Patraic  
he 7 romarbaid na coméadair robatuir ic a comed.—  
Doirur tempaill Taire do ðenam la comarba Colum-  
<sup>a</sup> om., C.

A.D. 1131. <sup>a</sup> .u. 10, MS.

<sup>b</sup> A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

<sup>1</sup> On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower  
leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1131. <sup>1</sup> Connacht.—The missing years up to and including portion of 1138 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Thenceforward (the Annals of Loch Ce being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though

unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-Isu.—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1132. <sup>1</sup> The house.—This imperfect

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhraighe Mac Cairtin and [1130] around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,<sup>2</sup> so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, into the assembly of Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearings and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1131] 1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.<sup>1</sup>

(Mael-Isu<sup>2</sup> O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1132 Bis.] 1132. The house<sup>1</sup> [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kensemags . . .)

\* \* \* \* \*

[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1155] 1155.]

[Tigernan<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder, which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was

burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated.  
1155. <sup>1</sup> *Tigernan - Cenannus.* — Taken from the Four Masters.

cille, idon, la flainnebertaē hūa brolcha[ī]n.—Amlaim Mac Canai (muire<sup>a</sup> Ceniuil-[O]engusra<sup>a</sup>), tuir gairceōd 7 beoðaċta Ceniuil-EOgair uile, morþu[u]r eft.

[vif.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. u., anno Domini m.º c.º l.º vii.<sup>o</sup>  
Tairrðelbaē hūa Concobuir, airtorí Connacht, tuir  
ordain 7 oiréci[ī]r Þenn uile ar gairceōd 7 tróinacul  
rét 7 maine do laeċai[ī] 7 do cleirci[ī], in pace quieuit.—  
Sluaġaōd la Muirceptaē hūa Ločlainn 1 n-Ulltai[ī], co  
tuc b̄rais̄di p̄ri a neir. Ocur i[ī]r fop an fluaġaōd r̄in dano  
romarbaōd hūa h1n[n]eip̄si fop fcéimleōd.—Aed hūa  
Cananna[ī]n, ní Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbaōd la hūa  
Caċċa[ī]n 7 la Peperāi[ī] na Cratib[ī].—Sluaġaōd aile<sup>a</sup> dano la  
hūa Laċlainn co n-Deirceprt m-þres̄, co tuc b̄rais̄de  
Laiġen o Mac Murċādā tar̄ cenn a Coicid<sup>b</sup> uile.  
Docuadur iap̄i rein Cenel-n-EOgair 7 Cip̄siallu 1 n-  
Or̄rais̄i[ī], co riactatup̄ Clap Óháire-móir, co tanġatup̄  
maiċi Or̄rais̄i hi teč hūi Laċlainn.—Mearr mor i[ī]r  
Uliatdai[ī] r̄i fo Þarin uile. Nōi m-bliaġħna o'n mej mor  
a li<sup>a</sup> suran bliedam r̄i.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. vii., anno Domini m.º c.º l.º viii.<sup>o</sup>  
Gilla-Patrac[ī] Mac Ċarreṭaċ, aircinneċ Copċaġi, in  
Chrixtu quieuit.—Cu-Ulaōd hūa Caindelba[ī]n do mar-  
baōd 1 meħbar la Donnċaōd, mac Domnall jucari[ī] hūi  
Mael-Seċċlainn, tar̄ rapuġuōd comarba Patrac[ī] 7 Baċċlu

A.D. 1155. <sup>a-a</sup> l. m., t. h., MS. This year om., C.

A.D. 1156. <sup>a</sup> .ii., MS. <sup>b</sup> .ii.ii., MS.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Broichain.—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

<sup>3</sup> Steward.—(muire).—Lord (*tigh-ernā*), F. M.

1156. <sup>1</sup> Tower (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

<sup>2</sup> Nine years.—At 1147 the F. M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. <sup>1</sup> Who thereby dishonoured.—Literally (lit., beyond) profanation of (the successor, etc.). “In spite of,” C.

Ua Caindelbain (O’Quinlan) was chief of the Ui-Laeghaire (so called from Laeghaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Magcoghegan,

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155] carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brochain.<sup>2</sup>—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward<sup>3</sup> of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.] Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower<sup>1</sup> of the splendour and of the principality of all Ireland for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha, so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diarmait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait] the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all Ireland. Nine<sup>2</sup> years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured<sup>1</sup> the successor

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he "was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Don-

nell [son of Domnall] O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath: having

B 51b. Iṛru 7 Mic Laelaind co mαιšib in Tuairce[1]iuit.—  
 Ócimh-inír co n-a templuib do loicud.—Comarba  
 Rathraic (idon,<sup>a</sup> airdeprifcop Erenn<sup>a</sup>) do éorrecraib  
 temparail na manac i piadnu[1]ri cleirech n-Erenn, idon,  
 in Leiglait 7 U[1] Forein 7 Órenne 7 na n-eprifcop archein  
 7 i piadnu[1]re laeč n-imda, im hllá Laelaind, idon, im  
 riſ Erenn 7 Donnēaib hllá Cérbail 7 Tigeernan<sup>1</sup> hllá  
 Ruairc. Dórat dano Muirceartaib hllá Loelainn oict<sup>b</sup>  
 piichtiu bo 7 tru piéte<sup>c</sup> unga t'óp do'n Coim̄dīš 7 do na  
 cleirreib. Dórat dano baile ic Drocháit-ata do na  
 cleirreib, idon, Finnabair-na-n-ingean. Ocuf tru piéit<sup>c</sup>  
 unga t'óp o hllá Cérbail 7 tru piéit<sup>c</sup> unga[1] aili<sup>d</sup> o  
 ingin hllá Mael-Seelainn, o minná Tigeernan hllá Ruairc.  
 Rohercoitcennaiſeib dano do'n cíup rín o t̄uairt 7 o  
 eclair in t̄-ingrinnitid[e] mallaċtaib rojaparaisertar  
 comarba Rathraic 7 Baċall Iṛru 7 cleirċiu Erenn  
 archein: idon, Donnēaib hllá Mael-Seelainn.—Sluaġaib  
 la Muirceartaib hllá Laelainn co Tuaircept Erenn 1

A.D. 1157. <sup>1</sup>Tigeernan, MS. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., B.; given in C. <sup>b</sup>.um., MS.  
<sup>c</sup>.xx., MS. <sup>d</sup>.ii., MS.

sworne to each other before by the  
 ensewing oathes to be true to one  
 another, without effusion of blood  
 (for performance of which oathes  
 the primatt of Ardmach was bound,  
 the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, arch-  
 bushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of  
 the monkes of Ireland [Ua Bro-  
 chain]) : the coworb [successor] of  
 St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with  
 his oaths [=minna, reliques], the  
 Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the  
 cowarb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, co.  
 Westmeath] with his oaths, the  
 oaths [reliques] of St. Columb-kill.  
 These oaths and sureties were  
 taken before King Mortagh [Mac

Lochlann], Donnogh O'Kervall  
 king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrck,  
 king of the Brenie and Dermott  
 Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster  
 and the principallest of Meath and  
 Teaffa also. And if there were no  
 such oaths or securities, it was a  
 wicked act to kill such a noble-  
 hearted man without cause."

<sup>2</sup>In presence of.—The F.M. may be  
 pardoned for calling this a Synodal  
 Assembly; but the same excuse  
 cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who  
 gravely sets it down as a Synodal  
 Convention (*Conventus Synodalnis*) for  
 consecrating the Basilica of the Mon-  
 astery (AA. SS., p. 655)! (*To conse-*

of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along [1157] with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of<sup>2</sup> the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate<sup>3</sup> and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight<sup>4</sup> score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drochait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into

*erate* is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

<sup>3</sup> *The Legate*.—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin).

The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchi and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

<sup>4</sup> *Eight*.—The F. M. give seven (score); whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchadh*.—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year.

According to Mageoghegan, "the

Muman, co tangatuir faičt̄i Lummis̄ 7 eo tangatuir  
mat̄i Mumhan im a riſaiš i teac̄ hui Laelaind 7 eo  
faiſaišret a m-brat̄i aicce.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Censo Domini M.º c.º l.º iii.º  
Domnall hui Longarſa[1]n, ardepr̄cop Mumhan, in  
Chriſto quieuit.—Sluaſaſt̄ danola hui Laelaind hi Tip-  
Conaill, co pomill faiant do leir.—Senoſ do t̄inol la  
comarba Rathraic 7 la eleip̄ib Erenn iſin Æri-mie-  
Thair̄d̄, dū i r̄abatuir coic⁹ epr̄coip fičet, do erail  
riat̄la 7 roþera ari eac̄ i coitcenn. Ir̄ do'n ēur̄ iſin  
poorðaſišret eleip̄is̄ Erenn, im Chomarba Rathraic 7 im  
[in] Leſait, cat̄air̄ do comarba Coluim-cille, idon, do  
þhlaſtebertaſ hui Brölca[1]n, amal gač n-epr̄cop 7  
ap̄-abðane cell Coluim-cille fo Eriinn uile co coitcenn.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. ix., Censo Domini M.º c.º l.º ix.º  
Ósiarmair, mac Tair̄d̄ hui Mailruanat̄, moriar̄ eft.  
—Sluaſaſt̄ la Muirceartač hui Loelainn a Miše, co  
faiſaiš Domnēaſt̄ hui Mail-Seelainn i Lanruige Miše,  
o Shinainn co faiſaiš. —Sloſaſt̄ la Muirceartač hui  
Loelainn co mat̄iš Cheneil-Eogain i foiridin Círſiall  
B 51c co hæt̄-þhírdeat̄. Tangatuir | imor̄o Connac̄ta 7  
Conm̄aine 7 U[1]-Æriuin do leir̄ 7 cat̄ mor̄ do Muim-  
neéar̄ conicce Cæt-na-Cair̄bearta, do tabairt cat̄a dois̄.  
Cætračtaudur imor̄o Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Círſiallu im hui

A.D. 1158. a-a .u. epr̄.xx., MS.

A.D. 1159. a-a om., C.

whole kingdome and government  
[were] given to his brother Dermott,  
as more worthy thereof.'  
See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. <sup>1</sup> *Also*.—That is, as well as  
into Munster, the incursion into

which is the last item of the pre-  
ceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *The Legate*.—Not mentioned by  
the *Four Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair*.—That is, he was made  
either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the [1157] nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1158] 1158. Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,<sup>1</sup> so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,<sup>2</sup> appointed a Chair<sup>3</sup> for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brochain, the same as [for] every bishop and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. [1159] Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn<sup>1</sup> into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airgialla under Ua

out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Lachlainn*.—He was the principal of those by whom

Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!

Loélaíonn fop amair i n-Átha cetna. Maiðir tра fop Connachtai<sup>b</sup> 7 fop Connachtine 7 fop Ua-Bríuin, amal probatuir uile, idon, ré<sup>c</sup> catha mora doib<sup>d</sup> 7 lait na dá cath aile<sup>e</sup> a n-deirgár: idon, ár Connacht, im Gillia-Cript, mac Diarmata, mic Tairis<sup>f</sup> 7 im Muircearta, mac Tairis<sup>f</sup> 7 mac Domnall hUí Phláthberta, idon, mac rí<sup>g</sup> 1arðair Chonnacht 7 Brian Maine<sup>g</sup>, mac Conchoðair, mic Thoirpðelba<sup>h</sup> 7 hUa Mandaca[1]n (idon,<sup>d</sup> Muirreða<sup>d</sup>), ri hUa-Bríuin na Sínna 7 Branan, mac Gillia-Cript Mac Brana[1]n, idon, ri Copeo-Cléann 7 mac Phinnna[1]n hUí Siðlen, ri hUa-n-Écca<sup>i</sup> Muairde 7 alii multi nobiler; 7 ár hUa-m-Bríuin, im mac Tigeerna[1]n hUí Cumra[1]n 7 im mac Gillia-Phinnen U[1] Rotair<sup>j</sup> 7 mac Suibne hUí Ghala[1]n 7 Mac Conbuide hUí Thormatada[1]n 7 mac Ceða na n-amair, aírri Connachtine, 7 U[1] Donncaða 7 Finnbarra, mac Finnbaírr O[1] Ghéruðus, toirfeð Muinnterri-Gheruða[1]n. Ocúr<sup>k</sup> ðrem mor do Muimneðai<sup>b</sup>, im mac Gillia-Cripta[1]n hUí Cenneti<sup>l</sup>. Ocúr<sup>k</sup> Mac na haidci hUa Cernaca[1]n do marbað ar namðara<sup>m</sup> fop creið. Ocúr tuigadur Cenel-n-Eogain boroma n-dicairmíðe do'n creið rí<sup>n</sup> 7 terpnatur i morro Cenel-n-Eogain co corcarr mó<sup>p</sup> dia tis<sup>q</sup> iap réin.—Sluaðas<sup>r</sup> la Muircearta hUa Laclainn co Cenul-n-

<sup>b</sup>.ui., MS. c.ii., MS. d-d itl., t. h., B.; om., C. <sup>c</sup> Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Ford.*—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *The two other battalions.*—Namely, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

<sup>4</sup> *Upon them.*—Literally, *their (stark slaughter)*; the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *lait na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by “the two other battalions were dreadfully

slaughtered.” But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

<sup>5</sup> *Brian Mainech.*—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> *Many other nobles.*—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

[1159]

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.<sup>2</sup> But defeat is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions<sup>3</sup> inflict stark slaughter upon them<sup>4</sup>: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,<sup>5</sup> son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhach), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnán Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles<sup>6</sup> [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen<sup>7</sup> Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe<sup>8</sup> Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh “of the onsets,” sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finn-bharr Ua Gerudhain,<sup>9</sup> chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And “Son of the Night”<sup>10</sup> Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Finnen*.—*Devotee of [St.] Finnian* (of Clonard, co. Meath).

<sup>10</sup> “*Son of the Night*.”—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-buidhe*.—Literally, *canis flarus*.

<sup>9</sup> *Gerudhain*.—Gerudan, C.; Gerudud, B.

Éogain 7 co n-Óirgíallair 7 Ultaib 7 Cenul-Conaill  
1 Connachtair, co róloifret Dún-mór 7 Dún-Ciarraið 7  
Dún-na-n-Éall 7 co rómillret mor do'n tír aráena, co  
róróifret iap rín dia tír, cen rič, cen giallu. Ocup ir  
do'n éur rín tuicat leo húa Tailmreðair 7 Cenel-  
Mairen.—Mael-Muire húa Loingris, eprcop Lirymoim,  
ruam uitam felicitet ríniuit.—Muirchád húa Ruadha-  
ca[1]n, rí Círteir, morauar eft.—Tír húi Maeldorair  
do marbað la húa Cananna[1]n hi meabail.

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. vii. p., l. xx., Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
B 51d Donnchád húa Mael-Sečlann, rí Miðe, do marbað do  
macair húi Phindalla[1]n 1 meðail.—húa Cananna[1]n,  
rí Cenul-Conaill, do marbað la Cenel-Conaill fáðéin,  
iðon, teč do lofciúð | d'úa bairgill faiꝝ.—Plaizbeirtač  
húa Caírgras, rí Saitne [do éc].—Finn húa Gorma[1]n,  
eprcop Cille-dara, abb manac i Íair-Cinntračta þu ré,  
að Chriptum misgrauit.—Brotuir, mac Torgaill, rí  
Oča-cliat, do marbað do Deirceirt bres.<sup>2</sup>—Mairdm  
Mairi-Úsgair ríia Cenel-n-Éogain Tolča-oac róp húa n-  
Tailmreðair 7 róp Domnall húa Criča[1]n 7 róp Ua  
Fiacrač, co rómarbað órem móp díb. Ocup ir do'n  
éur rín dorocair co neimíntač Muirceirtač húa Neill  
la Ločlann húa Lačlann, cotorcair iap rín Ločlann 1  
n-a ðišail la mac húi Neill.—Sluaigair la Muirceirtač  
húa Ločlann co Cenul-Éogain 7 co n-Óirgíallair, co

A.D. 1160. <sup>a</sup> Cinntračtaom., C. <sup>b</sup> The order of this and of the following sentence is improperly reversed in C.

<sup>11</sup> *Gained over to them.*—Literally, took with them, “ Won,” C. That is, succeeded in getting O’Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

<sup>12</sup> *Mael-Muire.*—Devotee of Mary.

1160. <sup>1</sup> *South of Bregha.*—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Macleron Mac Gilla-Seachnaill (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

<sup>2</sup> *Dishonouring.*—The specific act is not stated.

they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-na-nGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they returned to their own country after that, without peace, without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained over to them<sup>11</sup> Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire<sup>12</sup> Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua Canannain in treachery.

[1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1160 Bis.] 1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill themselves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara, abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cintrachta for a [long] time, passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Athcliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.<sup>1</sup>—The defeat of Magh-Lughad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach Ua Neill fell innocently[i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua

<sup>3</sup> Oaths.—Literally, *relics*. From being employed to swear upon, relics, evangelisteria, missals, rituals, croziers, and similar objects

of veneration came to have the secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Tr. R. I. A., xxvii, 174-5.)

raingatuir Magh-n-Duila do innarbuid hui *Gairmleisair*. Cetrrocairi tra hua *Gairmleisair* i mebaile la Domnall hui Maelruanair, ar erail hui Loelainn, iap rafusus cleireach n-Epenn 7 a minde dō. Ocuir rucad a cenn co hAer-O-Macha i n-eimeach Patraic 7 Colum-cille.

[Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. 1., Cennno Domini M.º c.º lx.º 1.º Ua hOisseyin, ardo-episcop Connacht, ad Christum misericordia —Cuairt Orrairis do denam la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la plaiðbeartač hui Ópolca[1]n : idon, rect⁹ pičit⁹ tam; aet ari e a piac potaibh beidh ann, —idon, piče⁹ 7 ceičri⁹ cet⁹ uinge d'argut gil : idon, tra huine 7 n-gac tam.—Goffraiš hui Raigallair do marba, —Sluaigas la Muirceartač hui Loelainn hi Tigr-m-Óruin : ipped docuatus darp Comur Cluanachoir, ar fuit an tipe, co farrgairb Tigeirnan a longropt doib. Cerrfein co Tigran-Merrfa[1]n. Cipriallu 7 Ulaird conice rein cuai, 7 Mac Muircaid co Laisnib 7 cat do Ghallair, co n-deočatuir uile i Maig-Tetba.<sup>1</sup> Tainig dano hui Concobuir darp Sianaind aniar 7 dorat braigthe d'U[α] Loelainn 7 dano tuc hui Loelainn a choiged comlan dófom.—Tec do ghabal do Chatál<sup>2</sup> hui Raigallair pop Mael-Sechlainn hui Ruairc pop Lar Sláine, co ronmarba ann Muirceartač hui Ceallair, ri Ófreg, co n-dreim do mairtib imē. | Ternai imorpo Mael-Sechlainn ar. —Imar hui hinnrechts, aipeinneach Muinoma 7 ri hui-Meit̄ p̄u ré, do ec.—Sluaigas aile la hui Loelainn hi Miðe, i com-

B 52a A.D. 1161. <sup>1</sup>Tepa, MS. <sup>2</sup>Gheatáil, MS. <sup>a</sup>.iiii., M.S. <sup>b</sup>.xx., M.S. <sup>c-e</sup>.cccc., M.S.

<sup>4</sup> In reparation to.—Literally, in reparation of.

1161. <sup>1</sup> Ua hOisseyin.—Called Aed (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; in which his death is entered under the previous year.

<sup>2</sup> Pure.—Literally, white.

<sup>3</sup> For.—Literally, in.

<sup>4</sup> Killed.—At Kells, by Mael-Sechlainn O'Ruairc according to the Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Gairmleghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmleg-haidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring<sup>2</sup> of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths<sup>3</sup> by him. And his [*lit.*, the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to<sup>4</sup> [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. [1161]  
 Ua hOissein,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brochta[i]n : that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure<sup>2</sup> silver : to wit, three ounces for<sup>3</sup> every ox.—Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.<sup>4</sup>—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin : the way<sup>5</sup> they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and there-upon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlann Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlann, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrechtaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting<sup>6</sup> by Ua Lochlainn

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

<sup>5</sup> *The way.*—Literally, *It is [the way]*. The object was to em-

phasize the openness of the route ; no opposition being dreaded.

<sup>6</sup> *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this

dail fér n-Érenn etep̄ loeču 7 cleip̄ciu, co hCCē-nat-dairbriſe, co rogaſ a m-braiſde uilí. 1f do'n čur ſin roraerait cealla Coluim-cille, Miðe 7 i Laiſniu la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Plaſtbeptač hua Þpol-ča[1]n 7 tucað dō a caín 7 a rmačt, uair robdar doera neimerin.

A 50a

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., l. xi., Cenn Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Ærrycarbuš na taiſi o ſempluiš Óaire do venum la comarba Coluim-cille (idon,<sup>a</sup> Plaſtbeptač<sup>a</sup>) 7 la riſ Érenn, idon, la Muirceptač hua Ločlann; tú in roto-ſbað očtmoga<sup>b</sup> taiſi, no ni iſ uilliu. Ocuf denam carſil in eplaip la comarba Coluim-cille beor 7 mallačt ap inti ticepa taiſir doſper.—Imbleč-iþair co n-a tempall do loſcuð.—Senacð cleip̄ieč n-Érenn, im comarba Þatrac, idon, im Gillia Mac Liač, | mac Ruairi, ic Cloenav,<sup>1</sup> iprabatup<sup>2</sup> rē<sup>c</sup> erpuic fičet,<sup>e</sup> co n-ab[b]a-ðaiš imðaiš, ic erail riagla 7 robera. Ocuf iſ do'n cup ſin<sup>f</sup> rocinneſet cleip̄ic Érenn gráða arðerpuic Érenn do ſomarba Þatrac, amail poboi riam 7 na bað feplereiſin<sup>g</sup><sup>3</sup> i cill i n-Éruinn neč<sup>g</sup> ačt<sup>g</sup> valta Círð-Mača.—Složað la Muirceptač hua Ločlann co n-erimór Leiči Cuinn co Mađ-Þičarpa,<sup>4</sup> co rhabatup<sup>2</sup> fečt-

A.D. 1162. <sup>1</sup> Clae-, A. <sup>2</sup>—dui, B. <sup>3</sup>—ginn, B. <sup>4</sup>—Þiðarða, B. <sup>a-a</sup> l. m. t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b</sup>.lxxx., MS. <sup>c-c</sup>.ii.—xx., A, B. <sup>d-d</sup> co na n-abðaiš—with their abbots, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> čur, B. <sup>g-g</sup> in neč na bu—the one who should not be, B.

year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> *Subject*.—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. <sup>1</sup> *Centre*.—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off

the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, xxviii. De civitatibus refugii; xliv. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change *churches* into *church*, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

<sup>2</sup> *Come over it*.—That is, violate the

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given to him, for they were subject<sup>7</sup> before that.

[1161]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaithbertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn ; where were demolished eighty houses, or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre<sup>1</sup> was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over it<sup>2</sup> for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned.—A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct. And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned<sup>3</sup> the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of Patrick, as it was before<sup>3</sup> and that no one should be lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the

[1162]

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place by forcibly entering to carry off a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.* XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei cum septis punienda. *Templum cum septis* signifies a church surrounded by enclosures.)

<sup>3-3</sup> *Assigned—before.*—That is, it

was enacted that henceforth no layman be intruded into the Armagh succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note 4, *supra*.) The deep-rooted abuse connected with the primacy was thereby formally eliminated. It is characteristic of the Four Masters

nain ann ic lorcád arba 7 baileadh gall. Tucratu<sup>2</sup> imorro na gall marom fop a marcríua<sup>3</sup>, co rómarat rat rerep,<sup>5</sup> no morferep,<sup>5</sup> diib 7 ní fuafratu<sup>2</sup> a reip do'n<sup>6</sup> cír rín.—Ardain gall<sup>4</sup> Cetá-cliat<sup>7</sup> la Óirmat Mac Murcád<sup>8</sup> 7 neart móir do sábail fopro, amair na nogaíbád reimhe o cein móir.—Cuairt<sup>9</sup> Ceneoil-Eogain la comarba Þatracis, idon, la Silla Mic Liac, mac Ruairí, danae<sup>10</sup> frit<sup>11</sup> inntramaile<sup>12</sup> reimpri<sup>13</sup>.—Greene, eprcop Cetá-cliat<sup>7</sup> 7 ardeffroc<sup>7</sup> Lai<sup>14</sup>gen, in Chripto quieuit. Comarba Þatracis do oirgne<sup>8</sup> Lorcan[1]n hui Tuathail, comarba Coem<sup>15</sup>in,<sup>9</sup> i n-a inad.

(Mael-Seennail<sup>1</sup> hui Ruairc occipur eft.—Cabbacia Buelliae hoc anno fundata eft.—Cen cornomai<sup>16</sup>, hui Duibda, occipur eft.<sup>1</sup>)

B 52b

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-1ru hui Lanigan[1]n, eprcop 7 ab[b] 1mbleca<sup>1</sup>-  
ibair 7 abb<sup>2</sup> Bealais-conglair friti ré, in Chripto  
quieuit.—Ceirball<sup>a</sup> hui Silla-Þatracis, ri Óirce[1]n  
Orraisti, mortu[u]r eft.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-1ru hui Cope[r]af[1]n,  
comarba | Comgall, cenn crabair Ula<sup>d</sup> uile, at

A.D. 1162. <sup>5-5</sup>.u.u, no morferep, A.; .u.u, no mor.u.u, B.  
<sup>6</sup>do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. <sup>7</sup>arð—, B.  
<sup>8</sup>oirgne<sup>8</sup>, A. <sup>9</sup>Cairn—, A. <sup>h-h</sup> om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. <sup>1</sup>1mlecca—, B. <sup>2</sup>ab, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

<sup>3</sup> Grene. — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having con-

founded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162"!

<sup>4</sup> Lorcan Ua Tuathail.—That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.

corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,<sup>4</sup> successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead.

(Mael-Sechnaill<sup>5</sup> Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1163] 1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Cerball Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gillapatrac, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Core[r]ain, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>2</sup> head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,<sup>3</sup> wherein

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Sechnaill*.—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The

remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. <sup>1</sup> *Rest in Christ*.—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall*.—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Lime-kiln*.—Literally, *fire of lime*: the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Chriſtum misgrauit.—Tene-aeil i fæil ḡerca<sup>b</sup> t̄rais̄eō  
ar eač<sup>3</sup> leč do ḡenam la Comarba Coluim-cille, idon,  
la flait̄beptač, mac in eprcūp hui b̄polca[1]n 7 la  
famad Coluim-cille, f̄ri n̄e ričet̄ laa.

(Niall,<sup>a</sup> mac Muirceartaig, mic Mic Ločlainn, do  
gabail la hui-Maine.<sup>d</sup>)

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. III. p., l. III., Cnno Domini m.º c.º lx.º IIII.<sup>c</sup>  
Donnčač hua Óriain, eprcop Cille-ða-lua, in Chriſto  
quieuit̄.—Maiči<sup>a</sup> muinnteri 1a,<sup>b</sup> idon, in racapt mor,  
A 50b Cusugut̄in 7 in pepleisinn (idon,<sup>c</sup> Dubriðe<sup>e</sup>) | 7 in direr-  
tač, idon Mac Gill-ðuile<sup>b</sup> 7 cenn na Ceile-n-Óe, idon,  
Mac Pocellaič 7 maiči muinnteri 1a acena do  
čiačtaič ar cenn comarba Coluim-cille, idon, [f̄h]lač-  
beptač hui b̄polcain, do gabail abdaine 1a a comarpli  
Somarlið 7 ḡer Cær[č]er-Ðaerðel<sup>1</sup> 7 Inni-Ðall, co  
no[þ]arfæi comarba Ðatracie 7 ri Erenn, idon, ua Loč-  
lainn 7 maiči Cene[or]l-Eogain e.—Gilla-Ðatracie hua  
Mael-Mena do éc.<sup>a</sup>—Somarlið<sup>2</sup> Mac Gill-Óðairnain  
7 a mac do marbač 7 ár ḡer Cær[č]er-Ðhaerðel<sup>3</sup> 7  
Cinntipe 7 ḡer Inni-Ðall 7 Ðall Cæta-cliač imē.—Bloð  
d'Arð-Mača do lorcād.—Tempull<sup>4</sup> móp Óairi<sup>5</sup> do

<sup>a</sup> gač, B. <sup>b</sup> .lx, A, B. <sup>c</sup> .xx., A, B. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1164. <sup>1</sup> Æaper—(the first e is caudata), MS. (A) <sup>2</sup>—lič, B. <sup>3</sup> ni-  
ðoerðel, B. <sup>4</sup>—pall, B. <sup>5</sup>—ne, B. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C. <sup>b</sup> Óairi was first written;  
subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

*Clann* (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter*  
(tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (pro-  
geny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the  
patronymic, sometimes signify the  
territories, not the inhabitants thereof  
(prout utrumlibet usus accommo-  
darit, *Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361).  
Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Col-  
gan, loc. cit.) against A, B and C, say.

the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan  
adds that it was built in connection  
with repairing the church of Derry. On  
the same page, unconscious apparently  
of the contradiction, he records the  
building of the new church of that  
city.

<sup>4</sup> Niall.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

1164. <sup>1</sup> Select, etc.—This incident,

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brochain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days.

[1163]

(Niall,<sup>4</sup> son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.]  
 Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select<sup>1</sup> members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremit, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brochain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh<sup>2</sup> Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain<sup>3</sup> and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

so honourable to Ua Brochain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

<sup>2</sup> *Somharlidh*.—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . . , copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfrieu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. For-

dun, *Gest. Annal.*, iv. (ad. an.) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Adhamhnain*.—Devotee of [St.] Adamnan; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. Adamnan's chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

<sup>4</sup> *Great church*.—*Tempul mor*; “from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore” (*Adamnan*, p. 408).

denum la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la plai**é**berta*c*, mac in epruic hUa bpolcain 7 na ramu*d* Coluim[-cille] 7 la Muircepta*c* hUa loclainn, la<sup>a</sup> haindri*d* n-Epenn. Occupa tairrnic clo*c* in tempaill moir rein Taire, i paelat noca<sup>e</sup> trai*c*et, fui ne cethor*c*at<sup>f</sup> laa.<sup>a</sup>

(Amhlaim,<sup>g</sup> mac Gilla-Caimghin U Cheinneidig, do dalla*d*.<sup>g</sup>)

Kal. Ian. vi. p., l. x. u., Cnno Domini m.º c.º lx.º u.º Tairrdeleba*c* hUa Briain do innarba<sup>[d]</sup> a ri*g*<sup>1</sup> Mumhan la a<sup>a</sup> mac, idon, la Muircepta*c* 7 re fein do s*é*abail ri*g*<sup>1</sup> d'ear a a*é*ar.—Domnall<sup>b</sup> hUa Gilla-Patraic, ri Tuairce<sup>[i]</sup>pt Oirrai*s*, 7 Concobur hUa bpois*d*, ri Cinn-caille 7 Bailein hUa hCleda, caineal hUa Ceinnfelaig uile, do marba*d* do Ma[c] Crat*c* hUa Mor*d*ai 7 do laicir trua droe*c*ata.—Coca*d* etep rhiuru Mi*d*e 7 hUib-Briuin 7 iuin cocad riu romarba*d* Sitriuc hUa Ruairc la hUa Ciardai 7 la Cairepri.<sup>b</sup>—Impu*d* illa*d* dano<sup>a</sup> pop Ua<sup>2</sup> loclainn<sup>3</sup> 7 crec leo pop hUib-Mei*c*, co<sup>e</sup> riucrat b*ú* imda 7 co romarba*d* roe*c*airde<sup>d</sup> do daein*b*. Crec dono leo pop Ui[b]-Bperail oirr*c*er 7 crec ale pop Tail-priatai.—Sluagha*d* la Muircepta*c* hUa loclainn, etep Conall 7 Eoghan 7 Cipriallu, i n-illtai*b*, co romarba*d* in tir uile, cenmo*c*at prumcella illa*d* 7

(A) <sup>e-e</sup>itl., t. h., MS. (A) <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup> .lxxxxx., MS. (A) <sup>f</sup> .xl., MS. (A) <sup>g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. <sup>1</sup>ri*g*<sup>e</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup>hUa, A. <sup>3</sup>la*c*—, B. <sup>a</sup> om., A. The la is probably =la a—with his. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>occup co—and so that, B. <sup>d</sup>ap n-tiampide—slaughter hard to number, B. C. follows A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ninety*.—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say *eighty*.

<sup>6</sup> *Amhlaim*.—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Conor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle*. The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by

Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Caimghin*.—Devotee of [St.] Kevin (of Glendalough).

1165. <sup>1</sup> [Mac] *Gilla-Patraic*.—

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of<sup>4</sup> Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brochain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety<sup>5</sup> feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days.

(Amhlaim,<sup>6</sup> son of Gilla-Caimghin<sup>7</sup> Ua Ceinnedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1165] 1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.— Domnall Ua[recte, Mac<sup>1</sup>]Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broghte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi foreevil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-] Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to

Leix, Queen's Co.)

<sup>2</sup> *Sitriuc*.—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

A 50c co róinntarbat ár n-díairiúise<sup>4</sup> thíb, im Eómarcaí, mac Mhic Gillá-eirpuic 7 im hUa<sup>e</sup> | Lomanait<sup>f</sup> 7 co roinntarbat Eocharð Mac Duinnseleibhe a hUlltarð 7 co<sup>5</sup> n-dararat<sup>6</sup> hUa Loélainn riȝe do Dun[n]fleibhe 7 co n-dararat<sup>6</sup> Ula[1]ð uile a n-geill d'U[a] Loélainn troma neart riȝe.— Díairmat Mac Airta[1]n, toifec Clainne-Rosartaí, eneck 7 eȝnum hUa-n-Eócaí uile, moirthasur eft.—Tochur tal Saxon 7 Gall Celta-cliað la mac na Þeiri 7 do ȝaðail forðairi for Þretnaí 7 robatara uile ne ré leitbhliadna ic<sup>7</sup> a<sup>7</sup> toðail 7 nír'þetrat. Et neuerri runt rine pace petro.—Mael-Coluim Cennmor, mac Eanric, airtaí Ulban, in círtairde ar ferri do bai do ȝairðelais<sup>8</sup> ne muir anair, ar deirc 7<sup>f</sup> aineck 7<sup>f</sup> crabuð, do éc.— Tríallaird<sup>a</sup> Eocharð do riðiri riȝi Ulað do ȝaðail, co rodiúirret Ula[1]ð he, ar huamón hUa Loélainn 7 co rogeníliseð he la Oonncað hUa Cærbaill, la haptur<sup>b</sup> Círsgaill, tré forðonsgra hUa Loélainn.—Sluaðað aile la Muirceartaí hUa Loélainn co Cenial-Thetaigain co hInír-Lacain, | co poloircet in inðri 7 co riȝumýrat 7 co tucrat Ula[1]ð uile a m-brat<sup>c</sup> d'U[a]<sup>g</sup> Loélainn. Téairt iap-rin<sup>h</sup> Cenel-n-Thetaigain im hUa<sup>9</sup> Loélainn dia tis<sup>i</sup>, co corcup mor 7 co longairí imðairí leo 7 co retairí imðairí aro-chen. Círseiðe hUa Loélainn d'Urrð-Maða. Ticc iap reim Oonncað hUa Cærbaill, airtaí Círsgaill 7 Eocharð Mac

B 52c <sup>a</sup>-m, B. <sup>b</sup>-5 co n-dorat, A. <sup>c</sup>-taþorat, B. <sup>d</sup>-7-7 ca (aphaeresis of 1), A. <sup>e</sup> Ghoeðeal-, B. <sup>f</sup> O, A.—<sup>g</sup> om., A; given in C. <sup>h</sup> ari—for, B. <sup>i</sup> ou hUa, B. <sup>h</sup> iapum--afterwards, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Duinnseleibhe*.—(Mac Dunlevy.) The Donnsleibhe from whom the family name took its origin was slain in 1091, *supra*. Eochaid mentioned in the text according to the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur, son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed 1072, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Donnsleibhe*.—There can be little

doubt that he was the same as the Donnsleibhe mentioned in the second entry of the following year. The *Four Masters* omit this portion.

<sup>5</sup> *For the space of half a year*.—“Half a yeare bickering and battering and yet could not prevayle,” C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*). that the king remained many days in camp at Caerleon, until ships from

number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they [1165] expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe<sup>5</sup> [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsleibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year<sup>5</sup> attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,<sup>6</sup> so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

<sup>6</sup> *Inis-lachain*.—*Duck-island*: Inis-loughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Duinnpleibhe i comhair hUa Loélainn, do chinnid píse  
do Mac Duinnpleibhe, co n-dáirait<sup>10</sup> hUa Loélainn uile do  
Mac Duinnpleibhe tarb<sup>11</sup> cenn<sup>12</sup> gíall Ulað uile : co n-  
dáirait<sup>13</sup> Mac Duinnpleibhe mac cech tóirig d'Ulltaib<sup>14</sup> 7  
a ingin pén<sup>15</sup> m-briatsteachur d'O Loélainn. Ocup tucáð  
reorit imða dó, in claidiuib mic in Íapla 7 co n-dorpat  
Baircē do<sup>16</sup> hUa<sup>17</sup> Loélainn ; co<sup>18</sup> n-dáirait<sup>19</sup> hUa Loé-  
lainn do<sup>15</sup> hUa<sup>15</sup> Cérbáill é. Ocup tucáð dono baile do  
cleiricib Sobáill, tria patrī píse hUa Loélainn.

(Domhnall<sup>i</sup> Mac Gilli-Briatrac, pi Orrrait<sup>j</sup>; Mael-  
hUa Canannan, pi Ceineoil-Conaill; 7 Gilli-Crist hUa  
Mail-Brenaind, tairfech Clainni-Conchobuir, 7 Mac[c]-  
Craith hUa Conchobuir, pi Ciarrraighe-Luachra, mor tu-  
runt.<sup>i</sup>)

A 50d [Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. vi., Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Domhnall<sup>a</sup> Mac Gilli-Moëolmo[1]c do marbað do  
Laiȝniþ | pein.—Cucuað Mac Gilli-érfuic do marbað  
do Du[n]pleibhe, mac mic Eoða.<sup>a</sup>—Aeð hUa Mael-  
fathail, pi Carrige-Bracairde, do marbað la Muircear-  
tað hUa Loélainn pep volum.—Crist-Macca do lorcáð

<sup>10</sup> n-dorpat, B. <sup>11-12</sup> tarb g-cenn, A. <sup>12</sup>-tarbait, A. <sup>13</sup> do U—, B. <sup>14</sup> a, A.  
<sup>15-16</sup> dO=do O, A. <sup>16-18</sup> co tarbait, B. <sup>i-i</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1166. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Sword*.—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnslibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

<sup>8</sup> Domhnall, etc.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Ciarrraighe Luachra*.—Lord (*tigherna*) of Ciarrraighe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gillacrist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ac] Craith Ua Conchubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

*Mail-Brenaind* signifies *devotee of*

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, to ask for the kingship for [Eochaидh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword<sup>7</sup> of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn.

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,<sup>9</sup> died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1166. Domnall<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsleibhe, grandson of Eochaíd<sup>2</sup> [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraig-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muireertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan<sup>3</sup> and Wednesday in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the day of

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(St.) Brenann (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166.<sup>1</sup> Domnall.—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum—*

of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 816), insert “son of Cellach” (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before “son of Dunchadb.”

<sup>2</sup> Eochaíd.—Died 1061, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Senan.—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. *Senan* may perhaps be a scribal

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la feile Sena[1]n 7<sup>a</sup> Cetain ar aitairt i gheártainne 7 oíctmaid<sup>b</sup> uathair ar aitairt aifreann eirci<sup>a</sup>: idon, o croír Choluim-cille, na dí i ghréasach co croír eirpinis Eogain 7 o croír eirpinis Eogain in d-airde gréasach co croír do-puir Ráth 7 in Ráth uile co n-a templais,—cenmota necler poil 7 pétair 7 uaiti do tairisib ariúna—7 gréasach fhi Ráth aniar,—idon, o tairis a Sechnall co croír bhrischtí, aictmaid becc.—Cenannus 7 Lusmagh<sup>1</sup> 7 Inír-cain-Déag 7 cella imda aile círemata[e] runt.—Et Daire Colum-cille ex maiore parte círemata eft 7 in dubheiclear do lórgat: quod non audíatum eft ab antiquis temporibus.—Ocuf Urrid-mbó do lórgat o Ruairí, mac Mic<sup>2</sup> Canai 7 o mac Gillie-Muirí hili Monrai<sup>3</sup> 7 o Crotnrai<sup>4</sup>.—Eocheas Mac Duinnfleibhe do dallas la Muircearta hila Loélainn, tarb rílanachur Comarbha Rathraic 7 baile 1rru 7 Donncaidh hila Céribail, idon, airtori Uirgiall.—Sluaigheas la Ruairí hila Concobair i Míde, co rosgair bhraschtí Rer Míde. Urride co hAit-cliat, co rosgair bhraschtí Gall 7 Mic Murcaidh 7 Laißen uile. Urride co Drochait-áit a doéum Uirgiall, co tairis Donncaidh hila Céribail, ri Uirgiall, 1 n-a tēc 7 co tarbat bhraschtí do 7 co n-deacaird rílan iap rin dia tēs, iap n-innárba[5] Tíarmata Mic Murcaidh, nis Laißen, tarb muir.—Sluaigheas la Donncaidh hila

B 52d

<sup>1</sup>—buidh, A. <sup>2</sup>ic, A. <sup>3</sup>Monrai (by metathesis) B. <sup>b</sup>.um., MS. (A)

error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

<sup>4</sup> *In the incidence.*—Literally, *on the unit* (particular day).

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop Eogan.*—Patron of Ardstraw (*Ard-srutha*), co. Tyrone. He

is probably the *son of Erc* whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. *Et venit in Arddsratho et Macc Ereiae episcopum ordinavit* (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

<sup>6</sup> *Sechnall.*—See A. D. 419, note 1; A.D. 447, note 3, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Blinded.*—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

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the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the age of the moon : that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan<sup>5</sup> and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its churches—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall<sup>6</sup> to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded<sup>7</sup> by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of all Leinster. From this, to Drochaitatha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling<sup>8</sup> Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airghialla

according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Magnus.

<sup>8</sup>Expelling.—The date of Mac Murrough's expulsion is fixed by a

contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[CC] Μαρι, ιφ τορ μη σημ  
τορυίγνεσι η ηθριντο μοιν  
(ιον, [1] καλανν ουγιντ) :

Cérbairill co n-Áiríteallairib 7 co n-Ui[b]-Briuin 7 Comáinib hi Tír-n-Eogain d'innriúintíodh hUa Loélainn trua eisil Ceniuil-Eogain<sup>5</sup> fein, ar treacáid doibh hUa<sup>6</sup> Loélainn, airdriúidh Óspenn. Co táinic rím co treim uatáidh do Ceneol-Eogain Taircet-o[1]d do éabairt ammuir foírru i Biúd-O-n-Eictaċ. Ocuir cír iatruidh, do treicrit eirim. Co torcain ann Muirceartaċ (mac<sup>c</sup> Neill<sup>c</sup>) hUa Laélainn, airdriúidh Óspenn, 7 pob' é Aisgairt 1aprtair Tuairce[1]pt Eorpa uile, ar egnamh 7 gairceidh. Ocuir romarbaid uatáidh do Ceneol-Eogain ann, idon, trui pír téid. Mirbal mor 7 pírt amhrá doiriúnneid annarín : idon, ní Óspenn do éuitim cen cat, cen cliaicáid, iar rafraisiúd dó Comarba Óathraic 7 Baċlu 1ru 7 Comarba Coluim-cille 7 Sojcela[1] Martain 7 cléipeč imda aile. Rucaidh trua a ċorr eo hÓirtd-Maċċa 7 roħadnaidh ant, tar rafraisiúd Comarba | Coluim-cille co n-a jaamuid 7 roħraire budéin Coluim-cille imé 7 toirfeč macleiġind<sup>7</sup> Diarmait im a bresit d'a<sup>d</sup> neilic.—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, toirfeč Muinnteru-Óirn, a ruix ppatribus interfectur [erit].—Sluaġġaid la Ruaiħri hUa Conchobair 7 la Tiġernan hUa Ruaiħ co hErf-ruaidd, co tanġatup Cenel-Conaill i<sup>e</sup> n-a tħeċċ, co taridżat a m-braiġti do hUa<sup>f</sup> Conchobair, co tarat<sup>s</sup> oċċi piċċiū bō doibh, i n-eċċmair oipr 7 etaxiż.

<sup>5</sup> Ceneol-n-Óo—A.   <sup>6</sup> O, A.   <sup>7</sup>—mn, A.   <sup>8</sup> tarid, B.—c-c itl., t.h., A ; om. 1 B, C.   <sup>d</sup> vi—to, B ; with which C agrees.   <sup>e-e</sup> i teċ hUa Chonċobair, —into the house of Ua Conchobair, B.   C is in agreement.   <sup>f</sup> om., B, C. The do which precedes hUa in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be translated to him (Ua Conchobair) ; not, to (Ua Conchobair).

idon, Diarmait, mac Dondheċ[as]a Mic Murchadha, n̄i Lagen 7 Gaell, do innarba[ð] do Phegrais hErengħu taru muru. Uè ! Uè ! a Chomriu, cīr doqen ?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that has been done in Ireland to-day

(namely, [on Monday] the Kalends [1st] of August) : to wit, Diarmait, son of Dondheadh Mac Murchadha, king of the Lagenians and Foreigners, to be expelled by the Men of Ireland. Alas ! alas ! O God, what shall I do ?

and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, [1166] to attack Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then : to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel<sup>9</sup> of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself<sup>10</sup> and the head of the students of Daire fasted<sup>10</sup> regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.<sup>11</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Ess-ruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing.

<sup>9</sup> *Gospel of Martin*.—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adamnan*, p. 324, sq.)

<sup>10</sup> *Himself fasted*.—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot

of Derry. C. has : “Kolum Kille himself fasted ;” not, “the Coarb of Colum Kille,” etc., as O’Donovan (F. M. ii. 1161) reads.

<sup>11</sup> *To burial*.—Literally, *to his burial*.

(Sluaigheadh la Ruairí hUa Conchobair 7 la Diarmait hUa Muil-[Sh]eclainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc illaighniú, i n-Orrairisib, hi Mumain, co tancharur riogair Leisti Moig a uile hi teach Ruairí hUa Conchobair, co roinigfhat he.—Gilla Mac Aiblen, comarba Órenainn Cluaná-Bearta, quienuit.<sup>g</sup>—Toirrdeilbach hUa Óriain regnauit iterum, Cennno Domini 1166.<sup>h</sup>—No,<sup>i</sup> comad ari in Kalainn ri tif tic marbaid Muirceartach.<sup>j</sup>)

B 53a      [Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. iii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Muirceartach, mac Lasmainn<sup>1</sup> hUa Duibhdirma, ri Rorroma, tuair aitheann Tuairce[1]pt Erenn uile,<sup>2</sup> do marbaid i meathail la Donnchaidh hUa Duibhdirma 7 larin<sup>3</sup> Óireatais<sup>4</sup> pop lar Muigí-bile 7 da mac do do marbaid ari namáraid 7 mac do Óalluaidh.—Sluaigheadh la Ruairí hUa Conchobair co marbhí Erenn uime co hCirrth-Macá. Círridé co Belach-gráine 7 ariúde co Feirnac-ná-mebla 7 co roinigfhat Cenel-n-Éogain im Niall Mac Loélainn | grinné eata, do tabhairt ammair longruipt pop Feirnib Erenn. Rotairmeirc tria Díac réin, tria bennactain Óathraic 7 tria rath Ruairí hUa Conchobair 7 Feir n-Erenn ariúna, co roinigfhat Cenel-n-Éogain im muine fáileach iarríct na rluasg, co n-deachadh caidh i n-áir a cheile annín, cénmoícheat doine do marbaid. Co roinigfhat na rluasg iar rín im hUa<sup>5</sup> Conchobair<sup>5</sup> dul<sup>6</sup> do innreidh 7 lofcaidh Tighe-Éogain, co tancharur dřem do Chenel-

<sup>g</sup>g n. t. h., A; m., B, C.    h-h 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.    i-i 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluaigheadh entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. <sup>1</sup>Lasmunn, B. <sup>2</sup>-l, B. <sup>3</sup>Lafan, B. <sup>4</sup>m-B—, B. <sup>5,5</sup>O C—buir, A. <sup>6</sup>dol, B.

<sup>12</sup> A hosting, etc.—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>13</sup> Gilla Mac Aiblen, etc.—Given also in the *Four Masters*. The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Annchadha* and omit the

place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ard-fert, not Clonfert.

<sup>14</sup> Toirrdeilbach, etc.—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle*.

(A hosting<sup>12</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen<sup>13</sup> successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach<sup>14</sup> [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.)

[1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1167] 1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Magh-bile and two sons of his were killed on the Morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake that appeared like<sup>1</sup> the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some

1167. <sup>1</sup> *That appeared like.*—Literally, *in the appearance (of)*. The translator of C. mistook the meaning: “For Kindred Owen strayed

into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves.”

Euogain i n-a ūeč 7 co n-darðrath b̄raistí do 7<sup>a</sup> co n-dečatap iap r̄in, ap̄ put Þer-Manac̄ 7 do Eirr-ruam̄, im̄rlan̄ dia t̄ig.—Mael-Micel<sup>b</sup> Mac Tóirteča[1]n uafalſacar̄t 7 fepleisinn 1 n-Cl̄rd-Mac̄a, ruam uitam̄ felicitep̄ f̄inuit.<sup>b</sup>—Muirreðač Mac Canai do marbač do macair̄ Meic Loélainn i n-éineč Patrac̄ 7 bačlu iρu, iap n-a epar̄l dia b̄raistriš fein.

(Uatu<sup>c</sup> h̄ua Concenaind, ri h̄ua-n-Óiar̄matā, in clep[1]catu moritup.—Óiar̄mat Mac Murc̄ača do ūiudečt tap̄ muir̄ in bliat̄ain ri.—Toirrðelb̄ač h̄ua Óriain do eg in bliat̄ain ri.<sup>c</sup>)

A 51b

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., L. x. iii., Cnno Domini M.º c.º lx.º iiiii.<sup>d</sup> Muirceartač, mac Toirrðelb̄ač h̄ui Óriain, ri Oail<sup>1</sup>-Cair̄, do marbač ic Oun-na- | reiač do mac Murc̄ača Mic Cap̄tač, ri Óer-uman. Romarbač po četoriū mac mic Concočair̄ i<sup>2</sup> n-a<sup>2</sup> d̄igail la Óiar̄mat̄ f̄ind 7 la h̄ua Paela[1]n 7 ūečt<sup>a</sup> meic rič co n-a muinnteraič.—Plannacan h̄ua Dučtač, epr̄cop na Tuat̄ (Sil<sup>b</sup> Muirreðač<sup>b</sup>), ri ecnač 7 ūenčair̄ 1ap̄taip̄ Erenn uile, i Cungu ic ailičri mor̄tu[u]r̄ ept.—Sluaſčač la Ruaičri h̄ua Concobuir̄ co h̄ac̄-luam̄, co t̄áinic h̄ua Gillia-Patrac̄, ri Oir̄at̄i i n-a ūeč<sup>3</sup> 7 co tapaít ceičri<sup>c</sup> b̄raistí do annrein<sup>4</sup> 7 ūorleic a ūluas̄ ūeime tap̄ Cac̄-croča iρin Mumain 7 ūe ūeim̄ tap̄ Cac̄-luam̄ i Mač-Léna i conne Þer n-Erenn: co ūangatup̄

<sup>a</sup>om., B. C follows A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1168. <sup>1</sup>Oail, B. <sup>2-2</sup>na (aphaeresis of a), B. <sup>3</sup>t̄ig, A. <sup>4</sup>ann--, A. <sup>a</sup>.iii., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>.iii., A, B.

<sup>2</sup> In reparation, etc.—This portion is omitted by the Four Masters. The offence is not stated in any authority accessible to me. For the vendetta, see the first item of 1170.

<sup>3</sup> A cleric.—In Clonmaenoise according to the Four Masters, who give the three items. The second is found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; the third, in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>4</sup> From over sea.—According to

of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlann in reparation<sup>2</sup> to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen.

[1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.<sup>3</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea<sup>4</sup> this year.—Toirrdelbach<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1168 Bis.] 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son<sup>1</sup> of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retinues [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muireadaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-croddha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh-

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitane) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Ferns.

<sup>5</sup> *Toirrdelbach*.—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. <sup>1</sup> *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh*.—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

co Sprein-cliač, co táinie Mac Cartaíš i n-a ūeč 7 co tarait noi<sup>d</sup> m-brat<sup>t</sup> dó annfein<sup>e</sup> 7 co roboinneō in Mumha i n-dó etep mac Cormaic 7 Domnall hUa briain 7 co rucad̄ da ficit<sup>f</sup> dec bó fo tru, i n-aineclann Muirceartaíč hUa briain, ror Tair-Mumha. Co roimpará hUa Concobair dia tis.—Donncaid̄ hUa Cérbail, airdri<sup>5</sup> Cír<sup>6</sup>iall, do letraid̄ do Éamain<sup>7</sup> gillai [f]ričolmá dó péin, idon, Ua Duibne do Cenul<sup>8</sup>-Eogain 7 in rí ror mércia 7 a éc dé.

(Mairtín<sup>g</sup> Achtá-in-comair ror Oírt hUa Mail-Sheċ-lainn 7 ror Cír<sup>6</sup>iall Míde. Diarmait U Mail-Seċ-lainn 7 1a[n]r]čar Míde uictorer ruerunt.—In gilla leitdeir, idon, hUa Concobair Copcumraid̄, occirur eft.<sup>g</sup>)

B 53b      Kal. Ian. iiiii.<sup>a</sup> p., L. xx. ix<sup>a</sup>, Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Daṁliac Cianna[1]n do lorcáid̄.—Diarmait hUa Mael-Seċ-lainn, rí Míde, do marbaid̄ do mac a brat<sup>t</sup>ar, idon, do Domnall bregáid̄ 7 do Donncaid̄ Ceinnrelač hUa Ceallaiš.—Irin bliat<sup>t</sup>an cétna dorat Ruairíri hUa Concobair, rí Erenn, deic m-bú ceča<sup>1</sup> bliat<sup>t</sup>na uad̄ péin 7 o cač<sup>2</sup> riš i n-a ñegaird̄ co brat<sup>t</sup> do feileiginn Cír-Mača, i n-onoir patraic, ar leisinn do ñenam̄ do macaiblereiginn Erenn 7 Círlan.

A. <sup>5</sup>—riš, A. <sup>6</sup>—neol, A. <sup>d</sup>.ix., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A, C. <sup>f</sup>.xx.ii., A, B. <sup>g,g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. <sup>1</sup> gača, A. <sup>2</sup> gač, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. <sup>b</sup> om., A.

slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> Whilst.—Literally, *and*. The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

<sup>3</sup> Died.—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died “after

victory of Unction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches.” His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he

Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached Grian-cliach, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died<sup>3</sup> thereof.

(The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors.—“The Half-red[-faced]<sup>5</sup> Gillie,” namely, Ua Concobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Damhliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha<sup>1</sup> and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Ireland, gave<sup>2</sup> ten cows

died in 1170, B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conueny the MS. has conueyp—*lay-brothers* (not, “*conventuals*”).

<sup>4</sup> *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>5</sup> *Half-red[-faced].*—Cf. the *Feast*

of Bricriu (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech léthderg, lethgabuir laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall of Bregha.*—“*Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)*” ! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

<sup>2</sup> *Gave.*—This endowment shows that O’Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland:

(Pepéar hUa Niallain, tairfeč Clainne-Uatač, mořtausig eft.—Loinger Robert mic Stemín do ḥiačtair i n-Eriinn, hi fórišin Mic Murčatá.—Raġnall hUa Mailemacatáš, tairfeč Muinnntíri-hEolair, mořtausig eft.—Congalač hUa Tomaltair, fórišin do Cluana-mac-Noir 7 uafaljaccapt, quieuit.<sup>3</sup>)

A 51c      Kal. Ian. u<sup>a</sup>. f., l. x<sup>a</sup>., Annos Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> Concoðar, mac Murceartaig hUa Ločlann, ri Ceneoil-Éogain 7 ri domna Erenn uile, do marbaš do Ceid bic Mac Canae<sup>1</sup> 7 do<sup>2</sup> Uib<sup>2</sup>-Capaca[1]n, Oia-Satáirn Care, ap Lær Trin moir i n-Aerð-Macá.— | Donncaid Ceinn-realač hUa Ceallaig do marbaš do Laiſniß.

(Sluairšeð<sup>b</sup> la Ruairðri hUa Conchobair 7 la Maile-Seačlann 7 la Tigeernan hUa Ruairc 7 la Murčatá hUa Cérbuill cu hCet-cliat<sup>c</sup> i n-airiř catá do Mac Murčatá 7 do'nš 1apla. In tan tra poðatap ap i n-aiſti ic [f]írnanisti in čatá, nučurpatrereigret nucufaccadap in sun tre čeinid, idon, teni ſi aitt. Rojoi dono iap ren hUa Conchobair, iap feniud čatá do tabairt do. Ročuaird iap réin Mac Murčatá inn-Cet-cliat<sup>c</sup>, iap tabairt bpeitři do Ghallair Cet-cliat<sup>c</sup> do. Ocuf poðeall fóp a bpeitři 7 romarbaš daine mša ann 7 pojnnarþ na Salla.—Braiſde, Mic Murčatá, idon, a m[h]ac feni 7 mac a m[h]ic, idon, mac Domnall Chæmnanair 7 mac a

<sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. <sup>1</sup> Cana, B. <sup>2-2</sup> oUib=do Uib, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Cet-cliat<sup>c</sup> item and prefixed to the added entry, A; om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> Students.—“Scollers,” C.; not, “strollers [i.e. poor scholars],” as in O’Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

<sup>4</sup> Ferchair, etc.—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters*. The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>5</sup> Fitz Stephen.—See Gilbert’s *Viceroy of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* i. 3), states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170.<sup>1</sup> Was killed.—See the last

every year from himself and from every king after him [1169] to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students<sup>3</sup> of Ireland and Scotland.

(Ferchair<sup>4</sup> Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died.—The fleet of Robert Fitz Stephen<sup>5</sup> came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1170] 1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlann, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed<sup>1</sup> by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen.

(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.<sup>3</sup> When, however, they were face to face preparing for the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him. Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son<sup>4</sup> and his grandson, that is, the son of

(original) entry under 1167  
(*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> *A hosting, etc.*—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence

intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

<sup>3</sup> *The Earl.*—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> *Son.*—Conchobar (Conor), the

c[h]omalča, idon, mac hUí Chaeillair, do mārbaš la Ruaíri hUa Conchúair, tpe aghlač Tísephnait hUí Ruaírc.<sup>b)</sup>

Ath-cliat̄ do milleš do Óthiarmait Mac Murchaša 7 do Cellmurchaib<sup>3</sup> tuc leir anair do milliuš na hErenn i<sup>4</sup> n-díscail a innarþ[ē]a dair tuisir ar a feirunn fein 7 a mic do mārbad. Tucfhat dono ar þor Gallair Ath-cliat̄ 7 Rúirt-lairgí 7 tuicca tra áir imda forfuirum. Do millteas dono laisgin 7 Rír-Miðe, etep cella 7 tuat̄a, leó 7 rosgabrat̄ Ath-cliat̄ 7 Rúirt-lairgí.

Snim móir aínpial do ūnum do'n manac, idon, do Amlaím, mac Comarba Finnéin Muigí-bile 7 do Maighnur Mac Duinnpleibhe, do rið Ulaš, co toirigíšiñ Ulaš 7 co n-Ultairb ap̄cena, cenamota Mael-Íru, erpuc 7 Gillia-Domanxairt Mac Cormaic, comarba Comgaill 7 Mael-Mártain, comarba Finnéin co n-a muinnteraiñ: idon, Coimtinol Canonač Ríagulla co n-a n-abair, roorðairg Mael-Moedoic hUa Morðair, Leigait Comarba Petair, i Saball Þatracic, do innarþba[ð] arin Mainirtir pocumðairgretar féin 7 do<sup>e</sup> arcain<sup>e</sup> co leir, etep libru 7 airdmi, bu 7 daeinu, eoču 7 cairciu 7 ná huile potinoilat ann o aímpir in Leigait pemraint

B 53c

<sup>3</sup> Aulmar—, B. <sup>4</sup> a, A. <sup>e-e</sup> an-arðan—they were despoiled (lit., their despoiling), B; followed by C.

only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum. Exp. Hib.* i. 10).

<sup>5</sup> Domnall Caemanach.—Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (O'Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 1143), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kileavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of

the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii., 20.)

<sup>6</sup> Ath-cliat̄.—Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . filius . . uxorem . . Hiberniae . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . .

Domnall Caemanach<sup>5</sup> and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath<sup>5</sup> was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Athcliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Athcliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnseleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghaire<sup>7</sup> Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities : that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

tum primum . . . Maricum  
. . . atque . . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of

the events is as follows : (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Domanghaire*.—See 1058, note 2, *supra*.

conice réin, cenmōat na inair 7 na capai robataar<sup>5</sup> impu īfint uair réin, triāt format 7 bād collat̄e 7 faint onóiru dō réin. Uair rotí ēuirretar manas̄ Drochait-atha é aran abdaine, triāt ēuirib̄ dlīstēc̄aī. Uč! Uč! Uč! tra. Maīs dorónē 7 m̄ar̄d̄ t̄ip<sup>d</sup> i n-dephnað<sup>d</sup> in gnim. Céct ní deccaið<sup>b</sup> cen innechad<sup>c</sup> o'n Coim̄din̄; uair romarbāit i n-oínfecht<sup>e</sup> o uaitib̄ nam̄at na toiriḡ dorónē 7 rogonad̄ in pí 7 romarbað gá̄r bic iartain co hainfechtnað<sup>f</sup> īrin baile i n-dephnað in comairle aínpíren̄ īrin, idon, i n-Dun. Dia-Mairt trā, e, cinn bliadna, romarbāit maīt Ulað 7 rogonad̄ a rīḡ. Dia-Mairt, gá̄rbit iartain, romarbað é réin o [a] dephraðair i n-Dun.—Diāpmait hua Cenbfeit,<sup>10</sup> pí hua Meit 7 coiftēc̄ mar̄gruas̄i rīḡ Cenl̄, do mar̄bað do longair táinic a hinnriib̄-Orc̄ īrin innri rocumtaiḡēd̄ acā réin fop Lō-Ruīde,<sup>f</sup> idon, fop 1nir-Lacain.<sup>f</sup>

A 51d      *Cal. 1an. ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx. 1.,<sup>a</sup> Cenn Odomini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Diāpmait Mac Murc̄at̄a, pí Coicid̄ Laīgen, iap milleð ceall n-im̄da 7 tuat̄, do éc i Úerna, cen ongad̄, cen Corp Cris̄t, cen ait̄rīḡ, cen timna, i n-einē Coluim-cille 7 Pinnein 7 na næm ap̄c̄ena, i-pa cellā romill.—C̄r̄call, mac Topcaill, pí C̄t̄a-*

<sup>5</sup> bat̄ar B. <sup>6</sup>deo—, A. <sup>7</sup> inneax—, A. <sup>8</sup> om[þ]ect (þ om.), A. <sup>9</sup> han-pechtua, B. <sup>10</sup> Cenbfeit, A.—<sup>d-d</sup> repeated without being deleted, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. (from Rur̄e inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Drochait-atha*.—The monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda (*Drochait-atha*—Bridge of the Ford), is intended. The charges against Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabbhall), co. Down, were investigated in that community, with the result stated in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *For, etc.*.—See the fifth entry under the following year.

<sup>10</sup> *He himself*.—That is, the king. The monk, Amlaimh, became bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. <sup>1</sup> *Without Unction, etc.*.—In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the other hand, he is said to have died

monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha<sup>8</sup> deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for<sup>9</sup> the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself<sup>10</sup> was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Ailech, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orce to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1171]  
 1171. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,<sup>1</sup> without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,<sup>2</sup> son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath

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in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain* | *iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

<sup>2</sup> *Ascall—John*.—See the account

B 53d

cliat̄ 7 Eoan (meap<sup>b</sup>) a hinnriß-Orc (taimic, a portacēt  
Aircail 7 Shall Cēta-cliat̄<sup>b</sup>) do marbað do na  
Gallairb cētna.—Omnall hūa Rócapta, ní Cile-deir-  
cirt, do marbað la Oirrathsiß.<sup>c</sup>—Saðb, ingen Gluin-  
iairnn Mic Tuirceáða, comarba Órißte, do ec i n-aiðriße.  
—Crec mór la Maighnur Mac Dunnpleisbe co n-Ulltaib  
uile i Cuil-in-tuairce[1]rt, co roairgret Cuil-rat̄ain 7  
cealla aile, co rucrat uatað bec do Chenel-Eogain  
popro<sup>d</sup>, im Conðobur Ua Catá[1]n 7 co tucrat cliat̄að 7  
co romarþrat fær ari riçit<sup>2</sup>, etep̄ toirfeðu 7 macu toirfeð<sup>1</sup>  
7 roðarðe aile maille þruu 7 rogonad̄ Maighnur fém.<sup>a</sup>  
Ocus iñ Maighnur riñ dono, | domarbað gairit iartain<sup>e</sup>  
do Dunnpleisbe, idon<sup>d</sup>, d'a deirþrat̄air fém 7 do Gill-  
Oenßurta Mac Gill-a-erpuic, idon, do nechtare Monac, i  
n-Oun, iap n-olcaib moraiß imðaiß do ðenum dono : idon,  
iap lecuð a mná porta fém 7 iap m-brerit a mná o [a]  
aðti, idon, o Choín-maißi hūa<sup>3</sup> phlann 7 ri ac a deirþra-  
ðair fém ari túr, idon, ic Cæð ; iap tabairt eicin dono<sup>d</sup>  
þor mnai a deirþrat̄air aile, idon, Eoðaða ; iap rafusugð  
cloc 7 baðall, cleipec 7 cell. Dunnpleisbe do gðabail  
nisi 1<sup>f</sup> n-a<sup>f</sup> degasaið.—Ane, ingen Mic Dunnpleisbe, rißan  
Oirßiall, do éc.—Marðm (idon,<sup>g</sup> marðm in luitreð<sup>g</sup>)  
þor Tisernan hūa Ruairc 7 pop<sup>h</sup> Þeraiß Miðe 7 ari  
Þeraiß Þeraiß-muißi imal[1]e<sup>4</sup> ari raiðti Cēta-cliat̄ ria  
Milo de Cocan<sup>5</sup> co n-a muinnter, tú i torðair roðarðe

A.D. 1171. <sup>1</sup>toirfeð, A. <sup>2</sup>xx. 17, A, B. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>male (aphaeresis of 1),  
A. <sup>5</sup>Goðan, B. <sup>b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.  
e-e om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> iap fém—after that, B. <sup>f</sup>n-a (aphaeresis of  
1), A. <sup>g-g</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Marðm an luitreð, recundum quoqðam—  
*Defeat of the Ashes, according to some, r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>h</sup> ari—on, B.*

of their deaths in Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi sup. p. 19 sq.*).

<sup>3</sup> *Mad.* — Duce Johanne agnomine *the Wode*, quod Latine

sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp. Hib.* i. 21).

<sup>4</sup> *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt*. — Corner of the North (of co. Antrim); in which *Cuil-rathain*, — Corner of the fern, — Coleraine, is situated.

and John<sup>3</sup> (the Mad) from the Islands of Orc (who came [1171] in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaiseirt<sup>4</sup>, so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnsleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,<sup>5</sup> after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flann and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaидh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnsleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,<sup>6</sup> died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes<sup>7</sup>) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-cliath

<sup>5</sup> Lawgiver of Monaigh.—“The monks heard, or servant!” C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

<sup>6</sup> Queen of Airghialla.—According

to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O’Carroll, king of that territory.

<sup>7</sup> Defeat of the Ashes.—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-

mór, im Cceð hUa Ruaire, ri Macaire-Scileng 7 ri domna hUa-Bruium 7 Connachte. Romarb̄ta dono ann cōic tóirige do Peirai⁹ Peirn-tusig⁹, idon, Mael-Mocta Mac Confebla 7 Conchoður, a deirb̄at̄air, da tóirig⁹ Cheneoil-þeradai⁹.—Pénis⁹ hUa Congaile, cannel gairc⁹ 7 eimis⁹ Oirgiall,⁹ morthu⁹ erit.⁹—Raſnall⁹ hUa Tuat̄eair, tóirig⁹ Clann-Ruaðraæ; Gilli-geimur⁹ Mac-in-ȝaband, tóirig⁹ Peir-Óarcaða 7 roðair⁹ ale maille frui, non longe post ruprathicta, decimo rexto Kalendæf Novembris⁹ [morthu⁹ runt].— | Uenit in hiberniam Henricus⁹ (mac⁹ na Peiri⁹), potenter⁹ rex Angliae et idem Dux Normanni⁹ et Aquitani⁹ et Comes Andegau⁹ et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducenti⁹ quatuoraginta natus⁹. (Comas⁹ erit p̄p̄tus⁹ aduentus⁹ Shaxanaæ in hiberniam.) Ocu⁹ tamis hi t̄ip⁹ oc Rupr-larði 7 roðað⁹ galli⁹ Mumon. Tamis iap⁹ rein eo hæt̄-eliat̄ 7 roðað⁹ galli⁹ Lægen 7 Peir Miðe 7 hUa-Bruium 7 Cingiall 7 Ulæð.—Peirr⁹ (hUa⁹ Mord⁹), episcopus hUa-Maine 7 Connæt̄ (no,⁹ erpus⁹ Cluanap̄-þerpa-þrenain⁹), manas⁹ crat⁹ðeis⁹ 7 peir⁹ auct̄orða, do þarðis⁹ iþin τ-Sinait⁹ (idon,⁹ ic Rupr-ða-Chaíne⁹), id⁹ erit, rexto Kalendæf Ianuarii.<sup>1</sup>

(Tomar⁹ Cantuarensis⁹ martirizatus⁹.—Domnall hUa Mail-muaid, ri Peir-Cell, occiput⁹ [erit].—Mael-erion Mac Gilli-Sechnall, ri Teirce[is]⁹ rt⁹ bres⁹, moritus⁹.)

<sup>6</sup> Oer—, A. <sup>i-i</sup> om., A. <sup>ii</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>k-k</sup> l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>l-l</sup> i. vi. kl. lençor⁹ (the native rendering of the Latin of A), B. <sup>m-m</sup> 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>n-n</sup> 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

breensis states that it took place about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

<sup>8</sup> Son of the Empress.—Opposite *Mac na Peirisi*, on the right margin, in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na hImpera[si], quia fuit, Imper[atrixis] filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the

*Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The bracketed letters were cut off in trimming the edge.) The meaning is that *hImperasi* was the true reading, being derived from *Imperatrix*. Also, on the centre margin, is written: *Rex Angliae venit in*

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large [1171] number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Ragnall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach ; Gillageimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Dareacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress<sup>8</sup>), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliath and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airgialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,<sup>9</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27].

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.<sup>10</sup>—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>11</sup>—Mael-cron<sup>12</sup> Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

*Hiberniam hoc anno.* For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

<sup>8</sup>Otherwise.—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and of *Boyle*.

<sup>10</sup> *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

<sup>11</sup> *Slain.*—By the people of Moaghan, according to the F.M.

<sup>12</sup> *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[bif.]      [Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> l., ii., Cennno Domini M. c.<sup>o</sup> Lxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Rí Saxon (iðon, hēnric, mac na þerūri<sup>b</sup>) do ðul a hērinn Tia-Domnait<sup>c</sup> Carf, iar ceilebhrat<sup>d</sup> Cíffrinne.—Tigernan hūa Rúaire, ri b̄reifne 7 Connachtne, fer<sup>1</sup> cumaestra mope f̄ri n̄e f̄ota, do marbhrat<sup>e</sup> do Shaxanait<sup>f</sup> cetha 7 do Domnall, mac Cennait<sup>g</sup>, tia cemul f̄ein imaille<sup>2</sup> f̄riu. Cc diçenniat<sup>h</sup> dono doib<sup>i</sup> 7 a cenn 7 a corr<sup>j</sup> do b̄reit co docrai<sup>k</sup> co h̄cecliait<sup>l</sup>. In cenn | do ̄ogbaile f̄or dorur in tuine i n-a r̄gat<sup>m</sup> derg truaig do Ghairdelai<sup>n</sup>. In corr<sup>o</sup> dono do croc<sup>p</sup> i n-inud aile 7 a corr<sup>q</sup> f̄uaf.—Tigernac<sup>r</sup> hūa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciaraian (Cluana<sup>s</sup>-mac-Noir<sup>t</sup>), quiemuit in Chjurtó.—Inir-Eosain do [f]arushu<sup>u</sup> la Cenel-Conaill 7 ari do ̄or f̄or a doem<sup>v</sup>.—Marom f̄or Cenel-n-Eosain la Blaithbearta<sup>w</sup> hūa Maeldorair<sup>x</sup> 7 la Cenel-Conaill 7 ari Lanmor do ̄or f̄orrui. Mirbuil tra do noemait<sup>y</sup> in Coimde<sup>z</sup> in<sup>4</sup> ni r̄in,<sup>4</sup> iðon, do Patraic 7 do Colum-cille 7 do na naemait<sup>z</sup> ar̄cena, ira cella romillret. —Mael-Muir<sup>aa</sup> Mac Murc<sup>ab</sup>ha, toirec Muinnteri-þirn 7 to[1]re[ë] 7 ri hūa-n-Ecc<sup>ac</sup>, do marbhrat<sup>d</sup> la h̄ce<sup>o</sup> Mac Oen<sup>ad</sup>u<sup>g</sup>ra 7 la Clann-Ce<sup>h</sup>da<sup>h</sup> hūa<sup>i</sup>-n-Ecc<sup>id</sup> Ula<sup>j</sup>.—Lancuairt Coirc<sup>k</sup> Connacht in ceñlamat<sup>l</sup> fecht la Gillia Mac Liac, comarba Patraic, iðon, la Þrimair<sup>m</sup> Erenn, co h̄ce<sup>o</sup>-Ma<sup>n</sup>ca.—Domnall hūa Fer<sup>o</sup>ail, ari toirec Connachtne, do marbhrat<sup>d</sup> la muinnter<sup>o</sup> ri<sup>ë</sup> Saxon.—Gilla-Ce<sup>h</sup>da, eppuc Corc<sup>o</sup>ti, fer lan do pat<sup>o</sup> Té, in bona penectute quiemuit.

A.D. 1172. <sup>1</sup> fer<sup>o</sup>, A. <sup>2</sup> male (aphaeresis of 1). A. <sup>3</sup>-de<sup>g</sup>, B. <sup>4-4</sup> in<sup>o</sup>rfin, A. <sup>5</sup>-im<sup>o</sup>rat<sup>o</sup> (chief prophet !), B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by scribe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> partly on c. m., parti<sup>o</sup> on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> Eac<sup>o</sup>ha h̄li—, MS. (A).

1172. <sup>1</sup>The king.—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: Rediit in Angliam. According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

<sup>2</sup> With.—Literally, and.

<sup>3</sup> Mael-Eoin.—Devotee of [St.] John (the Evangelist). This may be the Maeliohain epscop (Mael-Iohain, bishop) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii. 4).

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1172 Bis.]  
 1172. The king<sup>1</sup> of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with<sup>2</sup> its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,<sup>3</sup> successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace.—Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaitbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Aedha*.—Devotee of (St.) Aed (perhaps of Rahugh, co. West-meath). According to the obit in the Four Masters (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals*

of Boyle,— which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

(Murchadh mac Murchada & Murchadh hUa U[1]ain occipi runt.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciapain Cluanamac-Noir, quieuit.—Oíagruis hUa Caellairdhe occiupur [erit.]<sup>f</sup>)

A 52b **[Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> l. x. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> c. Lxx.<sup>d</sup> 111.<sup>e</sup>**  
**Cinaed hUa Ron[1]in, erpus Glinne-dha-loch,<sup>1</sup> do cum-**  
**ranaid co [ri]t[am]ail].—Muirredach hUa Co[en]t[am]air,<sup>2</sup> erpoc**  
**Cene[oi]l-Eogain & Tuairce[1]rt Erenn uile, in mac**  
**óge & in lec lo[en]mair & in gem gloine & in retlu foliuta**  
**& ci[er]ti tairce[1]a in[er] ecna[er] & crœb cnuasai[er] na Canoine**  
**& topur na depe[er] & na cennra & na hailseine & in**  
**coluim ap gloine crat[er] & in tuirtau[er] ap enna & in**  
**noem[er] De etep[er] doim[er], iap n-ortne[er] do j[er]acart & deo-**  
**caine & oer[er] ce[er]a spair[er] ar[er]ena,—i[er]don, rectm[er]a[er]**  
**racart, & iap n-astus[er] eclis[er] n-im[er]a & iap coirecrat**  
**tempall & neilec & iap n-denum maintr[er]e[er] & neicle[er] n-**  
**im[er]a & ce[er]a[er] lu[er]r[er] eclis[er]ta[er] ar[er]ena & iap ti[er]nucul**  
**bu[er]d & etair[er] do bo[er]tai[er], iap m-bu[er]d crab[er] & oili[er]u[er]**  
**ai[er]ri[er]e,<sup>4</sup> rof[er]ai[er]<sup>5</sup> & r[er]iput do[er]cum nime i n-dubreicler**  
**Coluim-cille i n-Daire, i quaer[er] 1d Febr[er]i, in r[er]exta**  
**[r[er]exta] r[er]ia. D[er]onat[er] dono m[er]buil mor i[er]i**  
**ai[er]ce atb[er]t,—in a[er]air[er]<sup>6</sup> do foliuta[er] o ta[er] 1a[r]meir[er]**  
**co gair[er] in coili[er] & in doman uile f[er]or la[er]ad & coer[er] mor**  
<sup>f</sup> f. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. <sup>1</sup>—la[er]a, A. <sup>2</sup>Co[er]t—, B.<sup>3,3</sup> na hecn[er] (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. <sup>4</sup>—gi, A. <sup>5</sup> poer[er], B. <sup>6</sup> a[er]air[er], B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on space left blank, A. <sup>b-b</sup> in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A—text), B. C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. C. <sup>d</sup> .Lxx., MS. (A).

evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland*. In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, etc.* — The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> *Were slain.* — *Insimul occisi sunt, Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Crist.* — *Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.* — That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain [1172] were slain.<sup>6</sup>—Gilla-Crist,<sup>7</sup> son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1173] 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain<sup>1</sup> and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.<sup>2</sup> Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn<sup>3</sup> to the call of the

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that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> 6th feria.—*Sixth feria* is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day.

In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> *Nocturn*.—Literally, *afterrising*; here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani*. *Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit* (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). *Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant*

teineō d'eip̄si of in baile ⁊ a tocht riurðer ⁊ eip̄si do ēac uile, intar leo rob' é in laa. Oscir̄ rob̄oi amlaist̄ fein ne muir̄ anair̄.—Etrú hūa Míadácaim, erpuc Cluana, in bona renectute quieuit.—Crep̄ mor la Ceð Mac Oengus⁹ ⁊ la Clann-Ceða, eo roair̄eret Trían mor (iº n-Órð-Mac⁹). Oscir̄ romarbað in fep̄ r̄in i cint̄ tr̄i mir̄, iap̄ n-ap̄cain Círd-Mac⁹ do.

(Domnall⁹ Úregac hūa Mael-[Sh]eclainn, ri Miðe, obiit.—Mael-Moëta hūa Piadbra (no⁹, hūa Mael-[Sh]eclainn⁹), abb Cluana-mac-Noiř, quieuit.—Mael-Íru Mac in Úairð, erpuc Cluana-pepta Úrenaind, quieuit.—Ímar, mac [Mic] Capgamna⁹ [toirec Muintiré-Mael-Íanna moritup].)

B 54b      <sup>¶ Cal. 1 an. m.º p., l. xx. m.º., Cennō Domini M.º c.º lxx.º m.º.</sup>  
 Klann<sup>1</sup> hūa Sorma[1]n, arðþepleisinn Círd-Mac⁹ ⁊ Eppenn | uile, fep̄ eolað, comair̄tamail i n-ecna diaða ⁊ domunda, iap̄ m-beit̄ bliaðain ap̄ piðit⁹ i Þrancis⁹ ⁊ Saxonis⁹ ic foðlaim ⁊ piðe⁹ bliaðain ic pollaðnuðas⁹ fcol n-Eppenn, atbat̄ co riðamail i trædecim⁹ Kallann⁹ Cppriliř, Dia-Cetain riā Caiř, reptuagereimo aetatir ru[a]e anno.—Mael-Þatrac⁹ O Úama[1]n, erpuc Condeipe ⁊ Óail-Cpraiðe, fep̄ eip̄mítneč, lán do noeime | ⁊ do čennýra ⁊ do ſlaine cpiðe, do éc co lanfechtñað i n-h1  
<sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. <sup>ff</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>gg</sup> itl., MS. (A).  
 A.D. 1174. <sup>1</sup> Flóriūnt (=Florentius), A. <sup>2</sup> Connō, B. <sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> .xx., A, B. <sup>c-e</sup>.xii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. medium noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei, suscitavit fratres ad vigilias noctis (Nav. Bran. c. v).

<sup>4</sup> Call of the cock.—The Gallicium (3 a.m.) is meant.

<sup>5</sup> By the sea on the east (re muir anair).—That is, in Scotland. The expression is employed in this sense in the obit of Malcolm Cenn-

mor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaningless reading of B is: *co romhuir in air*—so that it overcame the [night] air. Following this, C renders it “until the ayer was cleared.”

<sup>6</sup> Cluain[-a(i)rard].—The square bracketed portion is given in C.

<sup>7</sup> Great Third.—See *supra*, A.D. 1074, note 5.

<sup>8</sup> Domnall, etc. — Domnall of

cock<sup>4</sup> and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.<sup>5</sup>—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],<sup>6</sup> rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third<sup>7</sup> (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months, after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him.

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta<sup>9</sup> Ua Fiadbra (or<sup>10</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar<sup>12</sup> son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after

[1173]

*Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle.*  
He was fostered in Bregia.

<sup>9</sup> *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>11</sup> *Mac-in-Baird.*—*Son of the Bard.*

Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, F. M. iii. 11.)

<sup>12</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. <sup>1</sup> *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

[1174]

Coluim-cille iar ḫrentatariō ṭo᷑atārde.—Silla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaidhri, comarba Íathraic, ardeaglais 7 p̄p̄imaiō Cillid-Maċċa 7 Eprenn uile, mac óge lán vo ḫlaine c̄riōe 7 do ričamla, do éc co peċtnaċ iar<sup>d</sup> ḫrentatariō ṭo᷑atārde<sup>d</sup>, 1º feast Kalann Āpril,<sup>e</sup> Dia-Cetain iar Caire, octoberimo ḫreptimo aetatir fuas anno, ep̄ifcopatus h̄autem t̄p̄iḡerimo ḫreptimo. Roboi in fep̄ uafal r̄in r̄é b̄liaċna dec<sup>f</sup> co lanonopraċ 1 n-abdaine Coluim-cille 1 n-Óaire pia comurbuṛ Íathraic.—Silla-Moċċairbeo, abb Maċċi-ġr̄treċ Petair 7 Poil 1 n-Āpril-Maċċa, mo᷑ t̄rebaip, taixiżi do'n Connacht, do éc p̄p̄idie<sup>g</sup> Kalendaj Āprilis, ḫreptuagħerimo [a]etatir fu[α]e anno.

(Cat̄ Túpluig la Domnall h̄Ua m-Brigain 7 la Connobur Maenṁairi<sup>h</sup> fop̄ muinntir mic na ḫeruṛi (idon, rič Saxon<sup>i</sup>).—Maelruanair<sup>j</sup> h̄Ua Ciapħa, mi Caireppi, occirur er̄t.—Senođ b̄irraħ.—A.C. 1174. Mael-1ru h̄Ua Connacċta[1]n, ep̄ifcopuṛ Shil-Muixebair, quiesit.—Cmlaim h̄Ua Cuind, taixieac Muinntiri-Silla[1]n, mortuus er̄t.—Muixijs h̄Ua Tūb̄tār<sup>k</sup>, cet abb na bualle,

<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> 1 .ui. kl. Āpril, B; .i. .ui. kl. Āprilis, A. <sup>f-f</sup> .x.ii. bl., A, B. <sup>g-g</sup> .ii. kl., A, B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., MS. (A). <sup>j-j</sup> 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Ruaidhri.—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelistarium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement, Pl. XVI.; Reeves, Proc. R.I.A. v. 62-3), he is called grandson of Ruaidhri. According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was son of the poet of the Ui-Birn—mac ino [f]iṛ dana do [U]ib-Uiṛn (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monag-

han). In the list of Successors of Patrick (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled son of the poet.

<sup>3</sup> March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter.—The F.M. copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! O'Donovan left the error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the Martyrology of Donegal at March 27.

<sup>4</sup> 87th of his age.—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Conor

choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of [1174] Ruaidhri,<sup>2</sup> successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,<sup>3</sup> in the 87th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> the 37th of his episcopacy.<sup>5</sup> That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,<sup>6</sup> abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha; a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age.

(The battle<sup>7</sup> of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod<sup>7</sup> of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis<sup>7</sup> Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

(R. H. S. ii. *Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

<sup>5</sup> 37th of his episcopacy.—He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the *succession of Patrick*, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written; namely, in the year of the sixteenth Epact [falling] upon Jan. 1—1000, i m-bláidain doano rífríde deac pop Kalenn Enair.

<sup>6</sup> Mochaidbeo.—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

<sup>7</sup> The battle, etc.; The Synod, etc.; Mael-Isu, etc.; Muirgius, etc.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 16 sq).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the F.M. at this year.

<sup>8</sup> Maelruanaigh, etc.—A more detailed account is in the F.M.

quieuit.—Imer, mac Mic Cargamna huius Silla-Ulta[1]n,  
toirec Muinnteru [Mael-Sinna,<sup>k</sup> moritur<sup>k</sup>].)

[Cal. 1an. 1111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. u., Cennach Domini M.<sup>c</sup> c. lxx.<sup>d</sup> u.<sup>e</sup>  
Mael-1ru (idem,<sup>b</sup> mac in cleiruis cuius<sup>b</sup>), erpus Ulath, ruí  
ecna[1] 7 crába[1]d, plenur dierum in Chripto quieuit.  
—Platiberta[1] hua Bróilca[1]n, comarba Colum-cille,  
tuip ecna[1] 7 einiš, pep dia tucadur cleiruis Erenn  
catair erpus ar ecna[1] 7 ar febur 7 dia tarcur<sup>2</sup>  
comurbus hia, do éc co fechtas iap tpeblait toghaird 1  
n-dubhecler<sup>3</sup> Colum-cille. Silla Mac Liac hua  
Brana[1]n do oirgneadh 1 n-a ina 1 comurbus Colum-  
cille.—Mac comarba Pinnein (idem,<sup>b</sup> Cmlair<sup>b</sup>), abb  
Sábhail, do éc 1 n-erpcopoití Ulath.—Mac Cormaic  
erpus Ulath, do éc.—Concobur,<sup>d</sup> mac Mic Conchaille  
(regánas<sup>e</sup>), abb peiclera Poil 7 Petair 7 comarba  
Patracis iartain, do éc 1 Roim, iap tocht d'acallam  
comarba Petair.<sup>d</sup>—Mairom ar Cenel-n-Enna ria n-  
Eómaireac hua Caetha[1]n 7 ne Niall hua n-Gailemreðair<sup>f</sup>  
7 ár mór do cír fornu.

<sup>k-k</sup> Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. <sup>1</sup>Uath—(p om.), A. <sup>2</sup>—gur, B. <sup>3</sup>peic—, A. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h., on  
blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>ar α—for his, B, C.  
<sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>9</sup> Boyle.—Respecting the history  
of the foundation of this abbey  
given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14)  
from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may  
be well to quote the original  
entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno  
fundata est, anno Dominic[a]le  
Incarnationis MCXLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno  
fundata est iuxta Buellum MCLXI;  
ab initio vero mundi VCCCLX.  
Primo incepit esse apud Grellech-

dinach; secundo, apud Druim-  
conaind; tertio, apud Bunfini;  
quarto, apud Buellum.

In primo loco, primus abbas  
Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo,  
Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos.  
Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco  
per vi. annos ("nearly three years,"  
O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bun-  
finni duos et dimidium. In Buellio  
vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua  
Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

of Boyle,<sup>9</sup> rested.—Imar<sup>10</sup> son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,<sup>11</sup> chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1175] 1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of “the Stooped Cleric”), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Bro-lcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair<sup>1</sup> of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered<sup>2</sup> the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n<sup>3</sup> was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh<sup>4</sup>) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,<sup>5</sup> son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them.

tertius secundum antiquitatem  
domus, quievit.

<sup>10</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Gilla-Ultain.*—Devotee of [St.] Ultan (probably of Ardbraccan, co. Meath).

1175. <sup>1</sup> *Chair of bishop.*—*Supra,* 1158.

<sup>2</sup> *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Brana[i]n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>4</sup> *Amlaimh.*—The same who pro-

cured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

<sup>5</sup> *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segánach* (for which compare *séig*, a wild-deer, in Cormac’s *Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>6</sup> *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King’s Co.), according to the entry in the *Four Masters*.

(Gilla-Coluim⁹ hUa Maelmuaird, ri Peor-Ceall, occirur  
erit.—Mæſnur hUa Mael-Sheacnaill do cRočað la  
Sallaið.—Miðe d'farriſuð o Cæt-luain su Opročet-aða.  
—Domnall Caemanað, mac Diarmoda Mic Murcaða,  
ri Laiȝean [occirur erit].—Sluaðað la Sallaið su  
Liuinneac, su n-deaðatariꝝ þær.)

[bif.] <sup>1</sup>Cal. Ian. ii., p., l. x. vii., Ann. Domini M.º c.º lxx.º iii.º  
Saxan do innarþba[ð] do Domnall hUa Þriain a  
Liuinniuð | tƿe þorþair<sup>1</sup> do denum þorþu.—Beor-Miðe,  
ingen Donncaða hUi Cærbaill, ben Con-maigis<sup>2</sup> hUi  
Þhlainn,<sup>3</sup> riðan hUa-Tuirtrí 7 Peor-Lí, do éc.—Ingen  
Ruairðri hUi Concoðair, ben [þh]laiȝhbeirtkais hUi  
Maeldoraird, do marþaird do macaird hUi Cairella[1]n.—  
þabon 7 Cenannur do þarugðað<sup>4</sup> do Sallaið 7 do hUib-  
ðriuin.—Niall,<sup>5</sup> mac Mic Loelainn, do marþaird do  
Munnter-þranain.<sup>6</sup>—Lúȝmað do þarugðað do na  
Saxan. —Cairtel Gall 'ga ȝenam i Cenannur.—In t-  
<sup>ff</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.  
A.D. 1176. <sup>1</sup>orþair (þ om.), A. <sup>2</sup>—ðe, B. <sup>3</sup>lann (þ om.), B. <sup>4</sup>aſ—  
(þ om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ȝa (aphaeresis of 1), A. <sup>6</sup>a-a om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Maghnus*.—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

<sup>8</sup> *Wasted*.—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connactensis, Sinnensis fluvii fluenta transcurrentes, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dubliniae fines igne combusta soloque confracta rededit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

<sup>10</sup> *A hosting*.—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle*. For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. <sup>1</sup> *The Saxons*.—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Angliei [expul]si ex Limerice a Domnallo*. Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmhuaidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>6</sup>—Maghnus<sup>7</sup> Ua Mael-Seachnaill was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted<sup>8</sup> from Ath-luain to Drochait-atha.—Domnall<sup>9</sup> Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain].—A hosting<sup>10</sup> by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.)

[1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1176 Bis.] 1176. The Saxons<sup>1</sup> were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe<sup>2</sup>, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Flann, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted<sup>4</sup> by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle<sup>5</sup> of the Foreigners

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

<sup>2</sup> Bean—Midhe.—Woman of Meath. “It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the

ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*” (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

<sup>3</sup> Cu-Maighi,—*Hound of the plain*; Cu-Midhe,—*Hound of Meath*.—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O'D. F.M. iii. 25).

<sup>4</sup> Wasted.—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

<sup>5</sup> A castle.—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into “The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building” (*Caislen Gall ocsus Cenantus ag a ndenum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

1apla Saxonac do éc i n-Occē-cliait̄ do bainne aillri  
rosgab ar a cōir t̄r̄ia mírbuileib̄ b̄ris̄ti 7 Coluim-cille  
7 na noem̄ arib̄ena, ira<sup>5</sup> cella romill.—Cairtel Slaine i  
náibe Ricard Pléimenn<sup>6</sup> co n-a r̄luat̄, ar a nábūr ic  
milliuib̄ Círsgall 7 h̄lla-m-b̄ruim 7 B̄er-Miðe, do  
milliuib̄ la Mael-Seclann, mac Mic Loclann, la riſ  
Ceneoil-Eogain 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain buðein 7 la h̄Cir-  
sgallaiib̄, dú in romarbaib̄ cet, no ní iſ moo, do Ghallaib̄,  
ne tæib̄ ban 7 lenum 7 eč in cairteoil do marbaib̄, co na  
térla duine i m-beťairib̄ ařin cairtel. Ocuf roparait̄ti  
t̄ri cairteoil i Miðe iap<sup>b</sup> nábarac<sup>b</sup> ar uam̄an Ceniuil<sup>7</sup>-  
Eogain, idon, cairtel Cenannra 7 cairtel Calatruma 7  
cairtel<sup>8</sup> Óaire-Phatrac.—Cu-mair̄e h̄lla plann, ní  
h̄lla-Turtr̄i 7 B̄er-lí 7 Óal-Urraide, do marbaib̄ do  
Corm-Miðe, d'a b̄ractair pein 7 do B̄erail-lí.

(Diarmoid, mac Cormaic Mheg Capr̄at̄, ní Óear-  
muſan, do gábaib̄ la a mac fein, idon, la Cormac  
Liachan.)

[Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xx. iii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Tun-daleſglar do milleib̄ do h̄eoan<sup>1</sup> do-Chuir̄t 7 do na  
ri:teruib̄ tangadur imaille riſ 7 cairtel do ſenam̄ doib̄  
ann, ařa tuerat maiom̄ fa ðó fop Ulltaib̄ 7 maiom̄ fop  
Cenel-n-Eogain 7 fop Círsgallaiib̄, dú in romarbaib̄ Con-  
cobur h̄lla Cairpell-a[1]n (idon,<sup>b</sup> toir̄eč Clannin-  
<sup>6</sup>plam,—B. <sup>7</sup>cenel, A. <sup>8</sup>cairplen, B. <sup>b-b</sup> ar nábarac—on the morrow,  
B; followed by C. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. <sup>1</sup>feon, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank in A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any “castle of  
Gall” (p. 152).

<sup>6</sup> Saxon Earl.—See O'Donovan  
(loc. cit.) and Gilbert (*Viceroy*,  
p. 40, sq.).

<sup>7</sup> Alive.—Literally, *in life*.

<sup>8</sup> Diarmoid.—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Innisfallen*  
(ad an.); which add that Cormac

was treacherously slain and his  
father again reigned in the same  
year.

1177. <sup>1</sup>John De Courcy.—According  
ing to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*  
ii. 17), he marched, with 22 knights  
and 300 men, in three days through  
Meath and Oriel and, on the  
morning of the fourth day, about  
Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,

was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl<sup>6</sup>[Strongbow] died in Ath-cliat of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-eille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive<sup>7</sup> out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi<sup>8</sup> Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe<sup>3</sup>, his own brother and by the Fir-Li.

(Diarmoid,<sup>8</sup> son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy<sup>1</sup> and by the knights that came with him, and a castle<sup>2</sup> was made by them there, wherefrom they twice<sup>3</sup> inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n

Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

<sup>2</sup> Castle.—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter erexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

<sup>3</sup> Twice.—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

B 54d Τιαρματα<sup>b</sup>), 7 Γίλλα Μας Λιας ήλια Τοννγάile, τοιρεč  
βερ-θρομα 7 in ρογονασ̄ δο ραισ̄τισ̄ Τοmnall ήλια  
[f̄h]λαισ̄βερταῑ—7 μαρβ̄ é δο να γονασ̄ ριν 1 ρειcleρ  
ρhoil 1 n-Ορπ-Μαčα, iap caīt̄im Cuiρρ Εριτ̄ 7 iap n-a  
ongas̄—7 in ρομαρβαῑ<sup>2</sup> ματ̄i | im̄da aili. Τορατ ρono  
Concōbuir ήλια Cappella[1]n ρeimerin (ιδon,<sup>c</sup> iρin n-ερραč<sup>e</sup>)  
ματ̄om ρoρ ήλια Mael-doraī 7 ρoρ Cenel-Conaill, θú in  
ρομαρβασ̄ áρ Ceneoil-hΕnna[1] 'ma<sup>3</sup> mac ήλι Shephrais̄  
7 im̄a<sup>3</sup> ματ̄i<sup>b</sup> im̄daī aρ̄cena.—Milīd Σocan co n-a  
ρit̄ipu<sup>b</sup> δo θreis̄ δo mac Ruaīδri (ιδon,<sup>d</sup> Mup̄ca<sup>d</sup>) ήλι  
Concobuir co Ror-Coman δo milliu<sup>b</sup> Connac̄t | ap  
ulcαῑ δe [a] aτ̄αῑp. Roloifceret im̄urra Connac̄ta ρa  
cetoir Tuam-θa-γualann 7 cealla aρ̄cena in tipe<sup>e</sup> ap  
ulcαῑ δiρna Gallaī 7 tuepat μaδom ρoρna Gallu 7  
ρoδicuipret ap eicin ap a tipe iat. Roðall ρono Ruaīδri  
ήλια Concōbuir in mac ρiν (ιδon,<sup>f</sup> Mup̄ca<sup>f</sup>) iap ρiν, 1  
n-θīgaīl in turiu<sup>f</sup> ρain.—Οceδ ήλια Neill (ιδon,<sup>g</sup> in  
macam̄ toinleuc<sup>g</sup>), ρi Cene[oi]l-Eogain ρe heð 7 ρidomna  
Erenn uile, δo μaρbaσ̄ la Mael-Seclainn, mac Mic  
Loclainn 7 la hΟr̄dgal, mac Mic Loclainn (ιδon,<sup>f</sup> mac  
do'n Mael-Seclainn ρi<sup>f</sup>). Oρ̄dgal ρono fein δo  
μaρbaσ̄ δo ήλια Neill ic a μaρbaσ̄ aρ̄nrein.—In  
timpanač, ήλια Connecen, aρ̄dollarā Tuampe[1]p̄t Erenn

<sup>2</sup> ρομαρβασ̄, A. <sup>3</sup> im̄, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A; iρin ερραč, c. m., t. h., B; “in the Lent,” C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A; Mup̄ceρtač, itl., t. h., B; “Murtagh,” C. <sup>e</sup> (cealla aρ̄cena in tipe) δo milliu<sup>b</sup>—(moreover, the churches of the territory) were (lit., to be) despoiled, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>g-g</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>4</sup> Milo Cogan, etc.—In the Exp. Hib. (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O’Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen

burned cities, towns, churches and such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invading force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua [1177] Donngaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh ; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan<sup>4</sup> with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil<sup>5</sup> towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil<sup>5</sup> towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, “The lazy youth”<sup>6</sup>), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgal, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgal himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist<sup>7</sup> Ua Coinneacen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was

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eight days ; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin ! Credat Judaeus.

<sup>5</sup> *Evil*.—Plural in the original.

<sup>6</sup> *Lazy youth*.—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

<sup>7</sup> *Timpanist*.—For the Timpanist, see O'Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i dxxviii—ix.

do mārbaōd do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnaí 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluāsād la hEoan<sup>1</sup> do-Cuirpt 7 larná ri tíriúb i n-Dal-Craisté, (7<sup>f</sup> su Tún-dá-lēs̄lár<sup>f</sup>), d'ar'marbháit Domnall, mac mic Cātúrfaird, rí Dal-Craisté. Tainic dono hEoan<sup>1</sup> do'n turur cétana i n-hUib-Tuirptri 7 i Reraiúb-Li, co poloirc Cú-Miðe hUa Plaind Círteas-  
Mairi<sup>2</sup> neimé 7 co poloircfret Cuil-patáin 7 éalla ímða eile. Niall hUa Gālmpredaird, rí Rer-Mairi-1éa 7 Cheneoil-Enna[1], do mārbaōd do Donncaōd hUa Chairella[1]n 7 do Clann-Óíarpmata, ar lár Óaire Coluim-cille 7 tēc<sup>4</sup> do lórcád aip ann, co tainig ar amach, co romarbaōd i n-dorur in taisg. Doroine dono Donncaōd hUa Caipella[1]n,<sup>5</sup> toircē Clanni-Óíarpmata, rítē ne Colum-cille 7 ne Muinnter Óaire annfein tar a cenn fein 7 a mic 7 a oa: idon,<sup>6</sup> [a] mánéene fein tuis bítu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarmoia co bprat̄ do<sup>7</sup> Colum-cille 7 do Muinnter Óaire 7 baile-biatáid<sup>8</sup> 1<sup>6</sup> farrat̄ Domnaīd-moir. Ocur Mac-riabhaōd, idon, eorn i fír do<sup>7</sup> boi i n-Eruinn, do tabairt do Muinnter Óaire 1<sup>6</sup> n-gill ne tui fiétiúb bó. Ocur tēc do denum do'n cleiríuć, ifra tēc poloircfet̄ fop Ua n-Gairmleðaird<sup>8</sup> 7 a crod uile do ic fír doneoć po loircfret imí. Clann-Óíarpmata imurra aráena do denum firtē tar a cenn fein.

B 55a

(Uisianur<sup>i</sup> Capdonalir uenit in Hiberniam. Senus ēleireac̄ Eruind i n-Dal-Craisté-Cliaid cum Uisianu.—Concuibar

<sup>4</sup> teac̄, A. <sup>5</sup>—Uam, B. <sup>6</sup>a, A. <sup>7</sup> om., B. <sup>8</sup>n-Gairm—, B. <sup>h-h</sup> 7 a iarmoia 7 a mánéene fein tuis bítu do—and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to, B; which C follows. <sup>14</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>8</sup>This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

<sup>9</sup> Monastic service.—For the mainchine, or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws*, iii. 36, 68).

<sup>10</sup> Ballybetagh.—That is, townland

of a Biatach (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). “A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or *seisreaghs*, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]

—A hosting<sup>8</sup> by John De Courcy and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte, from*] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Columcille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service<sup>9</sup> of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a ballybetagh<sup>10</sup> in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And “The Gray Son,” that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to make a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the chattel that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal<sup>11</sup> Vivianus<sup>12</sup> came into Ireland. A Synod<sup>13</sup> of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar<sup>11</sup>

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reagh containing 120 acres of the large Irish measure” (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27). | in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

<sup>11</sup> Cardinal; Conchubar.—Given

<sup>12</sup> Vivianus.—Cardinal priest of

Maenmairde do ḫaibail la aṭair, idon, la Ruaidri hUa Concoibair.<sup>1)</sup>

A 53b [Cal. Ian. 1.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup> idon, cet bliadain noidecta[1]. Concobur, mac Conallair hUi Luinig, do ḫaibail toiriſecta Cenel-Maien<sup>1</sup> ⁊ Domnall, mac Domnall hUi Tailmhedair, do innarba[ð] a Muig-hiſa<sup>2</sup> n-Imf-n-θogair docum Donncaða hUi Duibdipra. Cenel-Maien imurro iſin bliadain cetna, idon, i cinn oen rati, do ᬁenam̄ aṭtoiris do mac Conallair ⁊ do tabairt toiriſecta do Domnall, mac Domnall.—Muinnter Domnall hUi Tailmhedair, idon, mac Gille-cain hUa n-Eidepla ⁊ hUa [ph]lannaca[1]n, do marbað mic Conallair hUi Luinig, ap lar tisi Domnall hUi Tailmhedair, i mebail ⁊ harcinec na hEriuairde<sup>3</sup> maroen riſ ic a comaire. Aṭtoirice dono do ᬁenum do Domnall hUa Tailmhedair ⁊ Cenel-Maien do ḫabairt toiriſecta do Ruaidri hUa [ph]laicbearta[2]. Mebol imurro do ᬁenum do tui macair hUi [ph]laicbearta[2] pop Cenel-Moen ⁊ do Clann Domnall arċena. Domnall dono, mac Domnall hUi Tailmhedair, do marbað inniſiſde<sup>b</sup> ⁊ Tigeprnan, mac Raſnall mic Domnall ⁊ oċtup lanbiatac do marciſ Cene[oi]l-Moen maroen<sup>4</sup> riſ.—Raſ-

A.D. 1178. <sup>1</sup> Ceneol-Maean, A. <sup>2</sup> a, A. <sup>3</sup>—nati, B. <sup>4</sup> maroen, B.  
<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> iſin meboiſ riſ—in that treachery, B; “in that murther,” C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin,

he was arrested by the army of De Courcy (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.

Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely [1177] by Ruaghri Ua Conchobhair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1178] 1178. Namely, the 1st year<sup>1</sup> of the Decemnovennal [Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha into Inis-Eogain, to Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma. The Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of “the blind gillie” Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain, killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertaigh and the Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit, Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].—

<sup>13</sup> *A Synod*.—Of bishops, held in Dublin, according to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*) proclaimed the right of the English king over Ireland and the papal confirmation thereof, and commanded clergy and laity to submit, under threat of anathema. And, it being customary (in time of war) for the Irish to carry provisions

for safety to churches, he empowered an English expeditionary force, when victuals were not otherwise obtainable, to extract those found in churches, on payment of a fair price!

1178. <sup>1</sup> *1st year*.—The Epact, ix., sufficiently denoted the initial year of the Decemnovennal Cycle.

nall, mac Eóṁairc ait̄ hUí Chatá[1]n, do mairbaid do Cenel-Moia[1]n i toraide in t-ram̄rairidh r̄in. Conat̄ i n-a dīsail r̄idē dorocair Galac̄ hUa Luinnis 7 Muirceartaic hUa Þeata[1]n 7 i f' n-a dīsail doronad mebol Clannu-Óomnall, for Cenel-Moen.—1rin<sup>5</sup> bliad̄am r̄in dono táinic morghaird aðbuil, co rotaragair bloð<sup>6</sup> dermatir do ñailltis 7 do þiðbaðair 7 do naileis 7 dímhóraið for<sup>7</sup> Lár 7 for<sup>7</sup> Lantalmair. Rotaragaird dono re<sup>8</sup> fícrit<sup>8</sup> ralaic̄, uel paulo plur, i n-Óaire Colum-cil[1]e.—1f<sup>d</sup> inntirin<sup>d</sup> dono táinic hEoan co n-a ritíubh o Óthun ari creibh co-Machaire-Conaille, co n-dermhat<sup>e</sup> ariugst̄ ann<sup>e</sup> 7 co nabatuir ariðci illongropt<sup>9</sup> i n-Ólinn-Írisi. Táinic imurro<sup>10</sup> Muircaid hUa Cernball, ri Oirghiall 7 Mae Óuiñpleis, ri Ulað, cu<sup>f</sup> n-Ulltaris<sup>f</sup> cuq<sup>11</sup> in ariðce r̄in 7 tucreat taelcaid̄ doibh. Romebaird dono for Gallais 7 rocuireid̄ dergári forru. Táinic dono in t-Seoan cetna ari creibh 7 i n-Dal-n-Ceraiðe 7 i n-hUib-Tuirtiri. Tuc dono Cu-Miðe hUa Þlamh, ri hUa-Tuirtiri 7 Ferli, taileat̄ doibh. Romaird dono in cat̄ r̄in for Gallais 7 rocuireid̄ a n-ári.

(Cummur<sup>g</sup> Cuailgní la hultá 7 la Gallia for Sean do-Cuirti.<sup>g</sup>—Gilla-Cuirt<sup>h</sup> hUa hEoðair, epirocus Conmáine, quieunt.—Cennlairis hUa Óomnalla[1]n, ollam Connacht, quieunt.<sup>h</sup>)

<sup>5</sup>i f (in om.), A. <sup>6</sup>brotð, A. <sup>7</sup>fri—*against*, B. <sup>8</sup>.ui. xx.ii., A. B.

<sup>9</sup>The il is om., probably from oversight, A. <sup>10</sup>dono, B. <sup>11</sup>cuq, B; i.e., q=cu, by an absurd scribal affectation of Latin. <sup>c</sup> Co (rotaragair)—*So that (it prostrated)*, B. <sup>d-d</sup> 1rin bliad̄am r̄in—in that year, B; “in that same yeare,” C. <sup>e-e</sup> co rocm̄gret muimteira imða—“that they spoyled many people [territories],” B and C respectively. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup> f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Made an onset upon them.—Literally, gave an onset to them.

<sup>3</sup> Defeat was inflicted.—This is the fourth battle of Cambrensis. Quartum apud Uriel (Oirghialla), ubi multi quoque suorum inter-

empti et alii in fugam conversi (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

<sup>4</sup> Fir-Li.—Cambrensis erroneously makes this the third battle. Tertium erat apud Ferli, praedae captione, ubi, ob arctum viae

Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by [1178] the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.<sup>2</sup> Thereupon defeat was inflicted<sup>3</sup> upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li<sup>4</sup>, made an onset upon them<sup>2</sup>. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted.

(The attack of Cualnge<sup>5</sup> [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist<sup>6</sup> Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis  
victa succubuit, aliis interemptis,  
aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut  
vix Johanni undecim milites  
superstites adhaesissent. Ipse vero  
. . . per triginta stadia se ab  
hostili multitudine continue defen-  
dendo, equis amissis, usque ad  
castrum suum, duobus diebus et

noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites,  
miro conatu memoriaque dignissi-  
mo, evaserunt.

<sup>5</sup> *Attack of Cualgne*.—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Crist; Amlaibh*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*; the second is in the Four Masters also.

A 53c      [Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> l. xx., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> idon, [in] ṭ-apra bliatðain do Noidēctā, in<sup>b</sup> trer bliaðain pop Úirex.<sup>b</sup> Sið do ðenum do Thonncað hUa Cairella[1]n 7 do Clann-Diarmata uile pe Cenel-Moien<sup>1</sup> 7 ri hUa n-Gailmreðaïs, idon, ri hUamlaim, mac Menma[1]n,<sup>2</sup> idon, deirþratðair mnac Donncaða hUa Cairella[1]n, ap lær tempaill Arda-rratða, imac minnaïs Domnaïs-moir 7 na hEriñairði 7 Arda-rratða. hUa Gailmreðaïs vono do tairdect iþin loo<sup>3</sup> ap naþarfað do ȝabail tuillið flan<sup>4</sup> eo teð Donncaða hUa Cairella[1]n. Mebol áinþial do denum pop<sup>5</sup> lær in ariðcta i n-dorur tairði hUa Cairella[1]n, i piatðnu[1]ræ a deirþjætðar fein,<sup>a</sup> idon, mnac Donncaða: idon, triafar ṭ'a muinnter do marbað maroen riþ fein, idon, Cinaet, mac Alirt (idon, Lanbiaðað) hUa Þracaca[1]n 7 mac Gill-a-Cript mic Cormac, mic Reoda[1]n, idon, deirbcomaltæ do Donncaða hUa Cairella[1]n.—Arð-Maċċa do lorcāð ex maiori<sup>6</sup> þarre: idon, na huile neiclera 7 in[n]a huile tempaill robatðar ann, uile do lorcāð, cenmoða neicler Þriðti 7 tempoll na fepta.—hUa Ruadaca[1]n, ri hUa-n-Eċċað, do ec do ȝalap tri n-aïðce iap n-a innarbað<sup>7</sup> 7 iap rafusxið Canoine Patranc do gaf poi me.—Ceallat Thipe-hEogain o Shleib þaðer do folmūxið tria ȝocad 7 tria doðmatarið iþin bliatðain riñ.—Gilla-Domnaïs hUa Þarpana[1]n,<sup>7</sup> aipcinneð Arda-rratða 7 Mael-Muir,

A.D. 1179. <sup>1</sup>-Mara, A. <sup>2</sup>Menmaien, B. <sup>3</sup>Loa, A. <sup>4</sup>Lan (þ om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ap—on, B. <sup>6</sup>maiore, B. <sup>7</sup>þor—, B. <sup>a-a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>om., A. <sup>c</sup>dono—indeed—added, B. <sup>d</sup>om., A; C follows B. <sup>e-e</sup>om., B, C.

1179. <sup>1</sup> Inhospitable.—assembly.—“A filthy murther committed in midest of the congregacion,” C.

<sup>2</sup> Three.—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> Church of the relics. — This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in

connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est Fertae Martyrum [shrine of the reliques] iuxta Ardd-Machae (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in Alto-Machae

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1179] 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the reliques of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Galmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. In-hospitable treachery<sup>1</sup> was committed in the midst of the assembly,<sup>1</sup> at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three<sup>2</sup> of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.<sup>3</sup>—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation<sup>4</sup> of the Canon of Patrick a short time before.—The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh<sup>5</sup> Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit. grave*] of the reliques) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

<sup>4</sup> Profanation.—This took place, probably, by breaking an engage-

ment ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick*.

<sup>5</sup> Gilla-Domnaigh.—Devotee of Sunday; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Gillia-Cumain, rēcnar in baile cētna[1], in Chriſto quieuenepunt.—Colman<sup>o</sup> hUa Scannla[1]n, aircinneac̄ Cluane, mor̄tu[u]r eft.<sup>e</sup>—Cluane<sup>g</sup> 7 Aerð-rratā 7 Domnač-mór 7 in[ð] Círnatō do þolmu᷑uð do<sup>9</sup> Þeरaň Muñsi-1ča.—Noenenač,<sup>o</sup> mac in þírleiginn, Ua Touair, toirreč Clainne-Þin᷑in 7 a n-aircinneč arčena 7 a comuirpleč, mor̄tu[u]r eft.<sup>e</sup>

(Raſnall,<sup>f</sup> mac Mic Raſnall, toirreac̄ Maitirpi-héolair, occíruþ eft.—Tuatāl hUa Connac̄tař, epírcopur Thíri-Óriuin, quieuit.—Sneačta na mire hoc anno.<sup>f</sup>)

B55c[Bis.] Kal. Ian. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. 1., Cūno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 Gillia-in-Coimdeč<sup>1</sup> hUa<sup>2</sup> Capa[1]n, comarbha Þatramic, do  
 éc.—Mac Neill hUa Coem̄a[1]n do marbað do  
 Ðonnčað Mac Cat̄mail 7 a m̄arbað þein ann.—  
 Raſnall hUa Cairella[1]n do marbað do Cenel-Moen  
 1<sup>3</sup> n-eineč Coluim-cille ar<sup>b</sup> lær Ðaíre.<sup>b</sup>—Mac Cindilip  
 A 53d hUa Ðočurtař do m̄arbað do mac Mařnuř[a] hUa  
 Cellaca[1]n.<sup>c</sup>—Mac-Craic hUa Ðaíři, aircinneč  
 Ðaíre, do éc.—Ðonnčað hUa Cairella[1]n do marbað  
 do Ceneol-Conaill tria m̄ibuil Coluim-cille.—Cindilip  
 hUa Ðočurtař do ec i n-Ðaíre Coluim-cille.

(Cat̄<sup>d</sup> na Concuḃar, idon, Concuḃar Mænmuře, mac

<sup>8</sup>-no, B. <sup>9</sup> o—by, B. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1180. <sup>1</sup> Comroeč, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> a, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A  
 b<sup>b</sup> om., A; “in the middest of Dyry,” C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Itha*. — C adds: “and O'Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at Dramchey [Drumeliabh, Drum-cliff]. They burnt Esdara thoroughly and turned againe to Conaght; they went into their houldings. Conaght and Mounstermen sett upon them and killed most of them and the Galls [Foreigners,

i.e. English] left the country forcibly with some bickering.—And O'Cuin's daughter, queen of Mounster, pylgrimage at Dyry [Derry], dyed, with overcoming the divell and the world.”

The original of the foregoing is the conclusion of 1188. *Magh-Itha* is the last word on B 55b. The

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice-abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua Scanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane and Ard-sratha and Domnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.<sup>6</sup>—Noenenach Ua Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died.

[1179]

(Raghnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Tir-Briuin [Enagh-dune], rested.—“The snow of the destruction”<sup>8</sup> [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1180 Bis.] 1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh<sup>1</sup> Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick, died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was killed therein.<sup>2</sup>—Raghnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the centre of Daire, in reparation to Colum-cille.<sup>3</sup>—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh<sup>4</sup> of Daire, died.—Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in Daire of Colum-cille.

(The battle<sup>5</sup> of the Conchubhars: namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios and began with 56c. “Houldings” arose from mistaking the local name *Segdais* for *tegdais*. “Some bickering” is also wrong.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuathal*.—Given in the *Four Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the destruction*.—*Cf.* perdi-disti—*ro mûris* (L. B. 43b). The reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is *na nemi* (O’Conor’s *n anemi*)—of the venom. The snow was doubtless so

called from the great loss of life and property caused thereby.

1180. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimdedh*.—*Devotee of the Lord*.

<sup>2</sup> *Therein*.—That is, in the act of slaying.

<sup>3</sup> *In reparation to Colum-cille*.—“Being upon Columkill’s protection!” C.

<sup>4</sup> *Herenagh, etc.*.—“Archdeane of Dyry, kylled,” C.

<sup>5</sup> *The battle*.—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Boyle*.

Ruairí hUí Chonchubair 7 Conchobair hUa Ceallaigh, du 1 torc air Conchobair hUa Ceallaigh 7 a mac, idon, Taidg 7 a deirbhreachair, idon, Diarmuid 7 mac Diarmoda, idon, Mael-Seaclann 7 mac Taidg hUí Conchobair, idon, eliamuin.—<sup>6</sup>Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Cearbhamna, taircē Muinntíri Mael-Shinna, occiput eft.<sup>d)</sup>

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xii., Ann. Domini m.<sup>b</sup> c.<sup>c</sup> lxxx.<sup>d</sup> Ceathair Mac Murcaid, ri gCóirrech Muinntíri-Bírin 7 Aírdeir 7 in Tríca-cet, do marbair do Mac Mathgamna 1 mebail arieceta.—1rin<sup>b</sup> blácaidh ri dono<sup>b</sup> robrír<sup>c</sup> Bláthbertac hUa Maeldorai, idon, ri Ceneoil-Conall,<sup>1</sup> cat<sup>e</sup> ror macaib ri gConnacht, idon, Dia-Satáirn Cen敷eir<sup>f</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> romarbaid imorro<sup>e</sup> ré<sup>e</sup> meic ri gTád do macaib ri gConnacht ann<sup>e</sup> 7 deirgáir Connacht aráena.—Sloighair la Domnall, mac Ceathair hUí Lochlann 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain Tolca-óac 1 n-Ulltaib 7 dobríretur cat<sup>e</sup> ar Ulltaib 7 ar hUib-Tuirtrui 7 ar Férai<sup>b</sup>-Lí um<sup>b</sup> Ruairí Mac Duinnigleib 7 im Coin-Miðe hUa Ríláint.—Craic<sup>b</sup> mor la Férai<sup>b</sup> Mac Échá-hláitha im O Caith[1]n idon, Eómarcaid 7 Cenel-m-Binnis Glinne, co n-deictatup tar Truim 7 eor<sup>a</sup> ariugretar Ríphu-Lí 7 hUa-Tuirtrui 7 su rúgratup ilmle do buaib.<sup>b</sup>—Tomaltac hUa Conchobair do Éabhair comurbu[1]f Ríatrach 7 eo n-deirnadh<sup>d</sup> cuairt Ceneoil-Eogain leif,<sup>b</sup> co ruc cuairt moir<sup>b</sup> 7 co tuc bennactair rípi.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a-d</sup> n. t. b., A.; om., B. C.

A.D. 1181. <sup>1</sup>Cenel—, A. <sup>2</sup>.u., A, B. <sup>3</sup>im, B. <sup>4</sup>n-deirnadh—  
he made, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>dono—indeed—added,  
B. <sup>d</sup>dú m—a place in which, B; followed by C. <sup>e</sup> om. (being unne-  
cessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. <sup>f</sup> om.,  
B, C.

<sup>6</sup>Gilla-Crist.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The two additional entries are reproduced in the Four Masters.

1181. <sup>1</sup>Cantred.—In the original,

Tricha-cet: for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

<sup>2</sup>Battle.—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad. an.).

Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,<sup>6</sup> son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1181] 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,<sup>1</sup> was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle<sup>2</sup> upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinn-sleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick<sup>3</sup> and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them.

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The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Connachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater brevity: "the battle of the royal heirs."

<sup>3</sup> Succession of Patrick.—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,

(Domnall hUa Ceinneidig, ri Uir-Muman, occisus [erit].—Donnsleibhe O Gaedra, ri Sleibe-Lusgu, occisus [erit].—Domnall hUa Concenann, ri hUa-n-Diacrmata, occisus [erit].—Ocan hUa Pallamain, tairceach Clann-Uatrac, moritur.—Cat na ri gdomna, du i torcradair da mac Toirrdeilbair hUi Concobair, idon, brian Lusgnech 7 Magnum 7 tri meic Ceada, mic Toirrdeilbair U[1] Conacobair, idon, Mael-Secnall 7 Muiretac 7 Murceptaac et ceteri.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. vii<sup>a</sup>. p<sup>a</sup>, l. xx. iii., anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Sluaigheadh la Domnall hUa Loelainn co Dun-mbó i n-  
Dál riatai 7 cat do tabairt do<sup>b</sup> do Shallain annrein  
7 marom for<sup>c</sup> Cenel-n-Éogain 7 Raighnall o bpeirlen do  
marba<sup>d</sup> ann 7 Silla-Cript O Catha[1]n do<sup>d</sup> marba<sup>d</sup> ann<sup>d</sup>  
et alii multi. Ocup Sorecela Martain do b[e]it do  
Shallain leó.

(Domnall hUa hUallaċa[1]n, ardeccop Mumhan,  
quiavit.—Milo Socan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilind 7 da  
mac Steimin et alii multi occisi sunt.—Marom neim  
gg n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>doib—to them, B, C. <sup>c</sup>ap—on, B.  
<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> Domnall; Donnsleibhe.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

<sup>5</sup> The battle, etc.—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1182. <sup>1</sup> Gospel of Martin.—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *præliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

<sup>2</sup> Domnall; Milo; A defeat.—The

three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>3</sup> Milo Cogan.—Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: “Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle” [recte, Uí-Liathain].

Cambreensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae filius, versus Lismoriae partes profecti, cum in campus sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

(Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.— [1181] Donnsleibe<sup>4</sup> O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.— Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.— —Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.— The battle<sup>5</sup> of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Sechnaill and Muirethach and Muircertach and others.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D [1182] 1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlann to Dun-mbo in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain and Raghnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gillacrist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others [were killed]. And the Gospel<sup>1</sup> of [St] Martin was carried off with them by the Foreigners.

(Domnall<sup>2</sup> Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.— Milo<sup>3</sup> Cogan<sup>3</sup> and Remonn<sup>4</sup> and Cenn-cuilind<sup>5</sup> and the two<sup>6</sup> Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.— A defeat<sup>2</sup>

proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quinque militibus, improvisis a tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 61, note e).

<sup>4</sup> Remonn.—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatloon, co. Cork. The name lives in *Caislean*

*Ua-Liathain, Castleyons*]. He places it after the arrival of prince John. But, as his dates are unreliable and the place accords, *Reimundus Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose death is said to have occurred in Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35], after 1185,

<sup>5</sup> Cenn-Cuilind.—*Holly-head*. This can hardly be the *Reimundus Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose death is said to have occurred in Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35], after 1185.

<sup>6</sup> Two.—Cambrensis names but one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruairí hUa Concobuir 7 neim Concobuir Maenmuisci  
for Domnach, mac Domnall Mídig 7 for hUa Mael-  
dorai, ubi multi ceciderunt.<sup>e</sup>)

B 55d  
A 54a

[Cal. 1an. iii. <sup>a</sup>f., <sup>a</sup>l. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxxx.º iii.º  
Taetur isti in <sup>1</sup> Gilla-riabac hUa Plaistbeirtai <sup>2</sup> 7 mac  
hUa Ghailmreðai <sup>3</sup> | 7 O [fh]laistbeirtai do marbað  
ann 7 drem do Cenul-Moen <sup>4</sup> do marbað ann.

(Ordo<sup>b</sup> Templariorum 7 Hospitallerorum confirmata-  
tur.—Domnach, mac Domnall Mídig, occitur [erit.]—  
Gilla-1ra hUa Mailin, eruc Mairgí-Eó, moritur.—  
Cogad mori eten Ruairí hUa Concobuir 7 a mac, idon,  
Concobuir Maenmuisci.<sup>c</sup>)

[bif.] [Cal. 1an. i. f., l. x.u., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxxx.º iii.º  
Deic tairgí piéit<sup>1</sup> do marbáis Muinnteri Cerdha-Maċċa<sup>2</sup> do  
arġain do Ghallai b na Míðe.—Mael-1ra hUa Cerdhaill  
do għabail comurbu ir-Ratraci iap n-a għażbail do Tom-  
al-tarġieħ hUa Conċobuir.—Cirpt hUa Mael-[Sh]eċlanni,<sup>b</sup> pi  
1arġtari Míðe, do marbað i meħbar ap erail gall. Mael-  
Seċlanni bec do għabail riġi i n-a inad.—Cirptel  
d'[f]attus-<sup>d</sup> la gallai b, Cill-riar.—Cirptel aile do  
milliex-<sup>d</sup> la Mael-Seċlanni 7 la Concobuir Maenmuisci  
hUa Conċobuir co roċċar-đe moir do Ghallai b an-

A.D. 1183. <sup>1</sup> an, A. <sup>2</sup>laist-(f om.), B. <sup>3</sup>Cheneol-Moean, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank  
space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1184. <sup>1</sup>xxx., A, B. <sup>2</sup>Cirptomaċċa, A.

1183. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-riabhach.* — *The swarthy gillie.*

<sup>2</sup> *The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, ad. an.) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to

[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Conco- [1182]  
bur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the  
Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1183]  
1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach<sup>1</sup>  
Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and  
O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the  
Cenel-Moien was killed there.

(The Order<sup>2</sup> of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed.—Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu<sup>3</sup> Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Conebur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1184 Bis.]  
1184. Thirty houses of the principal members<sup>1</sup> of the  
Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners  
of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbaill [bishop of Clogher] took  
the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomalt-  
tach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the  
West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners.  
Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his  
stead.—A castle<sup>2</sup> was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair.  
—Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by  
Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large  
number of Foreigners therein.

the Knights Templars and a grant  
by the same (June, 1200) of a  
charter of liberties to the Knights  
Hospitallers (*Calendar of Docu-*  
*ments relating to Ireland*, Vol. I.  
Nos. 85, 123).

*Donnchadh ; Gilla-Isu ; Great war.*  
—These three items are erroneously  
inserted in this place. See them  
under next year.

1184. <sup>1</sup> *Principal members.*—Lite-

rally, *good (men)*. For *maithibh*  
the Four Masters have *roighnibh*  
*cumhdaighthi*, which seems mean-  
ingless. O'Donovan translates it  
“of the best houses,” which is not  
the sense of the original.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle.*—This, most probably, is  
the *castellum de Kilair*, which  
Cambrensis states was built by  
De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.*  
ii. 23.)

(Donnchadh,<sup>a</sup> mac Domnaill Midigh, occiput [erit].—Gilla-ru hUa Marlin, erpus Muighe-Eo, moritur.—Coigach mor etep Ruaidri hUa Concobair 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuig.—Briam Breifneach, mac Toirr-delbair hUa Concobair, moritur.—Flann hUa Finnachta, tairfech Clainni-Muirchearta, moritur.)

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., lxx. ii., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Merr mor (idon,<sup>a</sup> dairmer) ipin bliadair ri co coitcenn.  
—Pilip Uinrearrha<sup>1</sup> eo n-Gallair Erenn imme 1 n-Ard-  
Maesca co cenn ré<sup>2</sup> la 7 ré n-oiridce 1 seartmeón in  
Choraidh.—Amlaim hUa Muireachais, erpcop Arda[<sup>a</sup>]-  
Maesca 7 Ceniuil-Bearadair,<sup>3</sup> loegrann poluirta noroillriged  
tuait 7 eclair, in Chrixtu quieuit, <sup>4</sup> n-Dun<sup>4</sup>-Cruinni 7  
a dhabairt co honoraic co Dairi Colum-cille 7 a aðnical  
fo ñoraiib a ñar, idon, in<sup>5</sup> erpuic hUa Coisair (idon,<sup>b</sup>  
1 toeib in tempaill<sup>b</sup> bicc<sup>c</sup>), octogerimo<sup>d</sup> reato [<sup>a</sup>]etatir  
ru[<sup>a</sup>]e anno.<sup>d</sup> ñogurtaic hUa Cerballa[<sup>i</sup>]n do Cenul-  
Ellanna do oirgneis 1 n-a inas.—Gilla-Chrixt Mac  
Catmail, ri ñoigece Ceneoil-Bearadair<sup>5</sup> 7 na Clann, (idon<sup>e</sup>  
Clann-Oengusra 7 Clann-Duibinnreacht 7 Clann-ñogur-  
taic<sup>e</sup>) 7 hUa-Cenn[<sup>f</sup>]ata<sup>6</sup> 7 Clainni-Colla<sup>7</sup> do Bearaib-

<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. <sup>1</sup> Un-B. <sup>2</sup> ii, A, B. <sup>3</sup> —eradair (þ om.), A. <sup>4-4</sup> inn[<sup>v</sup>]un  
(eclipsed o om.), A. <sup>5</sup> an, A. <sup>6</sup> —Cennroða, B. <sup>7</sup> Congal, A. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h.  
A; om., B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items (with the exception of the third and son-Concobair of the fourth) are given in the *Annals of Boyle* under this year. Observe the capricious variants in the transcription of the three entries that are also placed under the preceding year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

<sup>4</sup> *Great war.*—According to the *Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up the kingship to his son in 1183 and “reigned again” in 1184. The present entry (if it be not misplaced; Cf. the first additional item of 1185) will thus signify that he re-took possession by force.

1185. <sup>1</sup> *Philip of Worcester.*—This agrees with Cambrensis, who calls

(Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.— [1184] Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>4</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirr-delbach Ua Concobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief of Clann-Murchadha, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1185] 1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this year.—Philip<sup>1</sup> of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy, rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh<sup>2</sup> (that is, beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age. Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clans, namely, Clann-Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhiogur-

him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum sius per urbem

Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnis est reversus (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 25). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c. 50.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cobthaigh*.—“It looks very odd,” O’Donovan observes, (Four Masters, *iii. p. 69*) “that a bishop O’Murray (Ua Muirethaigh) should be the son of a bishop O’Coffey.” His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O’Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded Ua Cerbaill (O’Carroll).

Manač, cenn comairle Tuairce[e]ipr̄t Erenn, do mārbad, idon,<sup>a</sup> i þrit Noim Mai,<sup>a</sup> la hūa n-Eisgnis 7 la Muinnter-Coemar[1]n 7 a cenn do bpreit̄ leo, co þrit̄ uairiš i cinn mir̄ iaptain.—hEoan Sintep (idon,<sup>f</sup> rine<sup>8</sup> terp̄a<sup>8</sup><sup>i</sup>), mac riš Saxan, do tečt<sup>9</sup> i n-Erin, lučt tpi pičet<sup>10</sup> long, no ní i f móa, ne taeš ipaiše peime do Gallaiš i n-Erin. —Mael-1ru<sup>s</sup> hūa Muirfeðaš, perp̄ leiginn Óaire Coluim-cille, do éc i n-a | r̄enoip̄ toſaiše 7 Mael-Cannis hūa Þepcomair do ſabail a inair.<sup>e</sup> —Mael-Seelainn, mac Muircentaič hūi Loelainn, do mārbad do Gallaiš.

(Cogad<sup>h</sup> eter Ruair̄ri hūa Concobur 7 Concobur Maenmuis<sup>i</sup>, a mac. Domnall hūa briaian i foiruidin Ruair̄ri, gur'mill 7 gur'loirc 7 gur'air̄s cella iaptain Connacht, gur'marb a n-daine.—Cačal Carras, mac Conacobur Maenmuis<sup>i</sup>, d'ar̄gair 7 do lorcád Cilli-dá-lua i n-díſail na n-olc r̄in.<sup>h</sup> —[Óiarpmait<sup>i</sup>, mac Tordelbaš U[1] briaian, do dällus<sup>i</sup> la] Domnall hūa briaian.—Riši Connacht do ſabail do Conacobur Maenmuis<sup>i</sup>.)

B 56a      Kal. Ian. 1111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. iii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>b</sup> c.<sup>c</sup> lxxx.<sup>d</sup> ii.<sup>e</sup> Tačairi mor i Tuaircept Erenn ifin bliadánin ri.—Cép̄isat̄ Domnall, mic Céða hūi Loelainn<sup>1</sup> 7 rišat̄ Ruair̄ri hūi [þh]laičbeprtaic ic dréim do Cheniul-EOgair Talča-óac.—Gilla-Patras<sup>b</sup> mac mic in Gilla

<sup>8-8</sup> r̄inetra (=r̄ine terp̄a), A. <sup>9</sup> t̄iačtāin, B. <sup>10</sup> xxx., A, B. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., t. h.. A, B; "John sine terra," C. <sup>gg</sup> om., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A: om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. <sup>1</sup>Loelainn, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> Sixty ships strong.—Literally, | see Cambrensis, Exp. Hib. ii. 32; the folk of three score ships | for his doings in Ireland, ib. 36  
For the date of John's arrival, | (Rolls' ed.).

taigh and the Ui-Cenn[fh]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir-Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty<sup>3</sup> ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.<sup>4</sup> And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners.

(War<sup>5</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobar Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobar Maen-maighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1186] 1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand-

<sup>4</sup> A choice elder.—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

*War, etc.*—These items, in-

cluding the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle*.

cuimh, toireach hUa-Bhrana[1]n, do mairbait la Domnall hUa Loélainn, tria erail Muinnterri-Bhrana[1]n fein.<sup>b</sup>

(A)

Uisga De-Laci do mairbait  
d' O Miadhaigh do Tebta  
(idon,<sup>c</sup> malaptae 7 dircaile-  
teach neimeo 7 cell Erenn,  
a mairbait i n-eineach Co-  
lum-cille ic cumdae[2]  
carpteoil, idon, a n-Oer-  
[mairg]<sup>d</sup>).

(B)

hugha<sup>a</sup> De-Laci, malap-  
tae, dircaileach ceall 7  
neimeo Erenn, do mairbait  
d' U Miadhaigh do bresmu-  
naib, larin Sinnaca Ua  
Catharraig, i n-eineach Co-  
lum-cille, ic cumdae[2] carp-  
teoil i n-a cill, idon, i n-  
Oirpmuir, rexcenterimo  
quaestoragerimo anno ex quo  
fundata erit Tari eccle-  
ria.<sup>d</sup>

Innaphba[3] Ruairi hUa Conchobair la Conchobair  
Maenmairge,<sup>1</sup> l'a mac fein 7 millius Connacht etarpu.<sup>2</sup>  
—Conn hUa breiflen, coinnel eimi[3] 7 gairfeis Tuair-  
ce[1]rt Erenn, do mairbait do dreim do Chenel-Eogain  
7 Inir-Eogain uile do aircain truthein, cen<sup>3</sup> co raihe cín  
doib ann.

(Conchobar<sup>e</sup> hUa Blaithbeartair do mairbait la Ruairi  
hUa Blaithbeartair, la a Óerbhraetair fein, i n-Oirpmair.—  
Ruairi hUa Conchobair d'innaphba[3] d'a mac fein,  
idon, do Conchobar Mhaenmairde.—Óerbhraetair, ingen  
<sup>2</sup> etorpa, B. <sup>3</sup> cm, A. <sup>ee</sup> Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A ; om., C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. <sup>dd</sup> Given in B and C after the Innaphba[3] item. <sup>ee</sup> n.. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

1186. <sup>1</sup> *O'Miadhaigh*.—“A workman,” C.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna*.—“Killed as aforesaid, by one of Brewny, by the Fox O’Catharny,” C. This translator, it thus appears, had before him the entries as given

in A and B. O’Donovan has taken needless pains (p. 72 sq.) to confirm the accuracy of the native accounts of De Lacy’s death.

<sup>3</sup> 640th year.—O’Donovan inserts “[540 ?].” This would date the foundation half a century after the

son of “the stooping gillie,” chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh<sup>1</sup> of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,<sup>2</sup> by [direction] of the “Fox” Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Durmagh, in the 640th<sup>3</sup> year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup> Ua Conchobair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,<sup>5</sup> daughter of

death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Conchubhar*; *Ruaidhri*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother*, *by his own son* respectively.

<sup>5</sup> *Derbhorgall*.—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Μυρέατ̄ hūi Maeil-Sheclainn, do ḫul go Ṭrioičet-Cl̄a  
o' a hoiličt̄ri. — Ondo<sup>f</sup> Cap[thuriānopum] confirmatūr.<sup>f</sup>)

A 54c

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. x. uii., Annno Domini M° c. lxxx.° uii.  
Ruair̄i hūa [Ph]laic̄berpt̄aič, pi Cene[oi]l-Eogain, do  
marbait̄ ar̄ creic̄ i Tip-Conaill.—Caprac Lača-Ce do  
lopc̄ad i meðon lac̄, dū in pobair̄eð 7 in poloirc̄eð inȝen  
hūi Eir̄in, ben Conċobair̄ Mic Diāpmata, pi[ȝ] Moiḡi-  
luiȝ 7 rečt,<sup>1</sup> no n̄ iř moo, etep̄ fiřu iř mna, do lopc̄ad  
7 batuð pi<sup>2</sup> p̄e oen uaire innti.—Truim-cliaib̄ do ap̄cain  
do mac Maeil-Sheclainn hūi Ruair̄c (iđon,<sup>b</sup> do Ceð<sup>b</sup>),  
do piȝ hūa-m-Dr̄iuin 7 Connacne 7 do mac Caċail hūi  
Ruair̄c 7 do Ghallais na Miđe imaille piu.<sup>3</sup> Cl̄et  
doroinne Dia p̄ip̄t amra ar̄ Colum-cille ann, iđon,  
nomarbit̄ mac Maeil-Sheclainn hūi Ruair̄c (iđon,<sup>b</sup>  
Ceð<sup>b</sup>) piā cinn caic̄iři<sup>4</sup> iap̄ reim (i<sup>c</sup> Connacne<sup>c</sup>) 7  
notallat̄ mac Caċail hūi Ruair̄c, piři tangar in  
rluair̄geð 7 tařiȝ hūi Maeldoraič, i n-eineč Coluim-cille  
7 nomarbit̄ 7e<sup>6</sup> pičit̄<sup>6</sup> do aer̄ grād̄a meic Maeil-  
Sheclainn ar̄ piut Connacne 7 Caireppi Ṭromā-cliaib̄  
tria mírbuil Coluim-cille.

(Mael-1ru<sup>d</sup> hūa Ceap̄buill, ep̄rcop Oir̄ḡiall, quieuit.  
—Muirḡiur̄, mac Tařiȝ hūi Mhailruainiȝ,<sup>7</sup> pi  
Mhuiȝe-Luiȝ, obiit<sup>d</sup>.)

<sup>f</sup> fr. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. <sup>1</sup> uii, A, B. <sup>2</sup> p̄pi, B. <sup>3</sup> p̄piu, B. <sup>4</sup> caic̄iři, A. <sup>5</sup>—  
bač, B. <sup>6-6</sup>.uii.xxi., A, B. <sup>7</sup>-muairȝ, MS. (A). <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl.,  
n.t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A, B ; om., C. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

was the alleged cause of the introduction of the English into Ireland.

*The Order, etc.* — The bracketted portion is from Clyn's Annals. The item is post-dated by more than a century.

1187. <sup>1</sup> *The Rock.* — By metonymy for the castle and dwellings built on the Rock.

<sup>2</sup> *Burned.* — By lightning, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which give the occurrence under 1185 and, more briefly, at 1187).

<sup>3</sup> *Mid-day.* — The *Annals of Loch Ce* (1185) state the burning took place: iřm Cōme iap̄ n-lim̄ cōrȝuir̄ — *on the Friday after the Beginning* [of the second and more strictly

Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on [1186] her pilgrimage.—The Order<sup>6</sup> of Car[thusians] is confirmed.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1187]  
 1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock<sup>1</sup> of Loch Ce was burned<sup>2</sup> at mid-day,<sup>3</sup> where was drowned and burned<sup>4</sup> the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Conchobair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruaire (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruaire and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruaire (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruaire, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille.

(Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested.—Muirghius,<sup>5</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

observed moiety] of Lent; i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. iv.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

<sup>4</sup> *Drowned and burned.*—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Isu; Muirghius.*—Given under the preceding year in the

B 56b [bif] <sup>1</sup>Cal. 1an. ui.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xx. ix., Cennno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> lxxx. uiui.  
 Ruairí hUa Cananna[1]n, rí Ceneoil-Conaill ri heò  
 7 rídomna Eirenn, do marbaid do [ph]laiðbeartač hUa  
 Maeldoraið trua mebaile ic Óročat Slíciši,<sup>1</sup> iap<sup>b</sup> n-a  
 brecas do lar Óroma-cliaib imac 7 bratáir do  
 marbaid imaille riř 7 dréim d'a muiintir. hUa  
 Sáirb (idon,<sup>c</sup> Magnuſ<sup>c</sup>), toirec Þen-Óroma, roimír  
 laim ari hUa Cananna[1]n, do marbaid do muiintir  
 Eómarcaig hUa Dochartaig 1 n-díšail hUa Chananna[1]n.  
 —Domnall hUa Cananna[1]n do lēraid a cointri dia  
 tuairis féin 1 n-Óaire 15<sup>2</sup> gait arclainne connair 7 a éc  
 de trua mírbail Coluim-cille.—Marxtain hUa Órolaig,  
 ardecnair Ógerdel uile 7 arðþerleisinn Oirð-Maċċa,  
 do éc.—Cennlaím hUa Óairišu do tocht co h1 d'a ailīrpi  
 7 a éc 1 n-h1 iap n-aīrpiši tōšairi. —Gáill Caifteoil  
 Maġsi-Coba 7 dréim d'Uib-Eċċač Ulaid do ħarðeċt ari  
 creiċ h1 Tip-n-Exogain, co torraċtataq co Léim-mic-  
 Neill 7 co rogħabrat bú anðrin 7<sup>d</sup> co n-deċaið Domnall  
 hUa Ločlann 'n-a n-degaid 7 luċt a componna fein, co  
 ruie fopra 1 Cañan-na-crann-apo, co tarðorat deċaið 7  
 co romairið ari na Gallaiš 7 co rocuipreid<sup>e</sup> a n-ári anđ 7  
 co tarðoraid raðoraid do gallixxi iřiñ ríš a aenor, co  
 torċair anñi 1 fritxu, idon, Domnall, mac Oeċċa  
 hUa Ločlann, rí Ciliš<sup>3</sup> 7 ríðamna Eirenn ari erut 7 ari  
 ķeill 7 ari taīxetūr 7 ari tħebair.<sup>4</sup> Ocyp rucaid in la  
 riñ fein co hOirð-Maċċa 7 roħaðnaceid ann co honoraċ.  
 —Sluaġġað la hΘoan Óo-Chúirat 7 la Gallaiš Eirenn uile  
 1 Connac̄taib imaille<sup>3</sup> pe Concobury hUa n-Óarimata.

A.D. 1188. <sup>1</sup> Ruisið, B. <sup>2</sup> 1, A. <sup>3</sup> Oi—, B. <sup>4</sup> bair, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank  
 space, A. <sup>b</sup> idon, iap—namely, after, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.  
<sup>d</sup> om., B; given in C. <sup>e</sup> romarbaid—was killed, B.

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*Annals of Boyle.* Ua Cerbaill | according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180),  
 (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop | on his journey to Rome.  
 of Armagh in 1184. He died,

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188 Bis.]  
 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill  
 for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaith-  
 bertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge  
 of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of  
 Druim-cliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with  
 him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely,  
 Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands  
 on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmar-  
 each Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—  
 Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own  
 axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he  
 died thereof, by miracle of Colum-cille.—Martin Ua  
 Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of  
 Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona]  
 on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice  
 penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba  
 and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray  
 into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill<sup>1</sup> and  
 seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went  
 against them with a force of his own party, until he over-  
 took them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them  
 battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of  
 them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was  
 given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict:  
 that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of  
 Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form  
 and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he  
 was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there  
 honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the  
 Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con-

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1188. <sup>1</sup> *Leim-mic-Neill.*—*Leap of* | Aedh, king of Ireland, who died  
*the son of Niall* (grandson, according | 818=819, *supra*). The place was  
*to O'Donovan, F. M.* iii. 81, of | near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

A 54d Tínoilis Conncoðar Mænmasi⁹ (iðon,⁹ ri Connac⁹) Connac⁹ta ⁊ tig Domnall húa Óriain, ri Mumhan, co dpréim d'fherai⁹ Mumhan i foðrati ri⁹ Connac⁹. Occur loircit ní do cällai⁹ in tíre rempu ⁊ ní poleicret rcoiliu⁹ doib⁹. Imclois 1mūrro na Gáill aniap co hēr-dara do tuiðeet ⁊ Tip-Conaill. O'tcualatup B 56c 1mūrro na Gáill Cenel-Conaill ⁊ húa Maeldorai⁹ do bi⁹ ic Órúim-clia⁹, poloicret Earf-dara do leir ⁊ imceloit ar[ič]ir[1] i Connac⁹taib⁹ ⁊ tecait iþin Seghdair ⁊ atnaðait Connac⁹ta⁹ ⁊ Þir Mumhan ammu⁹ fórru⁹ ⁊ marbait a n-árp ⁊ fæbait na Gáill in tip ari eicin can a becc do gleu⁹.—Etarín, in gen húi Cinn, ri⁹an Mumhan, do bái 'ca hailiðri ic Óaire, do éc iarp m-buair⁹ o domon ⁊ o ðeimán.

(Muircheartač,⁹ mac Uaču, húa Chončeancain, ri húa-n-Óhiarmata, mořtu⁹ eft.—Domnall, mac Ločlainn hú Mhaeilruanair⁹ ⁊ Peapagal húa Tarðs in teſlais ⁊ plaičbeartač, mac Riucca, húa Phinnac⁹ta, occiri⁹ runt.<sup>h</sup> —Muircheartači húa Óriain, ri Óreðmhuine, occiri⁹ eft.<sup>i</sup> —húa⁹ Maelruanair⁹ occiri⁹ eft Annō Domini 1188.<sup>j</sup>)

Kal. Ian. 1. p., l. x., Annō Domini m.º c.º lxxx.º ix.º Domnall, mac<sup>a</sup> Muircheartač húi Ločlainn, do marbait do Ghallai⁹ Óhal-Óraiðe acu fein.—Muircheartač húa Ceprbaill, aiðri⁹i Círsgiall, do éc iþin Mairiptir-moir

<sup>5</sup> mullæ (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>6</sup> fcoileð, B. <sup>7</sup> popra, B. <sup>i</sup> co—to, B; with which agrees C. <sup>g</sup> om. (manifestly by oversight), A. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> 54c, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>j-j</sup> 54d, t. m., n. t. h. (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. <sup>a</sup> mac mic—grandson (mic was added by mistake), B.

<sup>2</sup> On their march.—Literally, before them.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.—The author of C., having forgotten apparently that he had translated from this to the end of the year under 1179,

renders it thus in this place: “and O'Moyldoray were at Drumkiew, they burnt Esdara all and turned to Connagh againe and into camp [“their houldings,” 1179: recte the Seghdais]. And Connagh

cobur Ua Diarmata. Concober Maenmhaighi (namely, [1188] : king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march<sup>2</sup> and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>3</sup> were at Druim-cliabb, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over<sup>4</sup> the world and over<sup>4</sup> the demon.

(Muircertach<sup>5</sup> Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeilruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg “of the [hospitable] household” and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnacteria, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Bregmhuiine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh<sup>6</sup> was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1189] 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araide, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air-

and Mounster came upon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight [“with some bickering,” 1179].—Edyn, O’Cuyn’s daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died.”

<sup>4</sup> Over.—Literally, from.

<sup>5</sup> *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—“Taithlech, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was slain,” *Annals of Loch Ce*.

ar n-aistriúig; tóixairí.—Ard-Macha do lorgaadh o chroígrá[16] Brístí co neiclerf Brístí, eteर Rait 7 Trían 7 tempul. —Eamhileadh, mac Mic Canai, ronur 7 robairtach Thíre-héoixair uile, do éc.—Mac na hainmhe húa Maelruanair, rí Fír-Manaich, do aistriúig aodh 7 a dul dochum húi Cérbail. Ceair creibh Gall do éirídecht i Rinne<sup>1</sup> tir 7 compaireadh húa Cérbail 7 húa Maelruanair fhiú 7 mairdír fhor Ua Cérbail 7 marbhda[1]r húa Maelruanair ann.<sup>b</sup>—Conchobur Maenmais, mac Ruaidhri, airdri Connacht 7 riadhma Eirenn uile, do marbhadh d' a luett gradaingha fein, trua eirail a bhratáir, idon, Conchobair húi n-Díarmata (mac Cormaic<sup>c</sup>; aliar<sup>d</sup> mac Ruaidhri<sup>d</sup>). Conchoibhur húa n-Díarmata dono do marbhadh la Cathal carraí, mac Conchobair Mhaenmais,<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup> n-Diúil a aistriú.—Ard-Macha do aircéin la hÉoan Óo-Chuirte 7 la Gallair Eirenn.—Mac na hÉireann, rí Saxon, do éc.—Mael-Cainnis húa Féreomair, feirleisighinn Óaire, do baethadh eteर Aird 7 Inis-Féogair.

(Muirceartach húa Flannacá[1]n, toirpeach Chláinne-Catáil, mortsuair eft.<sup>e</sup>)

A 55a

[Cal. 1an. (11.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup>) L. xx. 1., Annal Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> Lxxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
[long<sup>b</sup> Caithl Crobdearg h1 Conchoibhur, rí Connacht,  
do báethadh ar Loë-Rí<sup>b</sup> 7 robairtach .xxxxii. uiri, im  
Círechtaí húa Raedhui<sup>b</sup>, dux Clainne-Tomaltair<sup>b</sup>] 7<sup>c</sup> im  
<sup>1</sup> if, B. <sup>2</sup> a, A. <sup>b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl, t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., n.  
t. h. A ; om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1190. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> Supplied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. <sup>c-c</sup> On text space, n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

1189. <sup>1</sup> Mellifont.—For the Irish Cistercian monasteries, see the erudite Introduction to the *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev. D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

<sup>2</sup> Close and Third.—See 1074, note 5, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Echmiledh.—Horse - soldier ; knight.

<sup>4</sup> Son of Ruaidhri.—The alterna-

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont<sup>1</sup>] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third<sup>2</sup> and church.—Echmiledh,<sup>3</sup> son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—“Son of the night” Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray[-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup>). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,<sup>5</sup> king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain.

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1190] 1190.

[A ship<sup>1</sup> of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Clann Tomaltaigh] (and including

tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

<sup>5</sup> Son of the Empress.—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

<sup>2</sup> *Muircertach*. — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. <sup>1</sup> *A ship, etc.*—The portion

Concubair, mac Caileil, mic Uisain, mic Thoirrdealaibair  
hui Choncubair 7 im Muireas, mac Concubair, mic  
Tiarmata, mic Tairis hui Mhaileruanais 7 im Muir-  
giur, mac Uatu, hua Conceanaind.—Dubeassa, insean  
Tiarmata, mic Thairis, mortua eft.—Mor, insean  
Toirrdealaibairis U Cho[n]cuibair, mortua eft.<sup>c</sup>—Tiarm-  
atait<sup>d</sup> hua Rabartais, abb Durnatige, quiescit.—Alle,  
insean Riaca[1]n hui Mailruanais, mortua eft.—  
Mail-Seaclaind hua Neachtain 7 Gilla-Beraigh hua  
Sluaingeas, do marbaed la Toirrdealaibair, mac Ruairi<sup>d</sup>  
hui Concubair, anno Domini 1190.<sup>d</sup>

B 56d      [Cal. Ian. 3. p., l. ii., anno Domini M.º c.º xc.º 1º  
(uel<sup>a</sup>.—ii. <sup>o</sup>)]

(Ruairi<sup>b</sup> hua Concubair o' fagail Chonnaest 7 a dul  
hi Cenel-Conaill.<sup>b</sup>)

[vif]      [Cal. Ian. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup>] l. x. iii., anno Domini M.º c.º xc.º 11º  
Dorup<sup>b</sup> propinntig i in Tuibreiclera ic a denum la u[α]  
Caile[1]n na Crobh 7 la ingin hui indeipnsi.<sup>b</sup>

(Tairleac<sup>c</sup> hua Tuibda, ri hua-n-Cosnamach 7 hua-  
Phiacrae-Muairi, do marbaed do dā mac a meicc fein.  
—Ceō hua Blainn, tairleac<sup>c</sup> Shil-Mhaile-Ruain,  
mortuus eft.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1190      <sup>a-d</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191.      <sup>a-a</sup> added, B ; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the  
reading is erroneous.      <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192.      <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A ; .ui. p., B.      <sup>b-b</sup> Given under A.D. 1191<sup>c</sup>,  
vel—2º, B ; under A.D. 1191, C.      <sup>c-e</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

within square brackets is supplied  
from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)  
The other entries are found in the  
order here observed, but with vari-  
ations in detail, in the same Annals  
under this year. The first, second,  
third and fifth are given in sub-  
stance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubeassa*.—Wife of Cosnamach  
O'Dowda, according to the *Annals  
of Loch Ce*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alle*.—Wife, according to the  
same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh  
who was drowned, as told in the  
first item of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—Devotee of [St.]

Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdeal-bhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mail-ruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn, son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Diarmait, son of Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Riakan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh<sup>4</sup> Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair, A.D. 1190.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1191] 1191 (or -2).

(Ruaidhri<sup>1</sup> Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1192 Bis.] 1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by the daughter<sup>1</sup> of Ua Inneirghi.

(Taichleach<sup>2</sup> Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiacrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two sons of his own son.—Aedh<sup>3</sup> Ua Flann, chief of Sil-Maili-Ruain, died.)

Berach (of Kilbarry, co. Roscommon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. <sup>1</sup> Ruaidhri.—Given under 1190 in the *Annals of Boyle*. According to the *Four Masters*, Roderic went to Tirconnell, Tyrone, the English of Meath and finally to Munster, seeking in vain for aid to recover Connaught. At length, he was recalled and had lands assigned him by his sept.

1192. <sup>1</sup> Daughter.—She was most probably the wife of Ua Cathain (O'Kane).

<sup>2</sup> Taichleach.—Under the preceding year in the *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of "of the Muaidh" and "by the two," etc.

<sup>3</sup> Aedh.—"Aed Ua Floind moritur," *Annals of Boyle*, 1191.

[Cal. Ian. 6<sup>a</sup>. p., l. xx. 1111.<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup>  
Eočaird<sup>b</sup> O Ógallála do mairbað do hUibh-Piacrae.—Mael-  
Ratracis O Cobhaird<sup>c</sup> do éc.<sup>b</sup>—Caíl<sup>c</sup> Magairne do éc.<sup>c</sup>

(Ólármait,<sup>d</sup> mac Conbrogam hUí Thíumairais  
tairreac Chlainne-Mailísra 7 ri hUa-phailše ppi né  
ráda, morthuair eft.—Caíl oður, mac Meig Carrachair,  
occíruair eft.—Dergfórgaill, in gen Murcaid hUí Mhail-  
Sheaċlair, morthuair eft imMairisdir Droċair-aċċa.—  
Murċeaptaċċ, mac Murcaid Mic Murcaid, ri hUa-  
Ceinnrelais, morthuair eft.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p.,<sup>a</sup> l.<sup>b</sup> u.,<sup>b</sup> Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>c</sup>  
Domnall<sup>c</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Ógrain (mac<sup>d</sup> Toirrdealbair,<sup>d</sup> iðon,<sup>e</sup> ri  
Muman<sup>e</sup>) do éc.—Gáill do Ċiaċtair ap 1nnri hUa<sup>1</sup>-  
Linnair 7 a cup ap eisín dī.—Cú-Miċe hUa Bláinn do  
mairbað do Ċhallair.<sup>e</sup>

(Mac<sup>f</sup> mic Conċubair, mic Domnall Ċeaprlamair<sup>g</sup>  
hUí Ógrain, do ċallad<sup>h</sup> 7 do rboiċċeað la Ċallair.—  
Sluairħeað la Ċillibept Mac Ċoирdealb zu hEaq-ruair<sup>i</sup>  
7 ro impo aqqréim għan naċċ tareb u t'ā ġluuða.<sup>j</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [1.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup>] l. x. u.,<sup>b</sup> Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>b</sup>  
Eċċmarċaċ<sup>1</sup> hUa Caíl[1]n do éc i Reicler Phoile<sup>c</sup>—  
Conċobur Mag Phaċċtna do éc i [n-dub-?] reicler

A.D. 1193. <sup>a-a</sup> iiii. p., l. u., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive, though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact, sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. <sup>b-b</sup> Given under A.D. 1192, B, C. <sup>i</sup>No loċo—or Iocho—is placed as another reading of Eoċar, l. m., t. h., A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> n, t. h., A: om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A; i. p., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. xii., B. The ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. <sup>c-c</sup> Given under A.D. 1193, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. <sup>1</sup> Eoċ—, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A; ii. p., B. <sup>b</sup> xxxii., B. The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. <sup>c-c</sup> Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1193] 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiach-rach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died.—Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died.

(Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasai, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muircheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnsealagh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1194] 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finnain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners.

(The grandson<sup>1</sup> of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1195] 1195. Echmarcach<sup>1</sup> Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur

1193. <sup>1</sup>*Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

<sup>2</sup> *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra*.

1194. <sup>1</sup> *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of*

*Loch Ce.* The second is in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Innisfallen* and *Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle*, according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. <sup>1</sup> *Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider.*

Óaire.<sup>d</sup>—Sacarpt<sup>e</sup> mór 1a do ée.<sup>e</sup>—Mac<sup>d</sup> in Cleirig<sup>f</sup> hUí Caetala[1]n do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Sítriuic<sup>e</sup> hUí Sailemre<sup>f</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup> do Mac Duinnfleibhe.<sup>e</sup>

(Plopi<sup>e</sup>, mac Ríaca[1]n hUí Mailemuianair, epiiscopus Olaifint, in Chripto quieuit.—Sluaigheas<sup>d</sup> la hEamh Ó-Ciurthi 7 la mac hUisgo De-Laci do gáibhail neirt ari Shallain<sup>b</sup> Laiscean 7 Muñan.—Domnall hUí Rinn, comarba Chluana-pearta brenaint, quieuit.<sup>e</sup>)

- [b] [b] Cal. Ian. 11.<sup>a</sup> f., lxx. 111., Ann. Domini M.<sup>b</sup> c.<sup>c</sup> xc.<sup>d</sup> iii.<sup>ob</sup>  
 Reichler<sup>e</sup> Poil 7 Þetaip co n-a templais<sup>f</sup> 7 co m-blóis<sup>g</sup>  
 moir do'n rathair do lofca<sup>d</sup>.—Sluaigheas<sup>d</sup> la Ruaibhri Mac  
 Duinnfleibhe, co n-Shallain<sup>b</sup> 7 co macair<sup>f</sup> ri<sup>g</sup> Connacht  
 docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Círrteir. Tancatuir dono  
 Cenel-n-Eogain Telcha-óac 7 Eript<sup>e</sup> co Macaire Airt-  
 Maëa, co tuicrat cat<sup>b</sup> doib<sup>f</sup> 7 cur' mebar<sup>d</sup> ari Mac  
 Duinnfleibhe 7 romarba<sup>d</sup> deirg ár a muinnteri ann,  
 idon, da mac ri<sup>g</sup> déc do Connacta<sup>b</sup>.—Muircearta<sup>c</sup>,  
 mac Muircearta<sup>f</sup> hUí Loélinn, ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7  
 ri domna Æthren uile, | idon, tuip gairc<sup>f</sup> 7 egnoma<sup>1</sup>  
 Leit<sup>b</sup> Cuinn, tircailius<sup>d</sup> Gall 7 carptel, tercbair cell 7  
 caður, do marba<sup>d</sup> do Domnach<sup>b</sup>, mac blófca<sup>d</sup> hUí  
 Caetala[1]n, a comairpli Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: idon, iap  
 tabairt na trí Scríne 7 Canoine Þatrac<sup>c</sup> frif<sup>b</sup> tempall
- B 57a

A.D. 1195. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. <sup>1</sup>egnom (nom. sg.), B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-u, o</sup> B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. <sup>c-c</sup> All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Arch-priest.—See Adamnan, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (*ib.* p. 409).

<sup>3</sup> Florence.—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry

is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters*.

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

<sup>4</sup> Successor.—Comarba. So called

Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch-priest<sup>2</sup> of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n was killed.—Sitriue Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by [Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha].

[1195]

(Florence,<sup>3</sup> son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn, successor<sup>4</sup> of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.]

The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac Duinnsleibe and stark slaughter of his people took place there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh Ua Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after pledging the three Shrines<sup>1</sup> and the Canon of Patrick<sup>2</sup> to

in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise. The *Annals of Innisfallen* have *abbatis*. Whence it may be inferred that he was abbot and bishop.

1196. <sup>1</sup> *Three shrines*.—See at 733(=734) *supra*; where commo-

*tacio* signifies not enshrining of the relics, but their being carried about, to ensure payment of the offerings prescribed by the “Law.”

<sup>2</sup> *Canon of Patrick*.—That is, the Book of Armagh.

deirceartach Cúirt-Mácca neimhē rīn<sup>d</sup> 7 ruacād eo Daire Coluim-cille 7 roháontaiceōd co honorač.—Mac Ólofcaidh hUa Cuíruin do arcain Térmáinn Dáibéó[1]cc 7º romárbhadh é féin inn co n-deir gáir a muinnterē ne<sup>f</sup> rulbuid<sup>f</sup> cenn mír, trí a mórbaile Dáibéó[1]cc.<sup>e</sup>—1rīn bliadain rīn dono doibrír<sup>2</sup> Domnall, mac Díarmata Mec<sup>3</sup> Carrthaiš, cat̄ aip Gallairb Mumhan 7 Luimníc in romárbh a n-deirg aip 7 in rodiúir a Luimníuē<sup>4</sup> iat̄ iap réin 7 roibrír dá maiðm aile béor.<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 1111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> L. ix., Cennno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> xc.<sup>d</sup> uii.<sup>e</sup><sub>h</sub>  
Slaughað la hEoan Do-Chuirt co n-Gallairb Ulað co  
hErr-craibh, co n-deirnrat caipitel Cille-Santa[1]n,  
cop'falmaitceōd<sup>1</sup> truča-ced Ciannaċt<sup>2</sup> doib.<sup>e</sup> 1rīn<sup>3</sup> caipitel<sup>4</sup>  
rīn imorpho ro rasad Roitrel Phitun co ročrait̄ 'maille  
frir. Táinic dono Roitrel Phitun aip creic co Roitrel  
Daire, co<sup>d</sup> roaire Clua[1]n-i 7 Enac 7 Dero-briuač.  
Ruc imorpho Plaistbeartač O Maeldoraiš (idon,<sup>f</sup> ri  
Conaill 7 Eogain<sup>g</sup>) co n-uat̄að do Chonall 7 d'Eogan  
forro, co tucrat maiðm aip<sup>5</sup> traiš na hUat̄congbalai  
<sup>2</sup> roibrír, B. <sup>3</sup>Mes, B. <sup>4</sup>—neč, B. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>e om., C. <sup>f-f</sup> ri—  
before, B.

A.D. 1197. <sup>1</sup>Co rofalmaitceōd, B. <sup>2</sup>naċta, B. <sup>3</sup>1r amfar—*it is in  
that*, B. <sup>4</sup>caipteol, A. <sup>5</sup>rop—*upon*, B. <sup>a-a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b-u1.o</sup>,  
B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. <sup>c</sup>leo arfan caipitel  
rīn—*by them from out that castle*, B; followed by C. <sup>d</sup>ocur—and, B, C.  
<sup>e</sup>ū (contraction for *vero*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>f-f</sup>r. m., t. h., A  
itl., t. h., B; “King of Kindred-Owen,” C.

<sup>3</sup> Southern church.—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the *northern*, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. Cf. the Book of Armagh: *Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniatis] audire verbum predicationis in aeclessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur sem-*

per diebus dominicis. In australi vero bassilica aepiscopi et presbiteri et anchoritae aeclessiae et caeteri relegiosi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aeclessia australi, ubi requiescent corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

him in the southern church<sup>3</sup> of Ard-Macha before that. [1196] And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh, pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh, gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick. And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197] 1197. A hosting by John De-Courcy with the Foreigners of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,<sup>1</sup> so that they built the castle of Cell-Santain<sup>2</sup>[and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the strand of the [N]uathcongbhail [and] they were

transmarinorum caeterorumque iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters*.

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: “after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh.”

1197. <sup>1</sup> *Ess-craibhe*.—*Cataract of the branch[ing tree]*. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. F. M. iii. 107).

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Santain*.—*Church of (bishop) Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa[i]l* of B and “Kill-sandle” of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

A 55c  
B 57b

roppro, co rómarbað a n-ap ann (iðon,<sup>g</sup> 'mo mac Cértgail húi Lochtainn<sup>g</sup>), tpe mibail Coluim-cille 7 Cainnic<sup>g</sup> 7 brecan[<sup>i</sup>]n rómargrætar ann.—Mac Gill-| Eiric<sup>g</sup> do Chiannaet[aið] do flet altarra tempoill moir Óhaipe Coluim-cille 7 do bretið ceitri<sup>6</sup> copn iþ feppr do boi 1 n-Eruind eifti, iðon, im mac-riabac<sup>7</sup> 7 im mac-rolu[<sup>i</sup>]r 7 im copn húi Maeldoraið 7 im cam-copaind 7 im copn húi Óocartaið. Robur<sup>h</sup> imorpro 7 tall a n-innsmura 7 a larfa[<sup>ð</sup>] díð. Bríð imorpro iþin tpef loa iap n-a n-gait na reoit 7 intí rogat. Ocur rócrocað é<sup>i</sup> (iðon, ic croi<sup>r</sup> na riag<sup>7</sup>) <sup>8</sup> n-einec Coluim-cille, 'ra haltoip rófaraisseð ann.—Concobur O Caða[<sup>i</sup>]n do éc.— | Blaistbeirtað húa Maeldoraið, iðon, ri Conaill iþ Eogain iþ Cíngiall iþ cornumaið Teimrað 7 riðamna Erenn uile: iðon, Conall ap loeðtaðt, Cu-Culainn<sup>h</sup> ap gairceð, Guinne<sup>h</sup> ap eíneč, Mac<sup>j</sup> Luðað ap oglaður, <sup>j</sup> a éc iap tpeblair tógarðe <sup>i</sup><sup>9</sup> n-1nif-Saimer, <sup>i</sup><sup>k</sup> quapt Noin Febrar,<sup>k</sup> iþin tpeictmatð<sup>10</sup> bliaðain a blaiður<sup>11</sup> 7 iþin nomatð<sup>12</sup> bliaðain ap coicait<sup>13</sup> a aifri. Ocur róastnaðt a n-Óruim-tuamna co honorað. Ocur gábar Ecmarað húa Óocartaið riði Ceneoil-Conaill po cetoip 7 ni raiþe aðt caicciðir i riði, intan tainig héoan Óo-Cuirte co rócráide moir

<sup>6</sup>.iii., A, B. <sup>7</sup> neas, A. <sup>8</sup> a, A. <sup>9</sup> a, B. <sup>10</sup>.xxx. moð, A. <sup>11</sup> lœ—(þ om.), A. <sup>12</sup>.ix.-moð, A, B. <sup>13</sup>.l.uit, A; .l.uit, B. <sup>g</sup> gitl., t.h., A, B.; om., C. h occur—and—prefixed, B. <sup>i</sup> om., A. <sup>j</sup>-i om., B, C. <sup>k</sup>-k m quaptia feria (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook þ (thus given in B)=Febrar (February) for feria and omitted n=Noin, as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

<sup>3</sup> Cainnech.—St Canice of Kilkenny was likewise patron of Ciannachta (barony of Keenagh, co. Londonderry), in which he was born.

<sup>4</sup> Brecan.—Ten of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists

(Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The Breca here intended is perhaps the patron of Cenn Bairche, near the source of the Bann, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> Goblets.—Chalices, as is evident from the context.

<sup>6</sup> Jewels. — Literally, *valuables*.

slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of Ardgal Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech<sup>3</sup> and Breca<sup>4</sup> [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets<sup>5</sup> that were in Ireland therefrom, including “the gray son” and “the son of light” and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and “the twisted goblet” and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels<sup>6</sup> and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall<sup>7</sup> for championship, Cu-Culainn<sup>8</sup> for prowess, Guaire<sup>9</sup> for generosity, Mac Lughach<sup>10</sup> for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall*.—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-Culainn*.—Cuculandus, de-cantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p.

279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

<sup>9</sup> *Guaire*.—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Lughach*.—[Only] son of *Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

'maille fririr tar Tuaim hi Tír-n-Éogain. Ar[r]eic co hAlpt-rratá; iap rín, timceall co Daire Coluim-cille co rabatári coic oiséé an. Iméisit imorro co Cnoc-Naigain d'a n-imáeúr éairír. Téagait dono Cenel-Conaill im Eómapcaé hUa n-Dochartaíc dia n-innraisid 7 doratrat cat doib, du in romarbað da cet<sup>14</sup> doib, im a rið, idon, im Eómapcaé 7 im Donncað hUa Taipceart,<sup>15</sup> idon, m. riðtoirec Clainni-Sneidzile, idon, cuing einiß 7 eñnuma 7 comuirle Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im Gillam-Brigstí hUa n-Dochartaíc 7 im Mac<sup>16</sup> Duða[1]n 7 im Mag Þerfæil<sup>17</sup> 7 im macaib hUa m-Bratíll et alior nobiler. Ocuir roairgret inír-n-Éogain 7 doratrat boroma mó[1]r eirti.—Concobair, mac mic Tarðs, ri Mhuiß[1]-Luirg 7 Muig-Ó, tuir orðáin 7 ariðeas, enic 7 comairí Connacht uile, a éc iap n-aiteirsi togarði i Mainirtír Aet-a-do-laarc.—Ma[c] Cratí hUa [þh]laið-beirtaíc, mac rið Tíre-Éogain, do marbað 7 Maelruanais O Þercomair (no<sup>n</sup> O Carrella[1]n<sup>n</sup>), arðtoirec Clainni-Diarmata, do marbað 7 da marcaé maiði d'a muinntir do marbað.<sup>j</sup>

A 55d      <sup>b</sup>Kat. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xx., Annos Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ubi.<sup>b</sup>  
Gilla Mac Liac<sup>1</sup> hUa Þrenna[1]n<sup>2</sup> do atcúr a comuirbair  
uaða 7 Gilla-Criift hUa Ceirnais ap toða<sup>3</sup> loeç 7 cleirec  
Tuairce[1]rt Erenn do<sup>4</sup> oirðoneò<sup>4</sup> i n-a inað i n-abðane  
Coluim-cille.

(Macc<sup>e</sup> Þriain Þriairiffrniß, mic Thoirprealbaíß hUa Choncúðair, do marbað la Catál caprae, mac Concubair Mhaenmairíse.)

<sup>14</sup> c., A, B. <sup>15</sup> Doir—, A. <sup>16</sup> Mag, A. <sup>17</sup> erfæil (þ om.), A. <sup>1</sup> hUa n-Dochartaíc—Ua Dochartaigh—added, B. <sup>m</sup> om., B, C. <sup>n-n</sup> itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. <sup>1</sup> Lia (c om.), A. <sup>2</sup> Þr (exemplar probably illegible), A. <sup>3</sup> toða, A. <sup>4-4</sup> no hoirðoneò—was instituted, A; do atcúr (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. <sup>a</sup>a blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—.ub.<sup>o</sup>, B.

Finn Mac Cumaill, and a famous | tia), in the third century of our  
spearsman in the Irish *Fiann* (Mili- | era.

[1197]

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to Ard-sratha ; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-Nascain, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is, Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of generosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar, grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality, of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c] Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or O'Cairellain<sup>11</sup>), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed and two good horsemen of his people were killed.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brenan<sup>i</sup><sup>1</sup> put the succession away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh<sup>1</sup> by choice of laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille.

[1198]

(The son<sup>2</sup> of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirdealbach Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmhaighe.

<sup>11</sup> O'Cairellain. — This is the correct reading. The O'Cairellans were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. <sup>1</sup> Ua Brenain ; Ua Cernaigh. —See <i>Adamnan</i> , pp. 408–9. <sup>2</sup> The son.—Given at this year in <i>Annals of Loch Ce</i> and <i>Four Masters</i> .
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No sumat̄ ař in Ḵallaind ro buđ coip Ruair̄dri hUa Cončobair do Úerit̄.

U. cccc. iii.<sup>c</sup>)

B 57e Ḵal. 1an. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. 1., Cennno Domini M. c.<sup>b</sup> xc.<sup>b</sup> ix.<sup>b</sup> Ruair̄dri hUa Concobair (iđon,<sup>c</sup> mac Toirbhealbair<sup>d</sup> hUa Cončubair<sup>e</sup>), ri Eirenn, in penitentia quieuit.—Cataalan<sup>d</sup> hUa Maelfabaill, ri Caireagá-Bračair<sup>d</sup>, do marbaň d'O Dera[1]n 7 O Dera[1]n do marbaň annrein.<sup>d</sup>—Sluac̄aň la hEoan Do-Cuirt i Tír-n-Eogain ař fuit na ceall: iđon, Crrd-rrača 7 Rat̄-boč do milliud dó, no<sup>e</sup> co roačt̄ Daire, co raiňe annrin<sup>1</sup> da ořče pop řečt̄main | ic milliud innri-hEogain 7 in tipe ařčena 7 ní ragaň ař fpi ře ſota, no co<sup>f</sup> toračt<sup>f</sup> Ceđ hUa Neill, lučt coic long, co Cill . . .<sup>g</sup> illačarpu,<sup>2</sup> co poloirc ní do'n baile, co romarb dir tefta do ſičit<sup>3</sup> annrein<sup>4</sup>. Cennrein robatar Gaill Muigé-Line 7 Dal-Arač, tr̄i cet,<sup>5</sup> ař a cinn, etip iapn 7 cen<sup>6</sup> iapn 7 níp'arugedur no co rodoirptrit 'n-a cenn ic loptar in baile. Cennrein tucrat debariň ař láp in baile, co romariň ař Gallair<sup>7</sup> 7 tucrat coic mađmannor<sup>8</sup> o ſein amac̄ ſorrpa no co n-dečatduř 'n-a longair<sup>9</sup> 7 níp'ragat<sup>h</sup> ačt coicep<sup>8</sup> do muinntir hUa Neill. Iap ſin roimtiš Sheom, o'tčualá ſin portea.—Cacaň etep̄ Conall iř Eogain, iđon, co tucrat Cenel-Conaill riſi do U[a] Eicnīš. Cennrein tānic<sup>8</sup> 'n-a coinne co Tepmonn-Daibeó[1]c. Tānic<sup>9</sup> hUa The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. A.D. 1199. <sup>1</sup> annrein, A. <sup>2</sup> ala—, A. <sup>3</sup> .xxi.17, A, B. <sup>4</sup> anō—there, B. <sup>5</sup> .c., A, B. <sup>6</sup> gán, B. <sup>7</sup>-man, A. <sup>8</sup> coiciup, B. <sup>9</sup>-g, B. <sup>a-a</sup>.ii. p., n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—.iii.<sup>b</sup>, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew that the year is 1199, not 1198. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> co n-deacaró—until went, B; with which C agrees. <sup>g</sup> blank left for name of church, A, B. “Killaharna,” C, as if nothing was wanting. <sup>h</sup> níp'ragat—they left not, B.

<sup>3</sup> Or, etc.—This alternative date is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp. 441-2) quotes a contemporaneous obit which specifies the year by

Thursday, moon 20 and the day as Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These criteria accurately designate 1198.

<sup>2</sup> 5403.—This belongs to the fol-

Or<sup>3</sup> it may be on this year it were right for [the death] [1198] of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be.

[A.M.] 5403.<sup>2)</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1199]

1199. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.<sup>1</sup> —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches: namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit. until*] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh ?<sup>2</sup>] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araide were, three hundred [strong], both in mail<sup>3</sup> and without mail,<sup>3</sup> in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of

lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere; namely, the Mundane Period = 4204 years.

1199. <sup>1</sup> Rested in penance.—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong,

where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

<sup>2</sup> Cell[-ruadh ?].—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

<sup>3</sup> Mail.—Literally, iron.

Neill co Þeraiſ Maeli-1̄ta do ḥairm̄eर 'n-a coinne, co  
faca eač araille 7 co ƿomebaš ař hūa n-θieniš 7  
co fárgašiš b̄raiḡti. ॥rrid̄e, iřin loo cētna, Ceđ hūa  
Neill 7 Cenel-θoſam, co ƿowirḡret Cenel-Conaill  
im Mačaire Maeli-1̄ta 7 co tuſrat b̄orom̄a n-  
dīairiňiš<sup>10</sup> leo. Ocup iř do'n ƿreic̄hi iřin do maf̄baš  
Niall hūa Ȑuiňd̄ip̄ma ař ƿcēim̄leas̄. 1ārrin,<sup>d</sup> ƿluas̄aš  
la hōceđ hūa Neill 7 la Cenel-n-θoſam co Mačaire  
Maeli-1̄ta do ḥab̄airt cařta do Cenel-Conaill, no co  
ƿof̄aḡrat Cenel-Conaill in longropt 7 co n-dērniřat  
blaoſgoš ſiř[a] anriřein.<sup>d</sup>

(Siř<sup>i</sup> do ſenam̄ do Chat̄al Chrois̄ðeařs̄ hūa Choncu-  
bair ne Cat̄al Caprač, mac Concubair Maenm̄aře 7 a-  
tab̄airt h̄if̄tiř 7 ſep̄ann do ḥab̄airt do.)<sup>i</sup>)

A 56a      Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. x. ii.,<sup>b</sup> Cenno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup>  
Mael-1̄ruš<sup>d</sup> Mac Gille-θram, ařc̄inneč Cille-moiré  
hūa-11i[a]ll[1]n 7 ařb̄ur comarba ƿat̄ram, in pace  
quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Orop̄rat ſaill illař<sup>e</sup> tři ƿreča 1 Tři-n-  
θoſam 7 in třer ƿreč dorop̄rat, ƿoḡb̄rat longropt ic  
Domnač-mor Maeli-1mclær. ƿocuřret ƿreč mór  
ímač. Tániř Ceđ hūa Neill 1 n-ariřciř na ƿreic̄e, co no  
comrue do 7 na ſaill 7 co ƿomur ař ſallaiš 7 co  
tarait ař n-tiřpm̄iš eppoř 7 ƿoélatuř 'pan | ařd̄če<sup>3</sup>  
co n-dečatuř<sup>1</sup> třap Túciř.—Sanctuř Maurytiuř<sup>2</sup> uo  
baet̄ař[1]n 1 n-h1 Coluim-cille in pace quieuit.—Cřeč  
la Ruxiřni Mac Ȑuinnpleiře, co ní do ſhallaiš Miře,  
co ƿowirḡret Maurytiř phoiř 7 ƿhet̄air,<sup>3</sup> co nap' ƿaf̄grat  
iňnti ařt aen boři.—Ratub<sup>d</sup> Mac Raev̄iš, tořeč  
Cene[oi]l-Oenřuřa, do maf̄baš do ſhallaiš ař ƿreic̄ 1

A.D. 1199.      <sup>10.</sup> ařmuře, B.      <sup>i-i</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. <sup>1</sup> n-dečatuř, B. <sup>2</sup> Maurytiuř, A. <sup>3</sup> ƿet̄uř, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.,  
on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an  
unaccountable reading; xi. not being an epact. <sup>c-e</sup> m. xc. ix., B. Erroneously.<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> an ƿliatđan ſin—that year—added, B; followed  
by C.

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each [119<sup>e</sup>] of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then.

(Peace<sup>4</sup> was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maen-maighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1200Bis.] 1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain<sup>1</sup> rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the

<sup>4</sup> Peace.—This item is found in | 1200. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Baetain*.—“Baetan,  
the Annals of Boyle (*ad an.*). | Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

n-Óenárcá-Chéin.<sup>a</sup>—Rollant,<sup>f</sup> mac Uchtaraiš, ri Gall-Gairdel, in pace quieuit.<sup>f</sup>

(Oonnéas<sup>g</sup> Uairneac<sup>h</sup>, mac Ruairí Ó hUí Chonchúair, do mairbaid Láir na Sácais Béadair híllimniuic.<sup>g</sup>)

(U.<sup>a</sup> cccc.u.<sup>a</sup> [=CC.T. M. cc. 1.]

[Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>b</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> lxx. 11., Censo Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> 1.<sup>e</sup> Ruairí Mac Duinnpleibhe, ri Ulaid 7 cannel gaircied na h-Erenn uile, do mairbaid do Shallair, iodon, tuis mírbuileibh Poil 7 Petair<sup>1</sup> 7 Patranc<sup>2</sup> rofárait.—Tomaltae hUa Conchobair, comarua Patranc 7 aro-pprimait<sup>3</sup> Erenn uile do ecna[1] 7 do crabaid, in pace quieuit.—Innárbha[3] Catáil croibhde[1]r̄g hUa Conchobair 7 riúas<sup>d</sup> Catáil carraid 1 n-a ina[3] (No<sup>d</sup> comaird ap in Calaind ri tuair tie innárbha[3] Catáil croibhde[1]r̄g.<sup>d</sup>).—Sloigheas la hCleod hUa Neill 1 foiruitim Catáil croibhde[1]r̄g co Féarai Ó Muíxi-hiúsa 7 co n-Clírixiallair co tanagatar co Teach-Bairtin Clírti<sup>4</sup>, co rofóirfetair ann, co tanagatuir co hEir-dara 7 co ruc orra Catáil carraid co maieti Connacht 7 Uilliam Óirce co n-Gallair Liuminis imaille frir 7 co roimhēd ap Thuaifceart n-Erenn 7 co farr'gbar and hUa hEicni<sup>5</sup>, airdri<sup>6</sup> Clírtiall et alii multi.—Sloigheas la Sheoan do-Chuirte co n-Gallair Ulaid 7 mac Ugo de-Laci co n-Gallair Míde 1 foiruitim Catáil

A.D. 1200. <sup>f-f</sup> om., C. <sup>g-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. <sup>1</sup> Peatair, B. <sup>2</sup>-ranc, B. <sup>3</sup> airtorpprimair, B. <sup>aa</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the epact shews. <sup>d-d</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the same name, and *Bætlog* prefixed by *da* [=do, thy], the title of endearment, makes *Cluain-da-Bhaotog*, now *Clondavaddog*, the name of a parish in Fanad, in the north of Donegal.” *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen, co. Donegal), see Proc. R.I.A. Ser. iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> Roland.—King of Galloway. For some of his doings, see Benedict

Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,<sup>2</sup> son [1200] of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace.

(Donnchadh<sup>3</sup> of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1201] 1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.<sup>1</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eicnigh, arch-king of Airghialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic-

of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8  
(Rolls' ed.).

<sup>3</sup> Of Uaithne.—“So called from having been fostered in the territory of Uaithne, now Owneybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick.” (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. <sup>1</sup>Dishonoured.—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.

croibhe[1]rī, co rāngatuir Cill mic n-Duoč. Annrein tānīs Caðal carrač co Connachtair imaille frib 7 co rōsuirfret cað 7 co rōmaird ar Thallair Ulað 7 Míðe.  
A 56b 1 baile iþrababair⁴ na coic⁵ caða, ní tānīs ar acht da ðat  
B 58a dīð.—Aeð hūa Neill do atþriðað la Cenel-n-Éogain | 7  
riðað Conchobuir Með Laðlann dīð 7 co n-deirna creib  
hi Tír-n-Én[n]ai,<sup>6</sup> co tuc bú | dīairmīðe 7 co rōmairb  
dāine. Annrein tānīs Eicnechan hūa Domnall co  
longair Cenivil-Conaill 7 co n-a rloð ar tír, co  
rōgabrat longropt ic Saet-in-cairrigin. 1ar rīn  
tāngatuir Clann-Óairmata co Þorð-voir do'n le[1]æ  
aile do gábaile frīrin loingir. 1ar rīn roleictea orpa  
na trī longa déc lan[α] do rīuað, co rōmaird ar Clann-  
Óairmata. 1ar rīn tānīs Mac Laðlann (idon,⁹ Con-  
cubair beacc⁹) 1 n-a foiriðin, co rōgonad a eð 7 co  
torcair do'n ercar rīn la Cenel-Conaill 1 n-eineč  
Coluim-cille 7 a comairba 7 a fērme rōðomíadair.  
Ocup⁹ trīarán mīrbail cētna⁹ rōmairb Conchobur  
Mūrcað hūa Cnuð[1]n, ri hūa-Biaðrað.

(Concubair⁹ na glaisfheine hū Rúaire do báðuð.<sup>a</sup>)

Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> L. iii., anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>b</sup> ii.<sup>b</sup>  
Niall hūa plann<sup>1</sup> do marbað do Gallair Ulað<sup>c</sup> 1  
meðail.—Maðnuf, mac Óairmata hūi Laðlann, do

<sup>4</sup> rīa—, A. <sup>5</sup> u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. <sup>6</sup>-n-Énai, A.  
e-e itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>1</sup>if—it is—added, B. The sentence is  
omitted in D. <sup>g</sup> rīn—that—added, B

A.D. 1202.<sup>c</sup> <sup>1</sup>plann, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>, B :  
that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. 1 meðail is  
om. in C, D.

<sup>2</sup> The place, etc.—Descendentes ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in eodem bello perierunt, D. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration.

<sup>3</sup> Dishonoured. — D adds : Et nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis

persecutus est fugam inter Dermittios et Eoganenses, quos simul oppressit et tandem rediit cum magna preda et victoria.

<sup>4</sup> Conchubhar.—Given in the Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.

<sup>5</sup> Na Glaisfheine.—Of the green

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place<sup>2</sup> wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.<sup>3</sup> And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> na Glaisfheine<sup>5</sup> U[a] Ruairc was drowned.<sup>6</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua

[1201]

[1202]

*militia*; “so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards” (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O’Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

<sup>6</sup> *Drowned*.—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M.* A.D. 1200 and O'D.'s note k.)

ṁarbað do Muirceartað hūa<sup>d</sup> Neill. Muirceartað hūa Neill dono do marbað ann.

(In<sup>e</sup> τ-earcub hūa Mellaiȝ quieuit.—Iohanner, p̄re-  
biter Capitinalis de Monte Celio et legatus  
Apostolic[α]s Sedis, in hiberniam uenit. Senuð  
c̄leireac̄ Eirenn, itip Shallaib 7 Shoirdealaib, i n-CC̄  
cliað imon Capitinal c̄etna r̄in. Senuð Chonnaðt, itip  
laeðaiȝ 7 c̄leiric̄iȝ, hic CC̄-luain hi c̄ind c̄aeic̄iðir imon  
Capitinal c̄etna.—Toirrdealbað, mac Ruair̄ri, mic  
Thoirrdealbað hūi Concuðair, do gáðair la Cætal  
c̄roib̄deir, la ri Connact. Ocup ir iat rofðaðrat e:  
idom, Domnac̄ hūa Dubda, ri hūa-n-CC̄-malzair 7  
Concuðair ȝot hūa hēaðra, ri Luiȝne Connact 7  
Diarmat, mac Ruair̄ri hūi Concoðair, idom, mac a  
aðar fein 7 Diarmat, mac Maðnura, idom, mac  
deirþratær a aðar.<sup>e</sup>—Cætal<sup>f</sup> caprað, mac Concuðair  
Mhaenmuisé, mic Toirrdealbað moir, ri Conact, do  
marbað in bliaðair ri.)<sup>f</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x, ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>b</sup>  
Mael-Colum<sup>c</sup> hūa Þrona[í]n, aircinneč Toraðe, in  
pace quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Domnall Capras<sup>d</sup> hūa Doðartaiȝ, ri  
Thipe-Conaill, do marbað do Mhuinnster-Baigill<sup>1</sup> aþ n-  
arðan cell<sup>2</sup> n-imða 7 tuat̄i.—Mael-Þinnen Mac  
Colma[í]n, aþðjenoir togarðe,<sup>3</sup> in pace quieuit.—  
Domnall hūa Þrolca[í]n, p̄rioir [1a,<sup>d</sup>] uafalþjenoir

<sup>a</sup> Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. <sup>e-e</sup>Partly on text space, partly on margin, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup>r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. <sup>1</sup>Uigil, B. <sup>2</sup>ceall, B. <sup>3</sup>togarði, A.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>.ii.<sup>o</sup> (1202), B; followed by C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>om., B, C, D. The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-Þinnen—Domnall Capras—Domnall hūa Þrolcam. <sup>d</sup>blank left for name of Community, A, B. Not supplied in C, D. For the reading 1a, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. o.

1202. <sup>1</sup>At the same time.—Et propterea eodem instanti ipse Mauricius similiter interemptus fuit, D.

<sup>2</sup>Ua Mellaigh.—Conn O'Mel-

laiȝ, bishop of Annaghdown, co. Galway, according to the *Four Masters*.

All the added entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.

Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muircertaeah Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.<sup>1</sup> [1202]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh<sup>2</sup> rested.—John,<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliath under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,<sup>4</sup> son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1203]  
 1203. Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill<sup>1</sup> was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brochain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for

<sup>3</sup> John.—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant

church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. I. No. 168).

<sup>4</sup> Carrach.—Scabidus, D: correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 F. M.; 1201.

1203. <sup>1</sup> King of Tir-Conaill.—Regius professor Ardmoighair ! D.

to gairdne ar<sup>e</sup> ceill, ar<sup>e</sup> cruit,<sup>e</sup> ar<sup>e</sup> deilb, ar<sup>e</sup> duisceir,<sup>e</sup> ar<sup>e</sup> minē, ar<sup>e</sup> morðaest, ar<sup>e</sup> mīðcāire,<sup>e</sup> ar<sup>i</sup> crabas, ar<sup>e</sup> ecna[1],<sup>f</sup> port magnam tribulationem<sup>4</sup> et optimam penitentiam<sup>5</sup> in quinto<sup>6</sup> Kalendār Maii, in greg[er]iūr<sup>g</sup> erit uiam uisuerat capnīr.<sup>g</sup>

(Concubin<sup>h</sup> riua, mac Domnall hua Óriain, do mārba<sup>d</sup> l'a ðeap<sup>b</sup>rat<sup>c</sup>air pēin, idon, la Muirceartach, mac n-Óhomnall, mic Thoirpðealbu<sup>d</sup> hui Óriain.—Toirpðealba<sup>c</sup>, mac Ruaidhri hui Concubin, d'etlu<sup>d</sup> ar a geimhíul 7 rið do ðenum do Chātal croibhðearf rīr 7 fēpann du tābairt ðo. Toirpðealba<sup>c</sup> d'innarba[ð] do Chātal croibhðearf 7 rið do dēnum rīr fo cetoip tpe impiði na n-Gall, idon, Mailfer 7 Uater.<sup>h</sup>)

[bif.] [Cal. Ian. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>c</sup> A 56c Toirp<sup>1</sup> do lōrcas<sup>2</sup> | o ta pēlic<sup>2</sup> Mart[us]in<sup>3</sup> co tibrait Cōlomna[1]n.—Óiarmait, mac Muirceartach hui Lochlann,<sup>4</sup> co ní do Ghallaib do tiactam ar creic i Tír-n-Éogain, co roairsgret in Scrin Colum-cille, co n'ucrat orra drem do Cenul-Éogain, co remaird foir Ghallaib, co romairba<sup>d</sup> Óiarmait tria mīrbailib na Scrine.—Sloig<sup>2</sup> la mac Uig a de-Laci co ní do Ghallaib na Miðe i nulltaib, co rodiriuirendur Sheoan do-Chuirt<sup>5</sup> a hulltaib.—Mainiftir<sup>4</sup> do ðenuim do Celluc . . . <sup>e</sup> ar lap cró

B 58b

A.D. 1203. <sup>4</sup>—cionem, B. <sup>5</sup>penetenciam, B. <sup>a</sup>.u.taf, A; .u.ta, B. <sup>e</sup> ar cruit, ar cēill, B; followed by C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> ar eacna, ar arð-crabas—for wisdom, for exalted piety, B (C, D). <sup>g-g</sup> om., B; uitam finiat, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. <sup>1</sup>Óirp, A. <sup>2</sup>pēlic, A. <sup>3</sup>Martm, A. <sup>4</sup>Lacíann, B. <sup>5</sup>Chuirt, with no Do Cuirt—or (the name is not Do Chuirt, but) Do Cuirt—itl., t. h., B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xx., t. h.; .u.i. added, n. t. h., A. <sup>c-1111.o</sup> (1203), B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> blank=space for about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little doubt, are abbas la—abbot of Iona.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he is called king of Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which

shews that the translator of D consulted other authorities.

<sup>2</sup> April 27.—It fell on Sun-

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27<sup>2</sup>].

[1203]

(Conchubhar<sup>3</sup> the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler<sup>4</sup> and Walter<sup>5</sup> [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1204 Bis.] 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnán.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine.—A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery<sup>1</sup> was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the

day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brochain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Conchubhar, etc.*—The additions

are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

<sup>4</sup> *Meyler*.—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *Walter*.—Son of Hugh De Lacy.

1204. <sup>1</sup> *Monastery*.—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.

1a gan nač dliged, tar paphusud muinnterpi 1a, co romill  
in baile co móir. Slogad dono la cleirchiš Eppenn, idon,  
la plorunt hllia Cenballa[1]n, la eppuc Tíre-hEogain 7  
la Mael-1ru hllia n-Doraid, idon, eppuc Tíre-Conaill 7  
la abat neiclera Boil 7 Petair 1 n-Ard-Macha 7 la  
hAmlasaiš hllia Beigail, abat neiclera Doire 7 la  
hCinniire hllia Coisaird 7 ročairdi móir do muinnter  
Doire 7 ročairdi móir do cleirchiš in Tuairce[1]rt, co  
norfairfet in Mainistir do neir dliged na hecailri. In  
t-Acmalasaiš pemraiti riu do fcaibh abdaine 1a tpe  
toſa Gall 7 Gartel.<sup>a</sup>

(Muircertach<sup>b</sup> Teatbaac, mac Conchúir Macenmhuighe,  
mic Ruairí hll Conchúir, do marbaird do Óthiagairuid,  
mac Ruairí 7 do Aed, mac Ruairí, idon, dá ðearbhrat-  
air a atar fein.—Maitom ri a n-Dhomhnall, mac  
Mhecc Caerphaird 7 ri a n-Dearfhuimneacair þor Galluic,  
ubi cecidereunt centum rexaginta viri, uel amplius.<sup>c</sup>)

Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. iii., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
Sicutiuc hllia Spuritatem,<sup>1</sup> apicinneč na Congbala, idon,<sup>c</sup>  
cenn hllia-Muirchele 7 toireč Clannni-Sneidgile ar  
točučt, port optimam penitentiam felicitatep riuuit  
(uitam<sup>d</sup>) et repulsum erit in templo quod factum erit  
apud ipsum.—Mael-Brihtē hllia hErapra[1]n do ḡogad<sup>e</sup>] 1  
comuρbur brenann do lap Daipre Colum-cille.—  
hEoan do-Chuirt, innreðač ceall Eppenn 7 tuat, do  
innarba[ð] do mac Uga de-Laci 1 Tír-n-Eogain<sup>f</sup> ar  
comuρce Cenuil-Eogain.

A.D. 1204. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. <sup>1</sup> Spuritatem, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-.iiii.º</sup> (1204),  
B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, D; which have quieuit after Congbala.  
“Died,” C. <sup>d</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-n-Eogain</sup> om.,  
probably from oversight, A.

<sup>2</sup> Muircertach.—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1205. <sup>1</sup> By himself.—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein*.

enclosure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the [1204] Community of Iona, so that he wrecked the place greatly. A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil.

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuihe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruairighri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1205] 1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbhail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.<sup>1</sup>—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarin was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann<sup>2</sup> from<sup>3</sup> the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Eogain.

<sup>2</sup> Succession of [St.] Brenann.—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Clonfert.

<sup>3</sup> From.—Literally, *from the centre*: meaning that he had no previous

connexion with the see over which he was placed.

<sup>4</sup> To the protection.—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

[Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> l. x.iiii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>b</sup>  
mægnur hūa Caēa[1]n, mac riſ Ciannacēt<sup>1</sup> ⁊ Fēr-na-  
Craibē, tuir ſaifceiō ⁊ beoſaēta in Tuairce[1]rt, do-  
čuitim le gūin rōſdī.—Soerþreētač hūa Oiřeis,  
aipcinneč Domnaig-moir, in pace quieuit.—Ratracē  
hūa<sup>2</sup> Moſra[1]n quieuit in pace.

A 56d [Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xx. ix., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>b</sup>  
Domnall<sup>c</sup> hūa Muirtheadis, arðfeplēiſinn Oaire  
Coluim-cille, poſt magnam<sup>1</sup> tribulationem [uitam]  
felicitēr ſinuit. Ocūr potogat<sup>d</sup> Muirceartač O  
Millsa[1]n (no<sup>d</sup>, O Maelasa[1]n<sup>d</sup>) 'n-a inaš.<sup>e</sup>—Mael-  
petair hūa Calma[1]n, comarba<sup>2</sup> Cainniſ, tuir crabas  
⁊ eimiſ Thuaire[1]rt Erenn, in pace quieuit. Ut  
dixit poeta<sup>f</sup>:

Earbaird hūa Calma[1]n 'n-a cill,  
Olc 'n-a agaird ní aipmim:  
Tā ſamud<sup>3</sup> d 'an roct̄ ſin,  
'Noct̄ gan crabas 'n-a caērpaſ.

A.D. 1206. <sup>1</sup> Ciannacēta, B. <sup>2</sup> O. A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (1205),  
B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-e</sup> om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. <sup>1</sup> magnum, MS. (A). <sup>2</sup> comarba, A. <sup>3</sup> tānacēd, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.  
on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C,  
D. The plorēbētač entry is also omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., MS. (A).  
e om., A.

Cumarky! Comuirce is rendered safe-conduct in C.

1206. <sup>1</sup> Fell, etc.—Percussus sagitta cecidit mortuus, D.

1207. <sup>1</sup> Cainnech.—Laygnii in D. On the margin, another hand placed: In alio manuscripto Cainech; q. Achad. ("The other MS." is probably C, which has Caynech.) The query refers to St. Canice's foundation of Achad-bo (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe, Queen's county. But the context shews that a church in the north

of Ireland is intended. This was Dromachose, in the native place of St. Canice, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan *F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> Loss.—The C-version of this entry may be quoted in full, as typical of the translator's non-acquaintance with the old language. The omission of the third quatrain, tareis in the second and "giveth" (dobeir, a reading which, it has to be noted, is erroneous) in the fourth shew that the B-text was his

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1206] 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Cian-nachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and courage of the North, fell<sup>1</sup> by the wound of an arrow.—Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor, rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1207] 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maelagain) was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>1</sup> tower of piety and hospitality of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet said :

Loss<sup>2</sup> [is] Ua Calmain in his church,  
Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not ;  
There<sup>3</sup> is a community silent [with grief] thereat,  
That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.<sup>3</sup>

original. The egregious mistake of *easpadh*, loss, for *espoc*, bishop, is specially significant. (In the MS. the lines and verses are written continuously.)

“ Mael-Peter O’Calman, coarb of Caynech, a man full of liberality and goodnes of all the North [of Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta dixit :

Ἐαρρωθ, etc. : in English :

Bishop O’Colman in his church,  
To which I compare noe other evill ;  
There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,  
That this night there is noe prayer in  
his city.

[Ταρει, etc. :] signifying :

After Cainegh of chast body  
Untill he arise over his alter,  
[Third line is not translated.]  
None shall tye cap on him so good.

Though noe man under heaven  
Saved his church from demons,  
Who is hee sanctified.  
That might but O’Colman ?

Co[m]aqba, etc. : thus :  
The coarb of Cainegh of churches,  
A want to all in common,  
Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,  
His death is a great evill.”

The author of D merely gives the substance of the first quatrain (in which he shews he understood the meaning of *easpadh*) : De quo dictum fuit, quod eo defficiente, relligio defuit in eius ciuitate.

<sup>33</sup> *There—abbey*.—Literally,  
There is a community to which silence  
[is] that,  
[Namely] to-night without piety in his  
abbey.

Óireig<sup>4</sup> Caiinnis<sup>5</sup> in éuirp ois<sup>6</sup>  
No co n'eirig<sup>7</sup> uair altóir,  
Ni ciall tanurpáca<sup>8</sup> in flait,  
Ni riad cábá fa éomairt.

Robo<sup>e</sup> rai rribinn rciamglain,  
Mar<sup>f</sup> rocongbaid coemriat<sup>g</sup>ail,  
Roírecas<sup>h</sup> tarbhá i n-úsac tan,  
Rob' eacnaird amra, uaral.<sup>i</sup>

B 58c  
Sen<sup>6</sup> co raepla<sup>d</sup> neč fo nim  
In<sup>7</sup> duñreiclef ar demnaib,  
Sia naemtar | cen<sup>8</sup> locht ar lar,  
Dojraerfaid corp hui Calma[1]n.

Comarba<sup>2</sup> Caiinnis na cell,  
I f dír do eac i coitenn,  
I f bpon do úsac bocht doúir,<sup>9</sup>  
I f móir in t-olc a earfbaid.  
Earfbaid h. C.—

Dit mor ar Ómainis<sup>7</sup> 7 ar innilis<sup>8</sup> i Rin bliadain ri.—  
[ph]laižbeirtach hui [ph]laižbeirtais<sup>9</sup>, prioir Duine-  
Séimín, in pace quieuit.—Gilla-Ratrasc hui Falactais,  
ar ciinnech Duin-Cruisne, mortu[u]r eft.—Muircearta<sup>c</sup>  
hui [ph]laižbeirtais mortu[u]r eft.—Crec mebla la  
Cenel-Conaill i n-Uib-Pháraonna[1]n<sup>10</sup> 7 i Clann-  
Tiarmata, eo roðabrat bú 7 eo romarþrat doine.  
Rucrat oppa Clann-Tiarmata 7 hui- [ph]airenna[1]n<sup>11</sup>  
7 hui<sup>12</sup> Gailmhedais<sup>9</sup>, eo romarþað ár díairmiðe 7 eo  
robarðeð roðairðe díb.—Sloðarð la hui de-laci co n-  
Gallais<sup>13</sup> Miðe 7 Laiȝen i Toluȝ-n-óoc, co roloirctea  
cealla 7 arbanna. Ocur ni ruerat geill na eirdipe  
Óeða hui Neill do'n éuir rin.—Sloðarð la hui de-laci

<sup>4</sup> Tarneig, B., <sup>5</sup>—pacca, B. <sup>6</sup>Sen, A. <sup>7</sup>an, B. <sup>8</sup>cen, B. <sup>9</sup>doheig, B.  
<sup>10</sup> Earf- (f om.), A. <sup>11</sup> Cipinnan, B. <sup>12</sup> Ua, B.

<sup>4</sup> Within it.—Literally, on the | <sup>5</sup> Drowned.—D says the leader  
centre. | was Ua Domnaill and adds: tamen

After Cainnech of the body pure  
 Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,  
 It is not known whether [one as good as Ua  
     Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,  
 There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good.

[1207]

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,  
 Well used he keep the fair Rule,  
 He gave useful responses on every occasion.  
 He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save  
 His penitentiary from demons,  
 Though he were sanctified without defect within it,<sup>4</sup>  
 [Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,  
 It is injury to every one in general,  
 It is grief to every wretched person,  
 It is a great evil,—his loss.  
 Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—  
 [F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-  
 Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh,  
 herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua  
 [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-  
 Conaill into Ui-Fhearnain and into Clann-Diarmata,  
 so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-  
 Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-  
 redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of  
 them were slain and a multitude were drowned.<sup>5</sup>—A  
 hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath  
 and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops  
 were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages  
 of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

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Conallii cum magna difficultate | runt. Both particulars are found  
 predam in suam patriam adduxe- | in the account given in the *F. M.*

1 Ciannaċt[ai'b], eo poloīre cella Ciannaċt uile 7 co poġaħ bū co tħażżeġmiðe.—Comarba Ratsraie do ħul co teči xi Saxon do jaċċejp ceall Ċepenn 7 do ċarant Għall-Čepenn.

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x,<sup>b</sup> Cenno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>c</sup>  
Cnejj la hiegħneċċan hukka n-Domnajjil, 1 Peppiċ-Μανᾶς, cop'ċaċċrat<sup>1</sup> bū 7 co ruċerat Pjip-Μανᾶς foppija, co romarba d'hukka<sup>2</sup> Domnajjil, ni Thipe-Conaill, ann, co n-árr tħażżeġmiðe do mairiċċ Cenju'l<sup>3</sup>-Conaill maille fprir.

**A 57a** **Kal.** Ian. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. xx. i.,<sup>b</sup> Cenno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>c</sup>  
Cnejj luuġaċċad la hoxeo hukka Neill 1 n-tnix-n-Ēogain 7  
ruċ O Domnajjil fairow, co tucrat cati in ramarba d'ap  
tħażżeġmiðe tħalli fop-zaċċ leż,<sup>1</sup> baile romarba d'Domnall,  
mac Muċċa, do Chenel-Ēogain. Peppal imorpo hukka  
bawġi'll 7<sup>a</sup> Caċċbarri hukka Domnajjil<sup>a</sup> 7 Cormac hukka  
Domnajjil 7 Tadbiż hukka Doċċurtaġġ co jaċċaridhe do  
mairiċċ Ceneoil-Conaill imaille ruu.<sup>2</sup>—Cat tucrat  
**B 58d** meiċ | Raġġnaill, miex Somurliġ, fop Peppiċ-Sciarr,  
dú in ramarba d' α<sup>e</sup> n-árr.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1208. <sup>1</sup>għuṛ'-, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>Cenel, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xx., B. <sup>c.-iiii.<sup>o</sup>o</sup> (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. <sup>1</sup>Leaċċ, A. <sup>2</sup>maillie (aphaeresis of i), B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be i.! <sup>c.-iiii.<sup>o</sup>o</sup> (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> Árr tħażżeġ—slaughter innumerable, B.

<sup>6</sup> Successor of [St.] Patrick.—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-uidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tickhill. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified

the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, “called the elect of Armagh,” had, against the king’s consent and after the king’s appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches [1207] of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.—The successor of [St.] Patrick<sup>6</sup> went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. [1208Bis.] A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.<sup>1</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1209] 1209. A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Raghnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of Sciadh, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.<sup>1</sup>

the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Ire.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III. and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he

sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. <sup>1</sup> *Him.*—D adds: *Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.*

1209. <sup>1</sup> *Them.*—D adds: *Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-*

(*Finghin*,<sup>f</sup> mac *Oisín* *Ógáin*, mic Cormaic Mheas Cappar-  
tach, ní *Oisín*, interfectus erit a suis.—Ualgarus  
huius Ruric d'airiachd 7 Airt, mac Domnall, mic  
Fheargail huius Ruric, do riðað i n-a inað.<sup>f</sup>—Annos  
millefimo ducentesimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Alax-  
ander, Doctor puerorum atque Magister, Doctrinale  
ruum dedit tunc legendum.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. ii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup>  
Gilla-Chrixt huius Cerneach, comarba Condepe, in bona  
penitentia quieuit.—Ri Saxon do tairdecht i n-Erinn co-  
longauit diaiphiðe, idon,<sup>e</sup> rect<sup>1</sup> cét<sup>1</sup> long<sup>e</sup>.

(Aert<sup>f</sup> mac Domnall, mic Fergail huius Ruric, ní  
briigne, do marbasð tpe meathail la Cormac, mac Airt  
huius Mhail-Sheachlainn.—Ceile huius Dubhach, episcop  
Mhaisi-Eo naSax[an], in Christo quieuit.—Plaistbeartað  
huius Flann, idon, comarba Daconnachairia-mic-n-Eirc,  
[-Eirc, MS.] mortuus erit.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1209. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>g-g</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om.  
B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. <sup>1-1</sup> occ., MS. (A).—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> To be  
in keeping with preceding year, the epact of B should be *xxi*. <sup>c.-ix.</sup><sup>e</sup> (1209),  
B (C, D); in error. <sup>d</sup> In B, C, D, this item follows the Ri Saxon entry.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

versus Hugonem O'Neillum et  
Eogananses et, capta preda magna  
et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabilita  
fuit inter O'Neillum et O'Donill,  
cum promissis de adiutorio hinc  
inde prestando aduersus quos-  
cunque eorum aduersarios, siue  
fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.*  
at 1208.

<sup>2</sup> *Finghin, etc.*—This and the  
Ualghare entry are in the *Annals of  
Loch Ce*, 1209.

<sup>3</sup> *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa  
Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan

of Dole. Professor of Latin in  
Paris, where his chief work, the  
*Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified  
Latin Grammar, was composed in  
1209. It held the foremost place  
as text-book for more than two  
centuries. The authors of the *Histoire littéraire de la France* (Tome  
xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow  
it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses  
attributed to him and which de-  
serve the censure given by the  
Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious,  
according to some. See Joecher:

(Finghin,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Cartaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].—Ualgharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,<sup>3</sup> reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop<sup>1</sup> of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king<sup>2</sup> of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships.

(Art,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely, successor of [St.] Dachonna<sup>4</sup> of Eastmic-Eirc, died.)

*Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon*, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop*.—Literally, *successor* (of the founder, Mac-Cnisse; [only] *son of* [his mother] *Cness*: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

<sup>2</sup> *The king, etc.*.—For the itinerary of John, from “Crook near Waterford” [June 20] to “The mead near Dublin” [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

<sup>3</sup> *Art, etc.*.—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dachonna*.—O’Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable

error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nvensenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The *son of Erc*, from whom the Cataract (*Ess*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolg kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

[Cal. Jan. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l., x.iii.,<sup>b</sup> Cennno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup> 1.<sup>f</sup>  
Sail do tairdecht co Caeluirg, co rotinoil Ceid hua  
Neill Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oirghiall,<sup>1</sup> co romarba d leir.

(Toirrdhealbach,<sup>d</sup> mac Ruairi hui Chonchuir, do  
denum creice i Maigh-Luireas, su ruis leir i rin Sergus hi  
docum Diairmoda, a bratarr 7 do lean Aoibh, mac Cathail,  
he su n-deacachis i Tuarigirt ar teiceas rhoine.—  
Briagha Chonnaet do tairdecht i n-Erin, idon, Diairmuid  
mac Conchuir, Conchuir hui Easra 7 Rinna hua  
Carmacan 7 Toibeart, mac Gall-Gaoithil.—Cirpeacach  
Mac Donncair [occirup eft].<sup>q</sup>)

[bif.] [Cal. Jan. i. p., l. xx. iii., Cennno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup> 11.<sup>f</sup>  
Sitriuc hua Laisenai[<sup>i</sup>]n, comarba Comgaill, do ec 7  
Cengur Mac Cormaic do oirtheis 7 n-a ina.<sup>j</sup>—Caittel  
Cluana-Eoirf do denam do Ghallair (<sup>b</sup> do'n Galleprcop<sup>b</sup>)  
7 crechrulaishas<sup>1</sup> do denum doib<sup>d</sup> i Tir-n-Eogain. (Ocur  
tuigrad Rin-Mhanae ac mor oppa ann.<sup>c</sup>)—Ceid hua  
Neill, ri Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oirghiall, do brieit oppa<sup>2</sup> 7  
mairim ror Ghallair, du in romarba d ar diairminde  
diib.—Tomar, mac Uctraig, co macas Ragnall, mic  
Somarlig, do tairdecht do Thaire Coluim-cille co re<sup>3</sup>  
longair rectmogas<sup>4</sup> 7 in baile do millius doib co mor  
7 Inir-Eogain co huilidi do millius doib 7 do Cheniul<sup>5</sup>-  
Conaill.

A.D. 1211. <sup>1</sup> Oirghiall, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> .xii., B.  
The scribe mistook *ii.* for *u.* <sup>c-c</sup>.x.<sup>d</sup> (1210), B (C, D); erroneously  
<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. <sup>1</sup> — agas, B. <sup>2</sup> rorpa, B. <sup>3</sup> ui., A, B. <sup>4</sup> .lxxv. eto, A, B. <sup>5</sup> —  
neol, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> x.<sup>d</sup> (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are  
given in B also) show that the year is 1212. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B,  
C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

1211. <sup>1</sup> Toirrdhealbach, etc. — These entries (with the variant  
Mac Duinnchathaigh in the third)  
are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*  
(ad an.).

<sup>2</sup> The pledges. —They were carried  
by King John the preceding year  
to England, according to the *An-*  
*nals of Loch Ce.*

<sup>3</sup> Foreign-Gaidhel.—See Vol. I.,

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1211] 1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-] Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners] were killed by him.

(Toirrdhealbach,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman. And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdhealbach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The hostages<sup>2</sup> of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely, Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibeard, son of a Foreign-Gaidhel.<sup>3</sup>—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1212 Bis.] 1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop<sup>1</sup>) and a foray-hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-] Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach with the sons of Raghnall, son of Somarle, came to Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-Conaill.

p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards of O'Conor.

1212. <sup>1</sup>Foreign bishop.—John de Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary of Ireland, 1210-13.

(Sloinseach<sup>e</sup> le Connachtair<sup>b</sup> tré eisítear in Ghailleann  
coib<sup>c</sup> i gillibert Mic Thoirdeala<sup>d</sup> su hEag-ruairid, su n-  
dearntas carl<sup>e</sup>en Chailuirge Leo.<sup>f</sup>)

A 57b      Kal. Ian. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> l. u., Cennno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup> 111.<sup>f</sup>  
Dona<sup>g</sup> Mac<sup>1</sup> Cana,<sup>1</sup> toire<sup>g</sup> Ceneoil-Cen<sup>h</sup>u<sup>i</sup>ra, do éc.—  
Craic<sup>j</sup> do denam do Ghilla fiacla<sup>k</sup> hUa bairgill<sup>l</sup> i d<sup>m</sup>  
dheim do Cenul-Conaill ar Cenul-n-Eogain<sup>n</sup> i riata ar  
eine<sup>o</sup> Ceneoil-Conaill uile i hUa Taipce[1]rt<sup>p</sup> co ron-  
paða<sup>q</sup>. | Ruc imorpo hUa Taipce[1]rt fórra i feraint<sup>r</sup>  
debar<sup>s</sup> fíru.<sup>t</sup> Marb<sup>u</sup>ar imorpo in Gillá riabha<sup>v</sup> hUa  
Taipce[1]rt, idon, ri<sup>w</sup>toire<sup>x</sup> Clainni-Sneidigile i Clain-  
nui-Þingin, i cornum a éinig.—Óruim-caín co n-a tem-  
pall do loig<sup>y</sup> do Cenul-Eogain gan ceat do<sup>z</sup> hUa<sup>z</sup>  
Neill.—Fer<sup>z</sup>al hUa Ca<sup>z</sup>an[1]n, ri Cianna<sup>z</sup> i Þep-na-  
Craí<sup>z</sup>, do marb<sup>z</sup> do Ghallaib.—Oonnall hUa<sup>z</sup> Óaimín  
do marb<sup>z</sup> do macaib Meg Laelainn i<sup>5</sup> n-doru<sup>z</sup> peicleara  
Óaire Coluim-cille.

(Carlen<sup>1</sup> Chluana-Óoir do loig<sup>z</sup>—Gillibert Mac  
Coirdeala<sup>z</sup> do marba<sup>z</sup> i Carlen-an-Óail i m carlen  
do loig<sup>z</sup> for ann.—Dona<sup>g</sup> hUa hEidin do Óallair<sup>z</sup>  
le hUe<sup>z</sup>, mac Ca<sup>z</sup>an cros<sup>z</sup>deirg.—Mar<sup>z</sup>om Chaille-na-  
crann do éabhairt do Cormac, mac Airt<sup>z</sup> hUa Mhail-  
Sheac<sup>z</sup>lann, ar Ghallaib.<sup>d</sup>)

Kal. Ian. 111.<sup>a</sup>, p.<sup>b</sup>, l. x. ui., Cennno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup> 111.<sup>f</sup>  
Dona<sup>g</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> bneirlen do marba<sup>z</sup> t'a ariuict<sup>z</sup> péin i  
A.D. 1212. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. <sup>1-1</sup> Macana, A. <sup>2</sup> Tírc—, B. <sup>3-3</sup> o[=oo] Ó, A. <sup>4</sup> O, A.  
<sup>5</sup> a, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> x.<sup>c</sup> 111.<sup>d</sup> (1212), B (C, D); erro-  
neously. <sup>e-e</sup> fer<sup>z</sup>ai<sup>z</sup> debar<sup>z</sup> fórru—An attack is delivered upon them, B.  
<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. <sup>1</sup> O, A. B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> x.<sup>c</sup> 111.<sup>d</sup> (1213),  
B (C, D); erroneously.

<sup>2</sup> A hosting.—Given in the Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)

1213. <sup>1</sup> Protection.—Here and lower down, comuirce is rightly

(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by the Connachtmen, through summons of the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.)

[1212]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1213. [1213] Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection<sup>1</sup> of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille.

(The castle<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1214. [1214] Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council

rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

<sup>2</sup> *The castle.*—These four items

are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad. an.). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

meñail.<sup>2</sup>—Tomář, mac Učtbraiš<sup>3</sup> 7 Ruairí, mac Raighnall, do arðan Tairi go huiilidh 7 do b̄reiš ſet Muinntere Taire 7 Tuairce[1]r̄t Erenn ar̄cena do láp tempaill in peiclera imac.—hUa<sup>4</sup> Caſa[1]n, 7 Þip-na-Craibh do ḥiaſtai n̄ co Taire do ḥabail tairi 'mo macaib Meſ laeſlann, co<sup>5</sup> romarþrat<sup>6</sup> celloir mor peiclera Taire ettorat. Doron a Dia 7 Coluim-cille tra m̄ibail mor annrein : idon, in þer tinoil 7 točartail, idon, Matgamain Maſ Cūiſne,<sup>7</sup> do m̄ibad i n-eineč Coluim-cille fo cetoir i n-dorur in dubpeiclera Coluim-cille.—Cinnire hUa Coþðaiš, ab peiclera Taire, uafalcleirec togarde ari<sup>8</sup> crabas, ari tuðeūr, ari mine, ari morðačt, ari miðcaire, ari mórdéřc, ari ecna[1], ari gac̄ maič[1]ur ar̄cena, port optimam penitentiam ingref[r]ur eft uiam uniuersit[α]e carni i n-dubpeicler Coluim-cille.—Cartel Culá-paťai n̄ do ḥenum le<sup>9</sup> Tomář, mac Učtbraiš 7 le Ghallaiš Ulaš. Ocūr poſcileš peilce 7 clacana 7 cumðaiči in baile uile, cenmoča in tempaill amain, cunceſein.<sup>10</sup>—Ri Cúban do éc, idon, William gam.—Ceš hUa<sup>5</sup> Neill do ḥabairt m̄aðma | ari Ghallaiš 7 deþsár Gall do ēur ann 7 in Caiplongropt do loſead iþin loa cetna, eitir tame 7 innile.

A 57c

(Gilla-n-a-næm̄ hUa Ruachan, epircopur Lusne, in Chriſto quieuit.—Epircopur Cluana-mac-Noiř, idon,

A.D. 1214. <sup>2</sup>meabail, B. <sup>3-3</sup>gur m—, A. <sup>4</sup>-mene, B. <sup>5</sup>O.A. <sup>6-6</sup>om., with exception of ari ecna—for wisdom—which is placed after togarde, B; all om., C; “Aynnire O Coffay, abbas Derensis, mortuus est,” D (in which it is the last item). <sup>7</sup>ne, with dot underneath and l overhead, t. h., A.—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. <sup>8</sup>cum in cartel r̄in—for that castle, B. C follows A; D, B. <sup>9-10</sup>f.n. t. h.,

1214. <sup>1</sup>Manciple. — Literally, great Cellarer (great being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: Iste prebebit heb-

domadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son [1214] of Raghnall, plundered Daire completely and took the treasures of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple<sup>1</sup> of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein : the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William<sup>2</sup> Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day.

(Gilla-na-naemh<sup>3</sup> Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

aviaria sollicitudo ; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et avibus ; industria quoque calciamentorum, cura pastorum et piscatorum (*Concordia Regularum*, xl. 3).

The same officer is called *equomimus* (*oeconomus*) at 781(=782) *supra* = Irish *Fertighe*. The *Four Masters*,

not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original : Magnus exorcista ! C gives “the great Caller.”

<sup>2</sup> *William*.—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-na-naemh*.—(*Servant* (devotee) *of the saints*). This and the

hūa Muiricean, quievit.—Muircheartaigh, Mac Bratán, do marbað do Ghallair. —Irin bliathain [rī] dobi in t-Óeð b̄reicci, r̄nir a raitea an Caibarða. —Iohanner, <sup>g</sup> tunc Cngli[α]e rex, tuc ſe Saxana ⁊ Eri do'n Pápa, idon, Innocentius terptius, ⁊ tuc an Pápa do fein ari⁊ iad ⁊ mile marð doran ⁊ portepur gača bliathain: idon, rečt ced ex Cnglia ⁊ tr̄i ced ex Hibernia.<sup>g</sup>)

B 59b      [Cal. Ian. ii. <sup>a</sup> p., <sup>a</sup> l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º cc.º x.º u.º <sup>b</sup>  
Cneč do ūenum d'Óeð, mac Mail-Seclainn<sup>1</sup> Meic Lo-  
clainn, fop comarba Coluim-cille ⁊ caun ḡreigí do  
arðain do<sup>c</sup> ⁊ a marbað fein do Ghallair irin bliathain  
cetna, tr̄ia mirbail Coluim-cille.—Bean-Míðe, ingen  
hūi Eignis, ben<sup>2</sup> Óeða hūi Neill, n̄ig<sup>3</sup> Cilis, in bona  
penitentia quievit.—Sluaſatād la h̄ceð hūa Neill i n-  
Ulltais ⁊ tuc marom mor fop<sup>d</sup> Gallair Ulað.<sup>a</sup>—William,  
ri Alban, do éc ⁊ <sup>e</sup> Alaxand̄er, a mac, do oirtned̄ i n-a  
inād.—[Geneþ]ale<sup>f</sup> Concilium [rub] Innocentio Pápa.<sup>f</sup>

A; om., B, C, D.    <sup>g-g</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1215. <sup>1</sup> Maeilec—(† om.), B. <sup>2</sup> bean, B. <sup>3</sup> ri, A. <sup>4</sup> ap—on,  
B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>.x.º iii.º (1214), B (C, D); errone-  
ously. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup>l. m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup> Aedh.—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

<sup>5</sup> John.—The author of D mistook the meaning: Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchis, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C: “The Pope surrendred them againe to himselfe and a 1000 marchs to him and after every yeare 700,” etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is sufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ire.* I 489. Cf. *ib. s. vv.*

Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Easter following. By public script, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to discharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the festival of St. Michael, commencing with the feast next ensuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preserved. The first bears date April 7 [1330] and is

Nois, namely, Ua Muiricean, rested.—Muirceartach, son [1214] of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh<sup>4</sup> “of the deceit,” who was called “The Helper.”—John,<sup>5</sup> then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.)

Kalends of Jan, on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1215] 1215. A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,<sup>1</sup> King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council<sup>2</sup> [was held] under Pope Innocent.

for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329 : Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie censum mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold

florins, “singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis.”

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. <sup>1</sup> William.—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Council.—The 12th Ecumenical

(Catāl,<sup>g</sup> mac Tíairmoda, in Chriſto quieuit.<sup>g</sup>—Oroſo<sup>h</sup> Minorum confirmatus hoc anno.—Cordas ar hUa Con-ēusair, episcopū ſhil-Muirēas, in Chriſto quieuit.—Comdail eprcōb na Críſtadéaċta eo Roim i n-aithriꝝ Innocent[ii] Pap[α]e terciū. Ir i nuimír na n-eprcōb Baðar ann: qmāorinġenti quindecim, inter quoꝝ fuerunt reptuaginta unuꝝ archiepiscopi et p̄p̄imater. Et octingenti abbater 7 p̄p̄ioꝝ. Ocūr i feil Martain do bī in comdail p̄in.<sup>h</sup>)

[bif.] Kal. Ian. vii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Þoīl hUa Muirēas, p̄p̄ioꝝ Duine-Geimín, do éc.—Oengus<sup>e</sup> hUa Cairella[1]n, toirec Clainni-Tíairmata, do mārbād t'a b̄rat̄riꝝ fein.—Domhleibh hUa Mail-Mena do mārbād do Óhal-Óraide.<sup>e</sup>—Tras hUa Mail-þańail, toirec Ceneoil-þer̄sura, eo n-a b̄rat̄riꝝ 7 co<sup>1</sup> n-áir mor, do mārbād do Muirēas, mac Mórmair Leinnae.<sup>c</sup>—Domhcaidh hUa Duibhírmha, toirec na b̄redca, do éc i n-dubreibler Óaire.—Muireadh Mac Caemail, ri ḡtoirec Cheneoil-þer̄at̄as, do éc tria m̄ribail Coluim-cille.—Ruaidhri hUa Þlainn, ri Óaire, do éc.—Magh Cana, toirec Ceniu[1]l-Oengusura, do mārbād dia b̄rat̄riꝝ fein.<sup>e</sup>—Dionig[1]uꝝ hUa Longarða[1]n, ardebruc Caireil, mortu[u]r eft Rom[α]e.—Eccdonn Mac Gill-euidir, comarbha Þatras 7 p̄p̄imatiꝝ Erenn, port Geniale Concilium<sup>3</sup> Latebanenre Rom[α]e feliciter obdormiuit.—Concobuꝝ hUa hEinne, eprcōp Cille-dacua, port idem Concilium<sup>3</sup> reueptenꝝ in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. <sup>g-git.</sup>, at end of first entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. <sup>1</sup>su, A. <sup>2</sup>p̄p̄imatiꝝ, B. <sup>3</sup>conſilium, A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. In addition, the Mael-Þoīl entry is omitted in D.

and 4th General of Lateran. Held from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Cathal.—This and the other

native item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

<sup>4</sup> Confirmed.—In the Lateran

(Cathal<sup>3</sup> Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order [1215] of [Friars] Minors is confirmed<sup>4</sup> this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod<sup>5</sup> of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415 ; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1216 Bis.] 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleibhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille<sup>1</sup>.—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way.

Council. Wadding : *Ann. Min.*, ad an. 1215, p. 161.

<sup>5</sup> A Synod.—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1216. <sup>1</sup> *Colum-cille*.—*Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

(Iohone⁹, rex Anglie, mortuus est.—Cennus huius  
Muircheartach, episcopus Comarne, in Christo quietus.<sup>a</sup>  
Obiit Innocentius Papa. Succedit Honorius.—[Oro]o  
Predictorum confirmatur. C. O. 1216. Et hoc ann  
bliaðan aperte Comarne Generalta 'ra Roim, idon,  
Lateranum, anno aperte millesimi tripla et epoc.<sup>f</sup>)

A 57d      Kal. Ian. i. p., l. xx., anno Domini m.º cc.º x.º iiiii.<sup>aa</sup>  
Matgamain huius [ph]laiðbeirteis, in Clann-Dom  
nail, mortu[u]r est.

(Cen<sup>b</sup> t-airdepricob huius Ruanaða do Gabal do Mail  
Iru huius Chonchuaip.—Gilla-Cernain huius Martain,  
ollum Erenn i m-bréiteamnacht, mortuus est.<sup>b</sup>)

Kal. Ian. ii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. i., anno Domini m.º cc.º x.º iiiii.<sup>ab</sup>  
Gilla-Tigernais, mac Gilla-Rona[1]n, erpus Cipriall  
7 cenn Canonac Erenn, in bona penitentia quietus.—  
Insanctac Mac Congalais do ec.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1216. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>l. m., n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. <sup>a-a</sup>u.º (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>b-b</sup>n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>u.º (1217), B (C, D);  
erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—On St. Luke's Day,  
October 18.

<sup>3</sup> Annudh.—Given in *Annals of  
Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup> Died.—July 16. Honorius III.  
was elected on the 18th.

<sup>5</sup> Confirmed.—By Honorius III.  
in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The  
title *Friars Preachers* was first given  
in a third Letter, dated from the  
Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius,  
etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fra  
tribus Sancti Romani Praedicator  
ibus in partibus Tolosanis, etc.  
(*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13-4.)

<sup>6</sup> 1216.—The date, of course, is  
erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. <sup>1</sup> Died.—After this entry,  
D gives (1216): Eodem anno Don  
aldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno  
exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et  
continuauit ibidem; deuastando  
patriam, usquedum Mac William  
prestitit obedientiam and obsides  
ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex  
patria Moriachum Lasyndayle  
[O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam  
Ffyne O'Brolaghan: quem dictus  
O'Donill prosecutus est in Tu  
moniam et ipso Moriacho per

(John, king of England, died.<sup>2</sup>—Annudh<sup>3</sup> Ua Muire-thaidh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.<sup>4</sup> Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.<sup>5</sup>—A.D. 1216.<sup>6</sup> This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1216] 1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.<sup>1</sup>

(The archbishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. [1218] Gilla-Tighernaigh,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Ronain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.<sup>2</sup>—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died.

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo peruenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo ueniret ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

<sup>2</sup> The archbishop.—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same Annals under 1218.

1218. <sup>1</sup> Tighernaigh; Ronain.—

(*Devotee* of (St.) Tigernach (of Clones); of (St.) Ronan (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra*?).

<sup>2</sup> Penance.—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quoisque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace conditionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters*.

(Óisíormait<sup>d</sup> mac Conchúair Mic Óisíormaita, ri Éirinnge-Liúirig, mortuus erit. Cormac do gáibhlíri, d'a eir.—Domnall hUa Táintra mortuus erit.—Moí, mís en hUa Óriain, bean Chataíl crioibhdeirig, mortua erit.<sup>d</sup>)

B 59c      [Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> L. xii., Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>] Óisíormait<sup>c</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Gillia-Loinne do marbað do Mac Gillia-ruairíð 7 d'a bhratáirib 1 mebhail.<sup>c</sup>—Muirceartaí hUa<sup>1</sup> Pláinn, ri hUa-Tuirtári, do marbað do Ghallair.<sup>c</sup>—Congalaí hUa Cainn, cainnel gaircid 7 eínig<sup>d</sup> Tuairce[í]rt Eirenn, ri gtoirfeach Muirisi-Lusad 7 Síl-Catúrfaidh uile, do marbað do Ghallair i Rinloó cethna.—Gilla-nan-naemh hUa Gormánwile, racapt Ráta-Lurair,<sup>d</sup> in penitentia quieuit.—Mael-1ru hUa Tairispí, arpeinneach Óaire Coluim-cille,—dájicet<sup>2</sup> bliadán [sic] do 1 n-árpacinnéach—ar n-denum caic<sup>3</sup> maistíra eteर cill 7 tuair,<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>4</sup> réaxt<sup>4</sup> 1d Decimber, 1<sup>o</sup> n-Domnac,<sup>e</sup> in bono píne quieuit in pace.

(Clement,<sup>f</sup> episcopus Lutetiae, in Christo quieuit.—Tempall Mairiopreac na b'úille do coirfeachað.—Hoc anno Sancti Francisci, a prima conuersione eiusdem anno decimo tertio, mirat de uoluntate Domini rex fratres mira[r]e sanctitatem ad regnum Marthochiorum, uidelicet, fratrem Iustalem, Beppallatum, Ochtonem, Occupantium, Petrum et Odium. Quorum quinque ultimi anno frequenti fuerunt martirizati sub rege Marthochiorum, Miramolino nomine.)

A.D. 1218. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1219. <sup>1</sup> O, A, <sup>2</sup> xl., A, B. <sup>3</sup> Gácca, B. <sup>4-4</sup> .i. vii., A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> .i. vii.<sup>o</sup> (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> Placed last in D. <sup>d</sup> egnoma—of valour, B; “of courage,” C; strenuitatis, D. C and D, accordingly, follow B. <sup>e-e</sup> in primum feria—on the first feria (the week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; <sup>6</sup> Idus, etc., D. Here B unconsciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday in 1218. <sup>ff</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(Diarmaid,<sup>3</sup> son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.)

[1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muircertagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of champion-ship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na-naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,<sup>1</sup> the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December.

(Clement,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year<sup>3</sup> Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolinus by name.)

[1219]

<sup>3</sup> *Diarmaid*.—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. <sup>1</sup> *Sunday*.—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these Annals) at 1218; omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

<sup>2</sup> *Clement, etc.*.—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same Annals at 1220.

<sup>3</sup> *This year, etc.*.—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an. 1219*, p. 213, 237.

[bif.] Kal Ian. 4<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xxiii.,<sup>b</sup> Annno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> xx.<sup>e</sup>  
 Ponacstan<sup>1</sup> O Broona[1]n, comarba Colum-cille, in  
 pace quieuit. Ocup<sup>d</sup> dorala imperfati ete<sup>e</sup> Muinntir  
 n-Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im toga i n-a ina<sup>d</sup>. Ir e<sup>d</sup>  
 dorisne<sup>d</sup> annrein: do<sup>e</sup>o<sup>d</sup>gatup Muinnter Daire Mac  
 Catmail ipin comurbu<sup>f</sup> 7 do<sup>e</sup>o<sup>d</sup>g O Neill 7 Cenel-  
 n-Eogain Flann hUa Brolca[1]n. Iar ri<sup>f</sup> tra dorala  
 imperfati ete<sup>e</sup> Muinntir Daire 7 O Brolca[1]n 7  
 docuire<sup>d</sup> O Brolca[1]n ar in comurbu<sup>f</sup>. Iar ri<sup>f</sup> tra  
 ro<sup>e</sup>o<sup>d</sup>gatup Muinnter Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muir-  
 cepta<sup>d</sup> hUa Millusga[1]n, idon, ferplei<sup>f</sup>inn | Daire,  
 ipin comurbu<sup>f</sup>. Ocup dorai in firfirleis<sup>f</sup>inn 7 in com-  
 urbu<sup>f</sup> ri bliat<sup>f</sup>an aig, uel paulo plus. Ocup dorala  
 imperfati ete<sup>e</sup> Goffrai<sup>d</sup> hUa n-Daire, idon, aircinne<sup>e</sup>  
 Daire 7 O Millusga[1]n, idon, in comarba, im an firfir-  
 leis<sup>f</sup>inn, no co n-de<sup>d</sup>catup do<sup>e</sup>cum breti comarba Rathraic,  
 co n-de<sup>d</sup>erna ri<sup>d</sup> etarri 7 sur'toga<sup>d</sup> Eoin, mac in firfir-  
 leis<sup>f</sup>inn, ipin firfirleis<sup>f</sup>in, do neir comarba Rathraic 7  
 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinnter Daire ar<sup>e</sup>ena.<sup>d</sup>

(Oe<sup>d</sup> hUa Mail-Eoin, episcop Cluana-mac-Noir, do  
 Bata<sup>d</sup>.—Mail-Sea<sup>d</sup>nall, mac Concubair Thaenmu<sup>d</sup>,  
 mortuus erit.—Hoc anno quinque sanctissimi fratres  
 Minore, scilicet, Veralltu<sup>d</sup>, Octo, Ceuiri<sup>d</sup>, Petrus  
 et Cdiutu<sup>d</sup>, parri sunt rub Miramolino, regis Mar-  
 nochiorum, Kalendis Februarii, alias decimo septimo  
 Kalendis Februarii Februarii, Domini Pap[α]e Honori tunc

A.D. 1220. <sup>1</sup> Ponacstan, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u., B;  
<sup>b</sup> .xxii., B. The scribe probably mistook n for u. <sup>c</sup>-.x.<sup>d</sup> ix.<sup>e</sup> (1219), B (C,  
 D); in error, <sup>d</sup>-<sup>d</sup> om., B (followed by C, D), which has: Flann  
 O Broldcan do orpone<sup>d</sup> i n-a ina<sup>d</sup> ipin comurbu<sup>f</sup>—Flann O'Broldchan  
 was appointed in his stead in the succession. <sup>e</sup>-<sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1220. <sup>1</sup> And there ensued, etc.—  
 The Annals of Loch Ce and the Four  
 Masters omit the important dispute  
 respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the

succession of O'Broldchain, D adds:  
 Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu  
 inuasit asperam illam tertiam par-  
 tem Conacie, que comuniter dicitur  
*Guruvtian*, siue Aspera Tertia,

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.] Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued<sup>1</sup> contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

(Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolinus, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaught, nempe patrias O'Royrck  
et O'Really; a quibus habita ad  
vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit  
per Fermanagh, quam similiter  
undique, pro maiori saltem parte,  
deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance  
is given in the *Four Masters* at  
1219.

<sup>2</sup> Aedh.—This and the following  
item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*  
(ad an.).

anno quartto, p[er]petu[m] regem annis ante mortem Sancti Francisci.<sup>e)</sup>

¶ Cal. Ian. p. vii.,<sup>a</sup> l. iiiii. Cuncto Domini m.º cc.º xx.º i.º b  
 (Oiamuid, <sup>c</sup> mac Ruairi, do m[ac]bað.—Jacobus, Penitentialis et Capellanus Domini pap[er]e et Legatus  
 tocius h[ab]ebet[ur] a[cc]e, in h[ab]ebetiam uenit.—Mael-  
 ruanaid h[ab]ea Tuisda do batuð—Sanctus Dominicus  
 obiit hoc anno.—Primus Conuentus predicatorum  
 uenit in Angliam.<sup>c)</sup>

A.D. 1221. <sup>a</sup>.u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .vi., B. <sup>b-b</sup>.xx.º (1220),  
 B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of  
 text-space are left blank for entries in B.

<sup>3</sup> [Jan. 18].—The 17th of Jan., according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. <sup>1</sup> *Diarmuid; Maelruanaidh.*—The two native items are in the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an)*, with greater detail.

<sup>2</sup> *James.*—Said to have been Canon of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate to Ireland (and Scotland) by Honorius III. The Brief of appointment, dated Civita Vecchia, July 31 (1220), was superscribed: *Regibus Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatiae, Insularum [of the Isles], cuiilibet perse* (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation, three Papal commissions are extant. In the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 6 [1220]), instructions were given to abrogate the custom [introduced by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216; *Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no Irishman should receive church preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 16). But they do not appear to have been carried into effect. The abuse was abolished by Honorius in a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy

(Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]: Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was directed to remove the grievance reported by the archbishop of Cashel: namely, when an Englishman lost anything and got six other English to swear they believed his oath that the property was taken by an Irishman, the native, though guiltless and of good name and life and prepared to establish his innocence by thirty or more sworn witnesses, was nevertheless compelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter likewise no action was taken. After an interval of more than thirty years, the “damnable custom” was condemned by Innocent IV. in a Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19 [1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate upon four complaints of the same archbishop and the king’s reply thereto, touching church lands

[Jan. 18<sup>3</sup>], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.) [1220]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1221] 1221. [No original entry].

(Diarmuid,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,<sup>2</sup> Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh<sup>1</sup> Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalghaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominic died this year.<sup>3</sup>—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4 [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardfert [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*),

James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire.* I., 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

<sup>3</sup> This year.—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

[Cal. 1 an. p., un.<sup>a</sup> l. xii., anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>b</sup>  
 Mac Usga de<sup>e</sup> Laci do ḥairdecht i n-Eriinn da innideoin  
 nis Saxon, co táinie<sup>1</sup> co hCeo<sup>d</sup> O'Neill, co n-dechtasur  
 'maille i n-aigaid Gall Erienn 7 co ronillret mór i Miðe  
 7 i Laišni<sup>b</sup> 7 i n-Ullatai<sup>c</sup> 7 co rofcaileret cairtel Cul-  
 naethain 7 co ročinolrat<sup>d</sup> Gall Erienn cechtí<sup>e</sup> catá fičet<sup>f</sup>  
 co Delgatin, co táinie<sup>1</sup> Ceo<sup>d</sup> O'Neill 7 mac in<sup>d</sup> Usga<sup>d</sup>,  
 cechtí<sup>e</sup> catá, 'n-a n-aigaid, co tuerat Gall bret<sup>g</sup> a beoil  
 fein d'O'Neill.<sup>f</sup>

(Cormac,<sup>g</sup> abb Comair, occipitur ept.—Gilla-Mochoinne  
 hUa Catáil occipitur ept.—Mor, in gen hUa Óhuišill,  
 bean Cormacis hUa Óheollan, mortua ept.<sup>g</sup>)

B 59d [Cal. 1 an. i.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> l. xxii.,<sup>b</sup> anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>c</sup>  
 Niall O'Neill do ḥarushu<sup>d</sup> Taire<sup>e</sup> mo inȝin hUa Catá[<sup>i</sup>]n  
 7 doronne Dia 7 Colum-cille mírbuil, co<sup>1</sup> rofcailetri<sup>f</sup>ge<sup>d</sup>  
 a<sup>2</sup> ḥnaiti.<sup>2</sup>—Tad<sup>g</sup> O Óengill, (iðon<sup>d</sup>, mac Ceallair<sup>d</sup>) ana  
 Thuarf[<sup>i</sup>]rt Eriinn [sic], mortu[u]r ept.

(Mael-1ru<sup>e</sup> hUa Flóinn, rírioir Eara-mic-n-Eirc, in  
 Chripto quieuit.—Murchat<sup>d</sup> carrae<sup>c</sup> hUa Peairgail do  
 marbhád i n-Ghrianard.—Cúlbín hUa Maelmuir<sup>d</sup>, eprcop  
 Peairgail, in Chripto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>)

A.D. 1222. <sup>1</sup> tainig, B.<sup>2</sup>—aīfhat, B. <sup>3-3</sup>.iii. catá .xx.iτ, A, B.  
<sup>4</sup>.iii., A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; .ii., B. <sup>b-1.º</sup> (1221), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>c</sup> om., A. <sup>d-d</sup> Usga Laci, B. <sup>e-e</sup> a bret<sup>g</sup>—his award, B. <sup>f</sup> annfeim—then—  
 added, B. <sup>g-g</sup> n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1223. <sup>1-1</sup> su ruigairtri<sup>f</sup>ge<sup>d</sup>, A. <sup>2-2</sup> a n-[<sup>h</sup>]nacá, B. <sup>a-a</sup> 7 p., n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A; 4 p., B. <sup>b</sup> 23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in  
 the xxii of his original for n. <sup>c</sup>—.ii.<sup>º</sup> (1222), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., B; om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. <sup>1</sup> Four and twenty battalions.  
 —D renders: numerati 24 completa  
 bella, qui faciunt Hibernica nume-  
 ratione 72 millia armatorum.

<sup>2</sup> Four battalions. — 12 millibus  
 armatorum, numeratione supra-  
 scripta, D.

<sup>3</sup> Cormac. — Given in the *Four Masters* at 1221.

<sup>4</sup> Gilla-Mochoinne; Mor. — Given  
 (the first in more detail) in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

1223. <sup>1</sup> Respecting.—That is, as  
 C and D rightly understand, by

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1222] 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuilrathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions<sup>1</sup> at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions<sup>2</sup> against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill.

(Cormac,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne<sup>4</sup> Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1223] 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting<sup>1</sup> the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died.

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,<sup>2</sup> prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>3</sup> Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin<sup>3</sup> Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Fearna, rested in Christ.)

abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Floinn.*—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

<sup>3</sup> *Murchadh ; Ailbin.*—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals*

*of Loch Ce (ad an.).* For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.

A58b[bit.] **[C]**al. 1an. f. 11., l. 111., anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>a</sup> Catāl c̄rois̄deirg h̄lla Concobuir, r̄i Connacht 7 r̄i S̄ar̄del<sup>1</sup> Erenn ar tōūct, aðbað 1. T̄am̄irtir Cnuic̄-Muairde, quinto Calendārum iunii. In t-aen S̄ar̄del<sup>1</sup> iñ̄ feirr t̄am̄is o ðriam Úrgom̄a anuaf̄ ar uaiſ̄li 7 ar onoir; tōgbalac̄ tr̄ergr̄as̄m̄ur, tōūctað nā tuat̄; rōb̄ar̄tanað r̄at̄þber, r̄uam̄is̄<sup>b</sup>, rōineñ̄ail nā rīt̄c̄ana. Ðoīs̄ iñ̄ ne [a] reīmer dō ḡabat̄ dēcm̄aið cō d̄is̄teð ar tūr 1 n-iað Erenn. Columain cunnaið c̄raib̄beð, <sup>2</sup> cept̄-b̄ruat̄rað<sup>b</sup> c̄reid̄m̄i 7 c̄ript̄aiðeðta; cept̄aiðeðeoir nā eíntað 7 nā coib̄denað; muðaiðeðeoir nā meir̄leð 7 nā malaprt̄að; comet̄aið coit̄cen̄i cat̄buat̄að in̄ reðta roðlejt̄að. Ð'a tuc Ðia ðeðsonoir 1 tal̄m̄an 7 in̄ fl̄aiðiup neñ̄du ðall. Ar n-ésg 1 n-aībit̄ m̄anaið dō, 1 ar m-h̄reið buaða o ðoman 7 o ðeman.—Mat̄sam̄an, mac Ceir̄er̄naið h̄ll̄i Ceir̄in, r̄i Ciarpaiðe Laða-na-naīr̄ne, m̄ortu[u]r̄ eft.—Erf̄puc Conmacne, idon, in̄ Sall erf̄puc, m̄ortu[u]r̄ eft.—Ðomnall h̄lla Cellaið, tanuþti h̄lla-Maine, m̄ortu[u]r̄ eft.—Mael-Seclann, mac T̄ar̄d̄ h̄ll̄i Cellaið, m̄ortu[u]r̄<sup>c</sup> eft.<sup>c</sup>

(Þind<sup>d</sup> h̄lla Cupmacan quieuit.—Mael-1ru h̄lla Con-  
cub̄air quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—P̄redicatore[er̄]<sup>e</sup> in̄trāuerunt h̄i[ber̄]-  
niām.<sup>e</sup>)

A.D. 1224. <sup>1</sup> S̄æi-, B. <sup>2</sup> c̄raib̄deð, B. <sup>a.-111.º</sup> (1223), B (C, D), with ueīl .111. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another hand in D. <sup>b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-e</sup> in Chriſto quieuit, B; “died,” C; entry om., D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1224. <sup>1</sup> May 28.—The F. M. say Monday. But May 28 fell on Tuesday in this year. The authority they followed forgot that 1224 was Bissextile.\*

\*At Ðoīs̄ (Seems), etc., c.m., n. t. b., B, is: *receptio decimiarum in Hibernia.*

<sup>2</sup> Foreign-bishop.—See O'Donovan F.M., iii. 208.

<sup>3</sup> Died.—D adds (at 1223, with 1224 placed overhead): Eodem anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia deuastando. Tamen, habita inhabitantium obedientia et selectis obsidibus, rediit.

[1224]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28<sup>1</sup>]. The best Gaidhel that came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for honour; very fortunate and capable preserver of his territories; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging prop of faith and christianity; punisher of the guilty and of outlaws; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers; general battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian] monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,<sup>2</sup> died.—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-Sechlann, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.<sup>3</sup>

(Finn Ua Carmacan<sup>4</sup> rested.—Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Conchubhair rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered<sup>6</sup> Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.* at 1223.

<sup>4</sup> Finn Ua Carmacan.—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223, where he is said to have been steward of the king of Connacht and to have possessed much land. The next item is also given in the same Annals at 1223.

<sup>5</sup> Mael-Isu.—Prior of Inishmaine, according to the *F. M.* (1223). See O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

<sup>6</sup> Entered.—Quetif and Echard (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, *Lutetiae Par.* 1719, p. 22) merely say under 1221: Ex Anglia nostros in Hiberniam trajecisse non diu postea constat ex Actis.

In the Catalogue of Dominican Houses given in Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris; Dublin, 1745), the foundation of the Dublin House is dated 1224. This list is copied into the *Hibernia Dominicana*.

[Cal. Ian. iii[1].<sup>a</sup> p., l. [x]iii[1].<sup>a</sup> Cuncto Domini m.<sub>o</sub> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
 xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sub>o</sub><sup>b</sup> Duarcan hUa hEasra, ri Lusne, mortuus  
 erit.—Gilla-in-Coimdeig Mac Gilla-Carras, uafal-  
 jasapt 7 perfun Tisi-Baitin, quieuit in Chripto.<sup>c</sup>  
 Dionirius<sup>d</sup> hUa Mael-Chiarain, apennae Cerdacarna,  
 quieuit in Chripto.—Morfluaiseo<sup>e</sup> do denum do Ceo<sup>f</sup>  
 B 60a hUa Neill i Connacht le macath | Ruairi hUi Con-  
 chubair 7 le<sup>g</sup> tosair Shil-Muirne<sup>h</sup> uile, aet Mac  
 Diarmata aincin, idon, Cormac, mac Tomaltas, co  
 n-decait ar fuit Connacht buðer co feðai<sup>i</sup> Ceata-luain,  
 co roisne da aiðci ic Muillib-Uanach 7 sur'airgeartar<sup>j</sup>  
 Loch-n-én<sup>k</sup> 7 co tuc feoit hUi Concobaip leir ar. Tainic  
 A 58c 'n-a diais co Carth-ffrai<sup>l</sup> | 7 doairgeartair<sup>m</sup> Tairrheleibhae,  
 mac Ruairi, ann. Ocup doeuair 'n-a luatceim d'a tis  
 ar cloirtecht do rluais moir do Ghallair 7 do Muim-  
 necaib fa Donncaid Carrbreic hUa m-brisain 7 fa  
 Sheffrais Marer ag Ceo<sup>n</sup> hUa Conchoibair 7 ag Mac  
 Diarmata cuius. Ocup, o nae' rueratuir ar hUa<sup>o</sup> Neill,  
 poleanfatur macu<sup>p</sup> Ruairi sur'tairgeartur<sup>q</sup> iat a n-uict  
 hUi Neill aru[é]iri. Romarbratuir Muimni<sup>r</sup> do'n-dul<sup>s</sup>  
 riu<sup>t</sup> Ecmarcas Mac bRana[1]n, tairre<sup>u</sup> Coige-Ceann<sup>v</sup>  
 a Cill-Cellair<sup>w</sup>. Ar n-tiúir elainne Ruairi a Con-  
 nacta[1]b<sup>x</sup> amac, gabair Ceo<sup>y</sup>, mac Caethail epiobde[1]r,  
 ri<sup>z</sup> Connacht d'a n-eir.—Tad<sup>z</sup> hUa hEasra do ec.—  
 Etain, ingen Diarmata Mic Domnall,<sup>f</sup> quieuit in  
 Chripto.—Goill 7 Muimni<sup>g</sup> do dul fa terpunn Cael-  
 fiinn<sup>h</sup> 7 ruciureo<sup>i</sup> ar na n-Gall tre pírtai<sup>j</sup> Cael[fr]ind.<sup>k</sup>  
 Concobair, mac Taird<sup>l</sup> 7 Cerdgal, mac Taird<sup>m</sup> [occipi]

A.D. 1225. <sup>1</sup> Dionir, A. <sup>2</sup> ri, A. <sup>3</sup> feðai<sup>o</sup>, A. <sup>4</sup> con'airgeat, B.  
<sup>5</sup> -ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by over-  
 sight), A. <sup>6</sup>-ar, B. <sup>7</sup> O, A. <sup>8</sup> mic, A, B. <sup>9</sup> -tairgeartur, B. <sup>10</sup> Coige-  
 Ceann (by syncope), A. <sup>11</sup> g-Cill-, B. <sup>12</sup>-éta, B. <sup>13</sup>-elain, A. <sup>14</sup> Cael-  
 fiinn, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-m.o</sup> (1224),  
 B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C, D. The Dionirius and Etain  
 entries are also omitted in D. <sup>d</sup> om.. B. <sup>e-e</sup> tairgeartur riu—that expedition,  
 B. <sup>f</sup> hUi add'd, B.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1225] 1225. Duarcan Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Connacht, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by invitation of all Sil-Muireadhais, save Mac Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him therefrom. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach, son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him, under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,] did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri, until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again. The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht, Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>1</sup> takes the kingship after them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Caelfhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] were

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1225. <sup>1</sup> *Red-Hand*.—In the margin | end of folio 23b) is *cnoð ðeancȝ*, the  
of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the | Irish equivalent.

runτ].—Cer mor do ḫainis [iŋ]in bλiaðan ri.—In τ-αρβυρ 'ga buan a haile na feile bρišt̄i 7 in τρεαβαð 'ga ḫenam̄ <sup>15</sup> n-αιν̄fečt̄.

[Cal. Ian.<sup>a</sup> u. p.,<sup>a</sup> l. xxix., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Feidhlimidh<sup>1</sup> hUa Concoðair do ḫabail ταιši aip Domnall hUa Phlac̄bertraič, suip'marb 7 suip'loifc é p̄eim 7 a b̄rat̄air.—Aeð hUa Phlac̄bertraič do ḫabail la hCed̄, mac Cat̄ail croibde[1]n̄ 7 a ḫabairt illam̄<sup>2</sup> Ghall.<sup>3</sup>—Tigernan, mac Cat̄ail hUi Concoðair, do m̄arbbað la Donncað hUa n-Duðai.<sup>4</sup>—Muír̄siur Mac Diarmata do marbbað.—Connmac<sup>c</sup> O Tarpa, epruc Luišne, in Chriſto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Car̄len Cille-moīre do r̄cailisð la Cat̄al O Raigillið.

(Aeð<sup>d</sup> hUa Ruairc do marbbað La Cat̄al hUa Raigill-Uið 7 la Concuðar Mac Cormaic.<sup>d</sup>)

B 60b [Cal. Ian. ui.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x., Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Uilliam Maqer, mac Giur̄tiř na hErenn, do ḫabail do Chormac, mac Tomaltair, do riš na Caipriði 7 d'Aeð hUa Conchobair.—Donnpleibe O ḫrada (aliar,<sup>c</sup> hUa ḫat̄ra; idon, ri Sleibhe-luša<sup>c</sup>) do marbbað do mac a deir[b]b̄rat̄air p̄eim i fil 7 domarbað e p̄eim inð po cetoir, t̄re imdell Aeða hUi Conchobuir.—Brianc<sup>d</sup>, mac

A.D. 1225. <sup>15</sup> a, A.

A.D. 1226. <sup>1</sup>Feidhlimidh, A. <sup>2</sup> a lcam, B. <sup>3</sup>n-Gaill, A. <sup>4</sup>-ða, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> u. p., n. t. h., A; .u. p., B. <sup>b-b</sup>-.u.<sup>o</sup> (1225), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. <sup>a-a</sup> u. p., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u. p., B. <sup>b-b</sup>-.u.<sup>o</sup> (1226), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Were slain.—The Four Masters say they were burned in a house which was set on fire by their brothers.

<sup>3</sup> Great destruction.—D, perhaps correctly, connects this and the following entry (1224): Fuit enim eodem anno maxima mortalitas

hominum, ita ut circa festum Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada colligerentur, cum nec tum seminatura futuri anni facta fuisset, occasione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. <sup>1</sup> Feidhlimidh Ua Concoðair.—According to the Four Masters (*ad an.*) the deed was done

slain<sup>2</sup>]. Great destruction<sup>3</sup> of people in this year.—The corn was a-cutting on the Morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same time.

[1225]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair<sup>1</sup> seized a house upon Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand<sup>2</sup> and given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Connmac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh.

[1226]

(Aedh<sup>4</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland, was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,<sup>1</sup> king of the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein immediately, through device<sup>2</sup> of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—

[1227]

by the sons of Murrough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal Red-Hand*.—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

<sup>3</sup> *Luighni*.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh, etc.*.—Given in the *Four Masters*. It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. <sup>1</sup> *Tomaltach*.—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock of Lough Ce*. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, whence it has been copied by the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> *Device*.—“Devise,” C; *industria*, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.

A 58d Concoðair hui n-Óisairmatá, do marbað.<sup>d</sup>—Óionírius<sup>1 e</sup>  
hui<sup>2</sup> Mopða do eorpató d'ærpus Oil-finnd.—Cumara  
hui Domnalla[1]n do marbað i n-geimil do Ruairðri  
Mac Óisinnfleibhe, a n-digair a atar 7 ré eorpa.

[vif.] Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l.<sup>b</sup> xx. i.,<sup>b</sup> Canno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup> xx.<sup>c</sup>  
iii.<sup>c</sup> Ceð, mac Catail croibde[1]rð hui Concoðair, do  
marbað do Gallair i meðail, iap<sup>1</sup> n-a ticeip do Chon-  
naðtaib uaiðib.—Giusfrírecht na hErenn do ȝabail do  
mac William Ùire (iðon,<sup>d</sup> Ricard<sup>d</sup>)—Ceð, mac Ruairðri,  
do ȝabail riðe Connacht 7 rohainræð cealla 7 tuatá  
Connacht leó 7 rotiðuþeð<sup>e</sup> a cleiruis 7 a luict elæðna  
arðena a tibið comaiðcið,<sup>2</sup> ap<sup>f</sup> n-a cup riðuaðt 7 ri-  
gortá.—Muircertach, mac Blaðbeirtas<sup>g</sup> hui Phlannan-  
za[1]n, do marbað la macaib hui Ghadra.<sup>i</sup>—Ferðal,  
mac Sitlmuca hui Ruairc, do marbað do macaib Neill,  
mic Congalair hui Ruairc.—Niall, mac Congalair hui

A.D. 1227. <sup>1</sup>Óioníri, B.<sup>2</sup> O, B.—<sup>e</sup> The Óioníri and Cumara entries  
are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. <sup>1</sup>ap<sup>(o)</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup>-vci, A.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A ;  
om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup>.iii.<sup>c</sup> (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D)  
has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines.  
Then :—

Kal. Ian. [blank for ferial and epact] CC.O. m.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup> xx.<sup>c</sup> iii.<sup>c</sup> The  
entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission  
of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into  
harmony with the chronology of A. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A : om., B, C, D.  
<sup>e</sup> After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having  
a dot placed under each of the letters, A, <sup>f-f</sup> om., B, C, D.

<sup>3</sup> Crossed as a Crusader.—Literally,  
signed; the native equivalent of  
cruce-signatus. “Crucified,” C;  
over which another hand wrote  
abdicavit! Excommunicatus fuit,  
D; in which the entry is given under  
1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and  
died in 1231, his object apparently  
was not to go in person to the

Holy Land, but to gain the in-  
dulgence by contributing to the  
Crusade. In reference to the re-  
quest of the king of Scotland re-  
garding: Nonnulli milites et alii  
de regno suo propter paupertatem,  
alii ob senectutem, quidam vero  
propter debilitatem, quamplures  
etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt  
personaliter exequi votum, quod

Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader<sup>3</sup> from [being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as a Crusader].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1228 Bis. 1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William de Burgh (namely, Richard<sup>1</sup>).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, [and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flannagain, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal, son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach

assumpto crucis signaculo, de transeundo in eiusdem Terre subsidium emiserint, a Brief of Gregory IX., dated the Lateran, March 31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho, the Papal Legate, to absolve such from the vow of the Cross: recepta prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea cautione (security), quod omnes expensas, quas facturi essent in eundo, morando et redeundo, in manibus tuis assignent: alias laborem itineris pietatis operibus compensando, illam indulgentiam habituri, qu[a]e transeuntibus in ipsis Terre subsidium in Generali Concilio est concessa (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought against the bishop of Ardagh, which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb. 13, 1245) appointed judges to investigate, was: pecuniam, quam cruce signati decedentes relinquunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus proprios et illicitos . . . convertit.

1228. *Richard*.—On Feb. 15 of this year, Henry III. notified to the citizens of Dublin, Limerick, Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to “Duncan Carbry” (Donnchad Cairbreach O’Brien) that Richard de Burgh was appointed justiciary of Ireland. (*D[ocuments]. [relating to] I[r]eland*., I. 1573.)

Ruairc, do mairbað do Círt, mac Círt hUa Ruairc 7  
Címlaim geirr, mac Neill, do mairbað tui<sup>3</sup> Címlaim, mac  
Aírt, i gairbhuisdá—.—Ma[c] Crat<sup>4</sup> hUa Mallacta quieuit  
in Chriúrt.<sup>5</sup>

(Ósain<sup>6</sup> O Fláinn, taigteach Sil-Mairiuancar, d'hec.—  
Aed, mac Donncaid 1 Fergail, do mairbað la hAed,  
mac Címlaim 1 Fergail.<sup>7</sup>—Carilen<sup>8</sup> Chuil-ruathair do  
deum in bliadair ri.—San Fionriar d'onoisusdá mair  
gac naem in bliadair ri leirin Þara, idon, le Þrengoriar  
nonur, fcelicet, decimo septimo Kalendari Angustini<sup>9</sup>.)

B 60c      [Cal. Ian. 1[1].<sup>a</sup> p., l. 11.,<sup>a</sup> Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Tuirfha, in gen Ruairðri, ben Caethal Mic Diarmata,  
do éc i n-a cailliach tuiib.—Diarmait Mac<sup>1</sup> Carrtais, ri  
Derg-Muman, quieuit in Chriúrt.—Diomar<sup>b</sup> hUa Morða,  
erpuic Sil-Muirneðais, do cur a erpucoide uathas.—  
Siúradh hUa Caetha[1]n, canonac | i f eolca dobi<sup>2</sup> i f i n Ora  
Canona[3]c [in Chriúrt quieuit].—Diarmait<sup>b</sup> Mac Flainc,  
abb Reislera Silla-Molairi hUa[-1] Silla[1]n i Tuam,  
in Chriúrt quieuit 7 a aðnical, i n-Círd-ðapna.<sup>b</sup>—  
Muirneðac hUa Þormóile, príor ñeislera In Þri-mic-  
nEriund (no,<sup>c</sup> -n-Eriund), tuiine<sup>d</sup> i f egnairde 7 i f cráib-  
tig[1]u<sup>3</sup> dobi do Coiceid Con[n]aċt, in Chriúrt quieuit.—  
Diarmait Mac Silla-Chaplain, airtcinned Tígi-Bairin  
7 uafalracart 7 tuiine rob' ñeirr deirc 7 eíneac<sup>e</sup> dobi i  
cenntu[1]r Connacht, in Chriúrt quieuit.

A.D. 1228. <sup>3</sup>do, B.—<sup>g-g</sup> om. D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>i-i</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. <sup>1</sup>Mac, B. <sup>2</sup>rob[1], B. <sup>3</sup>-tige, B. <sup>4</sup>-tar, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.,  
on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. The Siúradh entry is  
omitted in D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> o is doubled by mistake,  
B. <sup>e-e</sup> daenacht—*humanity*, B.

<sup>2</sup> Amlaim the Short.—Auly Carr [Garr]; alias, curtus filius, D.

<sup>3</sup> David — Aedh — the castle. —

These three native items are given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and Amlaim the Short,<sup>2</sup> son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ. [1228]

(David<sup>3</sup> O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle<sup>3</sup> of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured<sup>4</sup> like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1229. Dubessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muireadhais [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-n-Erin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gillacharraigh, herenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side<sup>1</sup> of Connacht, rested in Christ. [1229]

<sup>4</sup> Was honoured, etc.—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. <sup>1</sup>This side of Connacht.—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered “in those parts” in C. The entry in the

Four Masters states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

A 59a      [Cal. Ian. pop<sup>a</sup> Mairt,<sup>a</sup> l. x. iii.,<sup>a</sup> anno Domini m.<sup>b</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup> xxx.<sup>d</sup>] — Gillia-1ru h-Ua Cleirig, epprecop Lus<sup>e</sup>ne, quiensit in<sup>b</sup> [Chripto<sup>b</sup>]. — Gillia-Carrta<sup>c</sup> h-Ua hEisiusra[1]n, canonac<sup>f</sup> aangcaripe, quiensit in [Chripto].<sup>e</sup> — Donnfeisebe h-Ua 1nmuiine,<sup>1</sup> manac<sup>f</sup> naem<sup>f</sup> aangirtip rae*r*, quiensit in<sup>b</sup> [Chripto<sup>b</sup>]. — Mael-Muirre h-Ua Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Noif, in Chripto quiensit. — Mael-Seclainn<sup>c</sup> Mac Phireisint, uafaljascart<sup>f</sup> aangirtip leiginn, quiensit in [Chripto], i n-a noibirto i Mairi<sup>f</sup> na buille.<sup>e</sup> — Gillia-in-Coimde<sup>d</sup> h-Ua Tuillenna[1]n, comarb<sup>f</sup> Feicin<sup>f</sup> abb neiglera Canona<sup>f</sup> Efra-dara, in Chripto<sup>d</sup> quiensit.<sup>d</sup> — Sluaighe<sup>e</sup> la hUilliam bunc i Connacta,<sup>2</sup> sur-mill[ed] moran leir<sup>f</sup> do Chonna<sup>f</sup>tais.<sup>f</sup> — Donn ós Mag Oirectais<sup>f</sup> do marba<sup>f</sup> doib<sup>f</sup> 7<sup>g</sup> Ec<sup>h</sup>ti<sup>g</sup>ern, mac in bpreit-einan, h-Ua Minca<sup>f</sup>am do marba<sup>f</sup> doib<sup>f</sup>. — C<sup>h</sup>rt, mac<sup>h</sup> C<sup>h</sup>ir<sup>i</sup> h-Ui Ruarc, do marba<sup>f</sup> do Raighnall h-Ua Bin<sup>j</sup> i meðail. — Ma[c] Craith Mac Sherragh, eppuc Con-

A.D. 1230. <sup>1</sup> Innamen, B. <sup>2</sup>-ctas, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; .m. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> quiensit in, A. <sup>e</sup> This and the C<sup>h</sup>rt-C<sup>h</sup>eo-Gilla-1ru- and M<sup>h</sup>acrait entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. <sup>f-f</sup>do Chonna<sup>f</sup>tais leir, B. <sup>g</sup> om., A. <sup>h</sup> mac m<sup>h</sup>c—grandson, A.

1230. <sup>1</sup> *Mac Craith — Joseph.*— Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated as such at the function, falsely repre-

sented to the primate L[uke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (*non sine symonie vitio*) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, “Magairy” (=Mac Sherraigh of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruded obtained total possession and proceeded to

Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1230] 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen, a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlann Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillennain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monastery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Connacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith<sup>1</sup> Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni

alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near

Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I. 2018*).)

On the other hand, the primate (non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur) confirmed the election of G[elasius == Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from

maicne<sup>3</sup>, duine iр mo crabat<sup>d</sup> 7 eинe<sup>c</sup> dobi illerit Cuinn, in Chrixt<sup>a</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Ce<sup>b</sup> hUa Neill, ri Tuairce[1]rt (Erenn<sup>i</sup>) 7 ri Leiti Cuinn uile 7 de<sup>e</sup>gat<sup>f</sup>uip airtarui<sup>g</sup> Erenn uile<sup>j</sup> 7 duine iр mo romarb<sup>h</sup> 7 nocre<sup>k</sup> Gullu<sup>k</sup> 7 romill carflena doba<sup>l</sup> do Ghairdelais,<sup>4</sup> a<sup>5</sup> éc 7 duine iр lu<sup>5</sup> poraire<sup>o</sup> d'fagbail baif innur aile aet le Gallais, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chrixt<sup>b</sup>].—Ploirint<sup>e</sup> hUa Cepballa[1]n, erpuc Thire-hEogain, uafal<sup>h</sup>enoip togaide, pontificatus rui anno quaerat<sup>g</sup> rexto, [a]etatis rui[<sup>a</sup>]e octogesimo rexto, in Chrixt<sup>a</sup> quieuit.<sup>c</sup>

(Iordep<sup>1</sup> Mag Theichidain, erpob Connachte, quieuit.<sup>1</sup>  
. . . 7<sup>m</sup> corp San Pionfer d'atrusu<sup>n</sup> do comarba na m-brat<sup>o</sup> cum eaglair<sup>p</sup> dofigne<sup>q</sup> 'n-a onoir pein, 8 Jct. Iunii.<sup>m</sup>)

Jcal. 1an. post<sup>a</sup> Ceatain,<sup>a</sup> L.<sup>b</sup> xx.1111.,<sup>b</sup> anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>d</sup> xxx.<sup>e</sup> i.<sup>f</sup> Pe<sup>g</sup>poli<sup>h</sup> (idon,<sup>e</sup> ben Muircearta<sup>g</sup> Muimni<sup>i</sup>nd, mic Toirrdealaib<sup>j</sup> moir 1 Concubu<sup>k</sup>), ingen Concoibh<sup>l</sup> Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Chrixt<sup>a</sup>].<sup>d</sup>—Dub<sup>o</sup>cabla<sup>o</sup>, ingen Concoibh<sup>l</sup> Mic Diarmata, do éc i Mainistir na Buille.<sup>d</sup>—Plann hUa Connacht<sup>g</sup>, erpuc na Drei<sup>h</sup>ne, in<sup>e</sup> Chrixt<sup>a</sup> quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Slua<sup>g</sup>a<sup>d</sup> mor leir O n-Domnaill docum hU<sup>2</sup> Raignillai<sup>g</sup>, co ruc ben hU<sup>1</sup>

<sup>3</sup>-m, B. <sup>4</sup>Ghairdealaib<sup>B</sup>. <sup>5</sup> do (sign of infinitive), B. <sup>6</sup>lu<sup>g</sup>a, B. <sup>i</sup> itl., n. t. h., A ; text, B, C, D. <sup>j</sup>om., B. <sup>k</sup> Sic, A, B. The first u arises from assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the proper case-ending. <sup>l-l</sup>n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. <sup>m-m</sup>t. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. <sup>1</sup>Pe<sup>g</sup>poli<sup>h</sup>, A. <sup>2</sup>hU, B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h., A ; .m. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>om., A ; “dead,” C; *quieuit in pace*, D.

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which Maguire copied, Mag | an.), Joseph is given first and Theichidain was passed over as | *quieuit in Christo* applied to both. an intruder.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad | <sup>2</sup>Christ.—D adds : Eodem etiam anno, O'Donill cum vi armata

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age.

(Joseph<sup>1</sup> Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed<sup>3</sup> on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, [1231] A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,<sup>1</sup> son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Buill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him,

inuasit Conaciam et, licet multa  
commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici  
I Conchuir non adheserunt eius  
consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

<sup>3</sup>Removed.—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the

occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor.* ad an. 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. <sup>1</sup> Momonian.—So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

Rai<sup>5</sup>illair<sup>6</sup> leir, iodon, in<sup>7</sup>in Me<sup>8</sup> Phia<sup>9</sup>ra<sup>10</sup> 7 co riucrat  
reor<sup>11</sup> 7 innm<sup>12</sup>ura 7<sup>d</sup> mai<sup>13</sup>ur<sup>d</sup> in Baile uile leo.—Con-  
B 60d cōbur | go<sup>14</sup> hUa hEasra, ri Lui<sup>15</sup>ne, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chri<sup>16</sup>to].<sup>d</sup>  
—Dubte<sup>17</sup>ra<sup>c</sup>, in<sup>18</sup>gen hU<sup>19</sup> Chuinn, ben [ph]lai<sup>20</sup>ber-  
tais hU<sup>1</sup> Phlannag[1]n, quieuit in [Chri<sup>16</sup>to<sup>d</sup>].  
—Phlai<sup>21</sup>berta<sup>c</sup> hUa Phlannag[1]n, tairc<sup>22</sup> Clann-Cat<sup>23</sup>ail  
7 duine i<sup>f</sup> uairle<sup>f</sup> doboi<sup>f</sup> do Shil-Muirheadais, do<sup>5</sup> ec i n-a  
oil<sup>24</sup>ri i Mairi<sup>25</sup> na Buille.—Dion<sup>26</sup>ri<sup>g</sup> hUa Mordha  
erpu<sup>27</sup> Sil-Muirheadais, quieuit in Chri<sup>16</sup>to.<sup>g</sup>

A 59b[Dir.] Kal. Ian. pop<sup>a</sup> Dair<sup>b</sup>an, l. ii.,<sup>a</sup> Cenn<sup>c</sup> Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Ce<sup>d</sup> hUa Fer<sup>e</sup>ail, tairc<sup>f</sup> Muinn<sup>g</sup>teri-hCen-  
gale, do marba<sup>d</sup> d'a braitri<sup>b</sup> rein.—Maignur, mac  
Cinniam, mic Tairg Mic Maelruanais, carnel einis<sup>g</sup> 7  
eignum<sup>1</sup> 7 crabair<sup>d</sup>, in Chri<sup>16</sup>to<sup>e</sup> quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Sluas<sup>2</sup>la  
hUilliam bunc co carptel bona-Gaillbi,<sup>2</sup> co n-deirifat  
carptel ann.—Mairi<sup>3</sup> do tabairt do na Tuat<sup>4</sup>air<sup>b</sup> ap  
Concobur, mac Ce<sup>d</sup>a, mic Ruairi<sup>b</sup>, cop'marba<sup>d</sup> Con-  
cobur ann 7 Silla-Chri<sup>16</sup>t, mac Donnca<sup>5</sup> et alii multi.  
—Donnca<sup>6</sup>, mac Tomaltair<sup>7</sup> Mic Diarmata, quieuit in<sup>d</sup>  
[Chri<sup>16</sup>to<sup>d</sup>].—Mac Neill hU<sup>1</sup> Gailmre<sup>8</sup>ais<sup>3</sup> (iodon, Con-  
cobur<sup>e</sup>), tairc<sup>f</sup> Ceniuil-Moen, quieuit in [Chri<sup>16</sup>to].—  
Coifecra<sup>9</sup> tempaill Cille-moipe 7 Canonais<sup>10</sup> do denum  
i<sup>11</sup>in baile cetna la Conn hUa Phlannag[1]n.<sup>4</sup>—Sluas<sup>2</sup>la<sup>f</sup>  
<sup>3</sup> Meig, B. <sup>4</sup> go<sup>12</sup>, A. <sup>5</sup> a—his (death took place), B. <sup>6</sup> Dion<sup>13</sup>, B. <sup>7-8</sup> mo  
martra<sup>9</sup> doboi—of greatest goodness that was, B. <sup>9-10</sup> om., D. Chri<sup>16</sup>to is  
omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. <sup>1</sup> egnoma, B. <sup>2</sup> -Gallme, B. <sup>3</sup> Sairmle- (by metathesis  
of l and p), B. <sup>4</sup>-can, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, ; om., B. <sup>b</sup> This  
and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. <sup>c-e</sup> quieuit in,  
A. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with  
A, B, C under this year. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Stammerer.—Incorrectly ren-  
dered mutus in D. “The adjective  
god (*got*) in medical Irish MSS. is  
used to translate the Latin *balbus*,  
or *balbutiens*” (O’Donovan, *Four  
Masters*, iii., p. 260).

<sup>3</sup> Ua Mordha.—The *Annals of  
Loch Ce* (ad an.) state that he died  
in the establishment of the Canons  
in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on  
Dec. 15 and was succeeded by  
Donough O’Conor.

namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they [1231] took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,<sup>2</sup> king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dub-themhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1232 Bis.] 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaille, was killed<sup>1</sup> by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by “the Territories” on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place]<sup>2</sup> and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn,

1232. <sup>1</sup> Killed.—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

<sup>2</sup> [Took place].—By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce*, *ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

la Domnall hUa Loélainn, la ri<sup>t</sup> Cenél-Éogain, co n-Éallairi<sup>t</sup> 7 co n-Éairdelairi<sup>t</sup>; Tír-Conaill ð'ap'mill mó<sup>r</sup> i Fánait 7 i Tír-Chonáll 7 d'a tuc bpristí Domnall hUa Baile<sup>t</sup> 7 hUa Tairce[1]rt laif.—Slua<sup>t</sup>at<sup>s</sup> la hUa n-Domnall i<sup>r</sup>in bliaðain cetna; Tír-n-Éogain, co riac<sup>t</sup> Tula[č]-nóc, ð'ap'marb bU 7 d'ap'loirc arbanna 7 d'ap'mill mó<sup>r</sup> aróenai i<sup>r</sup>in tír 7 tainic ar cul co corfúra<sup>t</sup>. Oeuf i<sup>r</sup>in bliaðain cetna roairg loing[α]ir Cenél-Éogain Míðba<sup>t</sup> 7 Easínír 7 dorala buiðen do Chenel-Conaill im mac Neill hUa Domnall cucu 7 d'ap'la<sup>t</sup> ár na loingri 7 d'ap'marba<sup>t</sup> mac Neill.<sup>f</sup>

(Feidhlim<sup>s</sup> O Conchubair, ri Connacht, do gabair do Ricard a Burc, a Milic, a fill 7 ri<sup>t</sup>e Connacht do Ce<sup>t</sup> mac Ruairíri apir.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [iiii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.,<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>a</sup> iii.<sup>a</sup>] Slua<sup>t</sup>at<sup>s</sup> la Feidhlimi<sup>t</sup><sup>1</sup> hUa Conchobuir, Connachtairi<sup>t</sup>, co n-de<sup>t</sup>airi<sup>t</sup> Cormac, mac Tomaltair<sup>t</sup> i n-a<sup>t</sup>asai<sup>t</sup>,<sup>2</sup> co tuc leir é i Mař-Luig, co n-de<sup>t</sup>erna longport ič<sup>3</sup> Óruim-Drégrairde 7 co tainic Cormac 7 Conchobuir amac 7 na trí Tuata 7 da mac Muirceartaig Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnca<sup>t</sup> 7 Muircearta<sup>t</sup>. Oeuf i comuirli doronpat: tocht<sup>4</sup> n-diawig Ce<sup>t</sup>á, mic Ruairíri 7 tucpat maiðm fop Ce<sup>t</sup>, mac Ruairíri, ann, idon, fop

A.D. 1232. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. <sup>1</sup> Feidhlim, A. <sup>2</sup> aðas (metathesis of ſ and ð), A. <sup>3</sup> aſ, A. <sup>4</sup> a, B.—a-a blank space, A, B.

<sup>3</sup> Was killed.—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

<sup>4</sup> Feidhlim, etc.—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Fretheilin (Feidhlim), son of a former king

of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidhlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (D. I., I. 1975).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Taircheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much besides in the country and he came back triumphantly. And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried, Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of Niall was killed.<sup>3</sup>

(Feidhlim<sup>4</sup> O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir into Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe and there came out<sup>1</sup> Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata, namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the

Burgh was deprived of the office of justiciary in the beginning of the following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. <sup>1</sup> *Out.*—*Amach* in the original; the lection followed by C. D has filius eiusdem; that is, the

translator's text was *a mhac*, meaning that Conchubar was son of Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* have the same reading.

A 59c      riſ Connacht, gur' marbað é fein 7 Ceð Muimneð, mac Ruair̄ri 7 a mac 7 Domnacæð mor, mac Diarmata, mic Ruair̄ri | 7 daine imða[1] aili,<sup>5</sup> iap̄ rafusud Tigr̄bair̄in 7 iap̄ n-a rlat o'Ceð Muimneð 7 iap̄ rlat ceall 7 eclur̄ n-imða aile,<sup>6</sup> gur' euitret<sup>b</sup> fein 1 n-einec ēeall 7 naem Connacht.<sup>b</sup>—Cairtel-na-Caillige 7 cairtel Þonc-na-Þailliði do rgaileð la Þeirðlumis hūa Conn̄obuir.—Uilliam de Laci 7 Seplur̄, mac Caethal hūa Conn̄obuir 7 Soill imða[1] | do marbað la Muinnitir-Raiȝillairȝ<sup>c</sup> 1 Monach-cranncain.—Mael-Írru hūa Maenairȝ, uafaljacakr̄t roȝabaað a þaltair̄ gað n-aen la[u], aet̄ Diā-Domnairȝ, quienuit in<sup>b</sup> Chriþto.<sup>b</sup>—Soffrairȝ hūa Þat̄ri, ar̄cinnneac̄ Þaire Coluim-cille, in Chriþto quienuit.

B 61a      (Tranþlatio<sup>c</sup> beat̄i Domini<sup>c</sup>.)

B 61a      [Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxvii.<sup>a</sup>] Cnno Domini M° cc.º xxxº miii. Cilín, mac Uctraiȝ, riȝ Gall-Þairðel, mortu[u]r eft.—Domnall,<sup>b</sup> mac Ceða hūi Neill, riȝ Ceneoil-Eogain 7 aðbuþ riñ Eþenn, do marbað do Mhac Loðlainn<sup>1</sup> 7 do Chenel-Eogain rfein.<sup>2</sup>—Ceð hūa hæsra, riȝ Lusne,<sup>c</sup> do marbað le Domnacæð hūa n-hæsra.—Snecta mor etep dá Notlaic ifin bliððain rfin.<sup>d</sup> Sicce mor o'a eir, co n-imtiȝtir daine 7 eið fo n-eiruð aþ aiðnið 7 aþ loðaið<sup>3</sup> Eþenn.—Diarmait hūa Cuind, tair̄ec Muinnitir-hænȝale, do<sup>e</sup> marbað.<sup>f</sup>—Cat̄ do

<sup>5</sup> aile, A.    <sup>6</sup> aþ—upon (temporal), B.    <sup>7</sup> ele, A.    <sup>8</sup> Raiȝall-, B.    <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D.    <sup>c-c</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. <sup>1</sup>Lað-, B. <sup>2</sup>þróðem, B. <sup>3</sup>laðaið, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> on blank space, A, B.    <sup>b</sup> This entry follows the Ceð item, B, C, D.    <sup>c-c</sup> om., A.    <sup>d</sup> ri—this, B.    <sup>e-e</sup> mortuus eft, B ; “died,” C.    This and the Þillia-na-naem and Mael-Petair̄ entries are omitted in D.

<sup>2</sup> Castle of the Hag. — Castrum vetule, D.    <sup>3</sup>Monach-cranncain.—Bog of beau-

tiful trees. Grunna crannchayn, D. At 855 [=856] supra, Bellum Gronnae magnae is the Latin rendering

king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh [1233] the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Baithin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag<sup>2</sup> and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncain<sup>3</sup>.—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ.

(Translation<sup>4</sup> [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. [1234] 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was

of *Cath Mona-moire*—Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

<sup>4</sup> Translation, etc.—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial

to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred., tab. chron. inter pp. 84-5.*)

čur do'n Mhaoragal 7 do Gallairib Erenn, do' marbað in Maraghal<sup>4</sup> ann.—Mael-1rru hUa Sormgale, rbi oir 1nnri-mic-n-Erin, quieuit in Chriſto.—Cenjur mac Gillie Phinnein, ri Þer-Manač, do marbað la hUa n-Domnaill.—Gilla<sup>f</sup>-na-naem, mac Círt hUa brian, oirceinneč Rora-Comain, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>f</sup>—Mael-þetair<sup>f</sup> hUa Carmaca[1]n, marȝirtip Rora-Comain, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>f</sup>—Erbuc hUa<sup>5</sup>-Þiačrač, hUa<sup>5</sup> Mailefášamair,<sup>6</sup> quieuit in<sup>g</sup> Chriſto.<sup>g</sup>

A 59d      Kal. Ian. [ii.<sup>a</sup> f., l. ix.<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
u.<sup>o</sup> Ločlann, mac Echtigern hUa Ceallanč, do marbað do macairib in Gillia riabairč hUa bairȝill.—Sluačað móρ lefirn Gíurtír 7 la Mac William i Connacht, sup-ařegetur Mairiutír na Duille 7 co n-dephnatúr cpeac̄ Creti<sup>1</sup> 7 docuairð iar̄ r̄in iřin Mumain, sup'gað briančti hUa<sup>2</sup> brian 7 táiníc aři[či]r[1] i Connacht 7 co Calað na-cairȝi, sup'fáš[b]að in ēarracc<sup>3</sup> dō 7 sup'cuiř lučt coimeta innti 7 gíðeð<sup>4</sup> dofášbað<sup>5</sup> aři[či]r[1] i 7 dolegað.

(1r<sup>b</sup> ař in Kalaind ri tic Domnall hUa Neill.<sup>b</sup>)

[b1r.]      Kal. Ian. [ii.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
B 61b      Cpeč Sligisid do ſenam lefirn Gíurtír 7 le brian, | mac Toirnřelbairč, sup'gabatúr mná imða brioití.<sup>1</sup>—

<sup>4</sup>-cal at first; c was altered to ȝ! A. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>Maei-, B.—<sup>f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g</sup>g om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. <sup>1</sup>Cpeac̄, B. <sup>2</sup>I, A. <sup>3</sup>-ař, A, <sup>4</sup>gíðeč (that is, the siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for eð), B; gíðeac̄, A.

<sup>5</sup>-gáð, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> t. m., t. h., A; om., B. C. D.

A.D. 1236. <sup>1</sup>brioit, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1234. <sup>1</sup> Marechal.—Richard, Earl of Pembroke. See the graphic account in Gilbert's *Viceroy*, p. 93, seq.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Domnaill.—D. adds: vide-

licet Donaldum magnum O'Donill, qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes inhabitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi et eius filio post ipsum in omnibus parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

fought between the Marechal<sup>1</sup> and the Foreigners of [1234] Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghamaír, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1235] 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary<sup>1</sup> and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down.

(It is in [*lit.*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1236 Bis.] 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con-

homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semet-ipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. <sup>1</sup> *Justiciary*.—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall Ua Neill*.—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Gilla-Þatracis<sup>b</sup> Mac Gilla-poit, toirec Cene[oi]l-Oengusra, mortuus est.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. Ian. [u.º p., l. i.,º] Anno Domini M.º cc.º xxx.º iiiii.º  
Crec Renna-tuin do denum la Þeislimið hūa Con-  
cobair<sup>1</sup> ocus domarbað Concobur buriðe, mac Torm-  
delbað 7 Taðs, mac Cormaic. Ocus tainis in Siurtaf  
co Ternonn-Cailfint<sup>2</sup> 7 doloirceð in baile 7 doloirceð  
tempoll Imleis-U-Rocadha.—Marom Cluana-ca[ða] tuc  
Þeislimið<sup>3</sup> ar macas Ruairðri 7 ar Concobur, mac  
Cormaic.—Tomáig hūa Ruairða[1]n, erpuc Lusine,  
quieuit in [Chripto].—Erpuc Connacne, idon, hūa  
Tormað, quieuit in [Chripto].—Muircearta Mac  
Diarmata (mic<sup>b</sup> Ruairðri<sup>b</sup>), quieuit in [Chripto] (no.º do  
marbað<sup>c</sup>).

[Cal. Ian. [ui.º p., l. xi.º] Anno Domini M.º cc.º xxx.º  
iiii.º Donncað uaiðneč, mac Ceða, mic Ruairðri, do  
marbað do Thaðs, mac Ceða, mic Caðail croibðe[1]rð.  
—Donncað, mac Diarmata in hūi Easra, do marbað d'a  
briatíðrið.— | Sluaðað<sup>1</sup> mór doðuatus in Gaill<sup>2</sup> i Cenél-

A 60a

A.D. 1236. <sup>b-b</sup> om., C, D.A.D. 1237. <sup>1</sup>-buiri, A. <sup>2</sup>-lann, A. <sup>3</sup> Þeislim, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space,  
A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., F, C, D.A.D. 1238. <sup>1</sup>Sluað, B. <sup>2</sup>Goill, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1236. <sup>1</sup> *Captive*.—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Franciscus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Ruadhain*.—O'Ruan, C; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Tormaidh*.—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop

Jocelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (castrum), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round?) tower of the cathedral (quandam eius turrim lapideam).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Jocelin proceeded

chobair], so that they took away many women captive.<sup>1</sup>— [1236] Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata].—Thomas Ua Ruadhain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaghri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed<sup>3</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. 1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>2</sup>.—Donnchadh, son of Duarcán Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain. [1238]

to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably

by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

<sup>3</sup> Was killed.—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. <sup>1</sup> Of Uaithne. — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Owneybeg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 45).

<sup>2</sup> Red-Hand. — Scabidi, D. The

n-θoſain.—P̄laic̄b̄erthaē<sup>b</sup> Mac Caithnail, aρ̄d̄toīreč Cen-e[oi]l-þeþat̄aīš, þar̄r̄ ðaír̄eīd̄ 7 eíníš ðaeiðiuł [sic] 7 aρ̄d̄toīreč dano Clannni-Con̄gaille 7 O-Cenn̄þota h̄i T̄ir-Maiač, a m̄ar̄bað do Donn̄cað Mac Caithnail, d̄a þraþair̄ pein, i meaðail.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [un.º p., l. xxii.º] C̄anno Domini M.º cc.º xxx.º ix.º Caic̄ Carr̄n-Siaðaíl<sup>1</sup> tuc Domnall Mag Laclainn, du inar̄'m̄ar̄bað<sup>2</sup> Domnall Tamnaiḡ O Néill 7 Mag Mat̄gamna 7 m̄aici Cheniuil-Moen<sup>3</sup> uile 7 roðarðe aile 7 dohæðriðað in<sup>4</sup> bliððan neime r̄in é (idon,<sup>b</sup> Domnall Mag Laclainn<sup>b</sup>) 7 doðað ap̄i[ti]r[1] an riði c̄etna a h̄aici[ti]l iñ[ð] m̄aðmu moiř r̄in tuc.

B61c[Bif.] [Cal. 1an. [1.º p., l. iiiii.º] C̄anno Domini M.º cc.º xl.º Peiðlumið Ua<sup>1</sup> Con̄cobuip̄ do ðul taip̄ir̄ co teč rið Saxon 7 tuc onoir̄ 7 riðiað<sup>2</sup> mor̄ leir̄.—Cormac, mac Tomalt̄aiḡ, do aðriðað iñin bliððan r̄in.<sup>3</sup>—þeþgal, mac Con̄connac̄t (1<sup>b</sup> Raigillið<sup>b</sup>), do m̄ar̄bað la Maelruanaiš, mac þeþgal (7<sup>b</sup> la Concubuip̄, mac Cormac<sup>b</sup>).—Donn̄cað, mac Muirceirtaiḡ, do ðaðaíl riði<sup>4</sup> na Carr̄r̄i.—Gilla-na-naem̄ O Óreac[1]n, oírc̄inneč C̄r̄da-c̄arna, quiueuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chriþto<sup>c</sup>].

(Dominiꝝ<sup>d</sup> C̄l̄bericuꝝ, archiep̄icopuꝝ C̄r̄tomachanuꝝ, in Anglia in C̄r̄tomachanum conp̄ec̄ratuꝝ er̄t archi-

A.D. 1238. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight. Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. <sup>1</sup>-tSi-, A. <sup>2</sup> ap̄'m̄ar̄bað, A. <sup>3</sup> Cenel-, B. <sup>4</sup> an, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A.; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> riðim̄að, B. <sup>3</sup> ri—this, B. <sup>4</sup> ri, A. (Scribe perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh took (captured) the king, instead of took (assumed) the kingship).—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory, took Cathal Carrach for Cathal

Croib-derg (Red-hand).

1239. <sup>1</sup> Of Tamnach. — O'Neill

was probably reared in Tawny (Tamhnach), co. Fermanagh.

<sup>2</sup> More.—Et aliis qui hic non numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1238]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1239] 1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall Mag Lachlann, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of Tamnach,<sup>1</sup> and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all Cenel-Moen and a multitude more<sup>2</sup> [were slain]. And he (namely, Domnall Mag Lachlann) had been dethroned the year before<sup>3</sup> that and he assumed the same kingship again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1240 Bis.] 1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Maelruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muirceartach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, herenagh of Ard-carna, rested in Christ.

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha, was consecrated in England<sup>1</sup> into the archbishopric of

<sup>3</sup> *The year before.*—That is, by the force mentioned in the second entry of the preceding year.

1240. <sup>1</sup> *Consecrated in England.*—This can only signify that Albert (of Cologne) was in England when appointed primate. On Jan. 3. 1241, Henry III. granted him letters of protection in going to Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2503.)

He had been bishop of Bremen. Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus, obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem scholasticum, in episcopum elegit; qui postea factus est Primas in Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D. 1228-9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.*—*Script. xvi.* 360). Subsequently he became a Dominican and was Pro-

episcopatum.—Sadb, ingen 1 Cheinneodh, ben Donncha Óg Caireppri Í 11 Óriam, thec.—Ceann, mac Gill-a-cruim 1 Shechnuraidh, [do marba Í] Conchobar, mac Ceann, mic Cathail croisbdeirg.<sup>d)</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [ii.º f., l. xi.º], Anno Domini M.º cc.º xl.º 1.º  
Domnall mór hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnall, pi Thíre-Connall 7  
Bri-Ómanach 7 Caireppri 7 Cúiríall o Chláir anuair,<sup>b</sup> a éis  
ne hacáir 1aor m-briéid buairde o domhan 7 oº d'fhearr 7 a  
aónacal a Mainistir Efra-ruaire. —Cath Caimleirigh tuc  
Óriam O'Neill 7<sup>a</sup> Mael-Sechlainn O Domnall, pi  
Ceniuil-Conaill, do Domnall Mag Laclainn, do pi<sup>c</sup>  
Tíre-hEogain, gur'marba Ó Domnall Mag Lochlainn ann  
7 deiñebur<sup>d</sup> d'a deirbhíne fein íme 7 tairis Ceniuil-  
Eogain uile 7 daine mara[1] aili fóir 7º pi<sup>e</sup> do  
gabair do Óriam O'Neill d'a eir.<sup>e</sup>

(Murcaidh O'Plaistbearta, eipuc Eanaith-Ósuinn, 7  
Óriamait, mac Magnúra mic Toirrdeelbhair 7 Taadh,  
mac Ruairí 1 Íathra, in Chripto quieuerunt hoc anno.)<sup>f</sup>

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS., are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. <sup>1</sup> O, B. <sup>2</sup>-neabur, B.—<sup>a</sup>a blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A. In the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> to  
—to, with no, <sup>e</sup>—or, and—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Sechlainn was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> n.t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in the text. (See the additional entries respecting him under 1242, 1246, *infra*.)

<sup>2</sup> Sadhb ; Aedh.—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> Gilla-crom.—The stooped gillie.

1241. <sup>1</sup> Domnall mor.—D adds: filius violentis O'Donil. The translator perhaps took *Egnachan*, which was the name of his father, to signify violent.

<sup>2</sup> The Plain.—“The plain here

referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English” (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 302).

<sup>3</sup> On the pillow.—That is, a peaceful death from natural causes. D gives: mortuus est in habitu cani monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis forma reducta et certis utilibus

Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,<sup>2</sup> daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of [1240] Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Gilla-crom<sup>3</sup> O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1241] 1241. Domnall Mor<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the Plain<sup>2</sup> downwards, died on the pillow,<sup>3</sup> after bringing victory from the world and from the demon and he was buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cam-eirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship was taken by Brian O'Neill after him.

(Murchadh<sup>4</sup> O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin, and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested in Christ.)

constitutionibus de consilio procerum eiusdem pro communi usu inter dominos et subditos tenentes factis et confirmatis in sua vita egit, ut communi hominum estimatione nemo ex eius generatione a tempore *Odonis Mac[-ic] Aynmeragh* tam bene rexit ita ut similis *Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis extirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem, in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthuro Hynir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis foraneis et dignus socius *Brian Borovo* in bellicosis actibus et religione retinenda diceretur. Cuius bonorum operum fructu regnum Connallie vicit et reliquit suis

postoris. Cui successit filius eius, Moelseaghlin.

The original of the foregoing I have not found. His death as a Grey (Cistercian) monk and the comparisons, with exception of the first, are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). Aed, son of Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*. Conn of the hundred battles, Art Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as in D], were kings of Ireland who lived in the second century (A.D.). Brian Boruma was slain in the battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchadh, etc.*—These three

[Cal. Ian. [iuii.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Donnchadh Caerbragha hUa Óriain 7 a mac, Toirpre-  
ðelbað,<sup>1</sup> do ég i n-aen bliaðain.—Óriain hUa<sup>2</sup> Óuðra,  
A 60b rí hUa<sup>2</sup>-Þiaðrað 7 hUa<sup>2</sup>-nCemalðair | do ég iyrin bliaðain  
cetna.—Sluaigseð móp lerin Siurtrír 7 le Þeirðlimið  
hUa<sup>2</sup> Conchoðair i Tip-Conaill i<sup>3</sup> n-deaðair Þairðs hUa  
Concobair, gup'gabrat bparðs<sup>4</sup> hUa<sup>5</sup> Domnaill do'n  
çup' rín.—Taðs hUa<sup>2</sup> Conchoðair do gaðair le Coin-Chon-  
naðt hUa<sup>2</sup> Raðallair tpe þupail Þeirðlimið in bliaðain  
cetna fó.

(Clibeara,<sup>b</sup> airtdepprocop Copta-Maða, do ȝul a Saxonaið.—Ugo de Laci, Iarla Ulæð, quieuit.<sup>b</sup>).

B 61d [Cal. Ian. (f.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 7<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xl.<sup>o</sup>  
iuii.<sup>o</sup> Cormac, mac Tomaltair, do ȝabail le Taðs (mac<sup>b</sup>  
A.D. 1242. <sup>1</sup>-ðeal-, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>a, A. <sup>4</sup>-ðe, A. <sup>5</sup>l, A.—<sup>a</sup>a blank  
space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>-b n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—<sup>a</sup>-a n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>-b itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. <sup>1</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Thus in D : Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et re-tinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Ter-lagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently ex-panded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced

an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annagh-down and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mullet. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit per-soluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. [1242]

1242. Donnchadh<sup>1</sup> Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that<sup>2</sup> they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also.

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh; went into Saxon-land.<sup>3</sup>—Hugh De Lacy,<sup>4</sup> Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. [1243]

1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was

contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc respersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

<sup>2</sup> So that, etc.—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylii eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

<sup>3</sup> Went into Saxon-land.—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de

Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (D. I., I. 2618).

<sup>4</sup> Hugh de Lacy.—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disengaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (D. I., I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.

Æeda, mic Catail crioibdeir<sup>b)</sup>) O Conchobare<sup>1</sup> ic<sup>2</sup> Macnir-tip na Buille 7 a bean, ingen Meg Caireat<sup>3</sup>, do ñabairt do Choin-Connaët O Raesällai<sup>5</sup>, idon, matair Taird<sup>6</sup> rein.—Taird<sup>6</sup> O Conchobare do ñallair 7 do rbochair do Coin-Connaët O Raesällai<sup>5</sup> (trœ<sup>b</sup> fúrair Ghall i<sup>r</sup> Gaoiðeal<sup>b</sup>).—Æeda<sup>c</sup> O Thuibrima, dux na Bretoëa, mortuus erit.<sup>c</sup>

(Gilla- ñatraig<sup>d</sup> hUa hAenluain, ri Oirgiall, do mairba<sup>d</sup> le raiðdeoir Connactaë arþd clairdeac<sup>c</sup>.—Ruairi, mac Æeda, mic Catail crioibdeir<sup>b</sup>, do baðair<sup>d</sup> inþin t-Sinoinn, ac Ceit- liag.—Conchobar, mac Æeda, mic Catail crioibdeir<sup>b</sup>, d'ec.<sup>d</sup>—Sluagat<sup>e</sup> [la] ri Saxon cum ri [Franc] an bliadain ri.<sup>e</sup>)

[bif] ¶ Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 18<sup>a</sup>), Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> Concobur, mac Æeda hUa Conchobare, quiens in [Chripto].—Ruairi, mac Æeda, a deþ[b]þratair, do baðus<sup>d</sup> iþin t-Sinoind.—Donncað hUa Conchobare, episcop Oil-pinn,<sup>1</sup> in Chripto quiens.—Cormac, mac Tomaltair, quiens in<sup>b</sup> Chripto.<sup>b</sup>

(Carilen<sup>c</sup> Thomair<sup>d</sup>-mair<sup>e</sup>ean do  umðað do  loðað hoc anno.<sup>c</sup>)

¶ Cal 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. 29<sup>a</sup>), Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Caigæð mor etep ri Saxon 7 Bretein<sup>1</sup> in bliadain ri.

A.D. 1243. <sup>1</sup>-buir, A. <sup>2</sup>is, A.—<sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. <sup>1</sup>Oilefino, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. <sup>1</sup>Breas-, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. <sup>1</sup> By direction, etc.—Iussu supradicti Feilmei, D.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—D adds: O'Donill, Moel-seaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa damna Tirione intulit et magnam predam exinde abduxit. The original is not known to me.

<sup>3</sup> Ruaidhri.—This and the following item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under the ensuing year. They seem misplaced here, being found in the text at 1244. Or perhaps the interpolator considered this to be the true year.

taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raignillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction<sup>1</sup> of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.<sup>2</sup>

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . . . —Ruaidhri,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.<sup>4)</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1244 Bis.] 1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested<sup>1</sup> in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. [1245] 1245. Great war<sup>1</sup> between the king of the Saxons and

<sup>4</sup> This year.—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. I.*, I., 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. <sup>1</sup> Rested.—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. <sup>1</sup> Great war.—Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

In Siurtrir do ðul tairfir 7 Feirðlimið<sup>2</sup> (iðon,<sup>b</sup> a cabair  
rið Saxon<sup>b</sup>) iñin bliaðain ri<sup>c</sup> fóf.<sup>c</sup>—Cairlen Sligis<sup>3</sup> do  
ðenam le Mac Muirfir (Mic<sup>d</sup> Seprailt<sup>d</sup>) iñin bliaðain ri.  
(Murchadh húa hccnluain d'eloß o 1nir loča-an-  
drocarrd træ mirbuilib þatrwat<sup>e</sup>)

A 60c

[Cal. Jan. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 10<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup>  
mac Coñarba Moðua do ſabail eþpocoide Shil-  
Muirðair<sup>b</sup> 7 nír'leiseg<sup>b</sup> a bec d'a aiþrifir do ne pollam-  
nuðus<sup>b</sup>.—Tainis Siurtrir nuas ðairfir 7 rohaðraiseg<sup>c</sup> Mac  
Muirfir.—Dotoðað | Tomaltað húa<sup>d</sup> Conðoðair<sup>d</sup> docum  
eþpocoide Oiñ-piñd.—Cerball buiðe O 'Oalañ quieuit  
in Chripto.—Murchadh<sup>b</sup> O hccnluain, ri Oirþter, do  
mærbæð træ eratl Þriain húi Neill.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Feirðlim, A. <sup>3</sup> Sligis, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. “The castle of Sligo was made  
this year,” C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. <sup>1</sup>po ðærþaiged, B. The contraction  $\dot{e} = e\ddot{o}$  is here  
employed in A and B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>-buip, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space,  
A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> *The Justiciary.*—On Jan. 30,  
1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice  
Fitz Gerald that David, son of  
Llewellyn, late prince of North  
Wales, broke the treaty of peace  
with the king, invaded the king's  
land of Wales, slew his subjects,  
and tried to seduce the Welsh  
barons from their allegiance. The  
king prays the justiciary, magnates  
and subjects of Ireland (which he  
wishes to share in his conquest) to  
join him in revenging such treachery.  
Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst  
other matters, to certify what pro-  
vision and force he can despatch to  
the king's aid and to confer with  
the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I.  
2733).

<sup>3</sup> *Feidhlimidh.*—On March 29,  
1245, letters of safe conduct for one  
year were issued for him, in coming  
to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245,  
letters of protection, dated from the  
camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire),  
were granted to him until the king's  
arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738-  
78).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: Eodemque  
anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto  
magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et  
Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a  
quibus multas vaccas aliaque innu-  
mera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters*  
under the present year.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh.*—See the last (origi-  
nal) entry of the following year.

the Britons this year. The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> and Feidhlimidh<sup>3</sup> [1245] [Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king of the Saxons) in this year<sup>4</sup> also.—The castle of Sligech was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year.

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of Loch-an-Drochaid,<sup>6</sup> through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1246] 1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua<sup>1</sup> took [possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muireadhais [Elphin] and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern [it].—A new Justiciary<sup>2</sup> came across and Fitz Maurice was deposed.<sup>3</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised<sup>4</sup> to the bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-an-Drochaid*.—Lake of the Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra*.

1246. <sup>1</sup> Successor of [St.] Mochua.—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo. His name was John O'hUghroin. On the death of Donnchadh in 1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of Roscommon, were elected by the dignitaries and the junior canons respectively. Both appealed by prouration to Innocent IV., who was then in Lyons. In a Letter addressed to the archbishop of Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the Pope decided in favour of John and gave a dispensation in the defect arising from his having been *de soluto genitus et soluta*. See *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1244-5; to be supplemented and corrected by the Papal text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

<sup>2</sup> New Justiciary.—John Fitz Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroy*, p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> Deposed.—Literally, *unkinged*. “Drawne,” C; D renders: *executus fuit per regis ministros*,—which is not alone incorrect in the rendering, but a gross historical error. In this (D) Translation his death is rightly given under 1257.

<sup>4</sup> Was raised.—On Aug. 26, 1246, the royal assent to his election was notified to the archbishop of Tuam (although, it was added, the dean and chapter made the selection without first obtaining the king's license). (D. I., I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, on the Sunday before Septuagesima (Jan. 20) of the following year.

(Cilibertus Clemencaesc, archiepiscopus Ardo-Maësa, d'atque  
russo d' cum na hingantur. — Episcopus Ratza-Lurais do  
tolumus d' cum archiepiscopis de Ardo-Maësa.)

B 62a *[Cal. Ian. (p. 3, l. 21<sup>a</sup>)], anno Domini m. cc. xl.  
iiii. Mael-Seclaind huius Domnus illi, p[ro]p[ter]e Conall  
et in Hilla munelac huius<sup>1</sup> b[ea]tissimil et Mac Somairli[us] do  
marbatus le Mac Muirif<sup>2</sup> m-Bel-aet[er]a-renatus et pogab-  
rat Cenel-Conaill ne rectemain comlai[us] in t[er]ra, nam  
leigret Gall na Gairdel taurif[us] t[er]rit[us], no sur'imi[us] Cormac  
huius<sup>3</sup> Conchobair cealz[us] fa' seirend: idon, doceuati[us] Cormac,<sup>b</sup>  
marf[us]luas, ap[er]t[us] in muis[us] riap[er] et doinnto iap[er] r[es]in ap[er]  
put[us] in muis[us] cetna, riap[er] co boro[us] in moingtis[us] et doceuati[us]  
laim riap[er] co r[es]inie Cet-cuil-uane ap[er] in Eirne.  
Ocup[us] n[on]r' ariugret Cenel-Conaill, co pacadup[us] in marf[us]  
luas mor[us] cuia do'n tauri[us]<sup>4</sup> d'a r[es]abatup[us] do'n abaind.  
Ocup[us] mar[us]<sup>5</sup> do<sup>6</sup> bi Cenel-Conaill et a n[on]a[re] ap[er] a marf[us]  
luas leit[us] d'a cul, doleigret<sup>7</sup> na Soill 'ran<sup>8</sup> at[us], co  
tarpla Cenel-Conaill et in Hilla munelac huius<sup>9</sup> b[ea]tissimil et  
Mac Somairli[us]<sup>9</sup> ne Mac Muirif<sup>2</sup> m-Bel-aet[er]a-renatus,  
cop'coitret<sup>c</sup> ann.<sup>c</sup> — Cairlen Mic Soirvde[1]l[us] do leigret  
le macaib[us] Ceada huii Concoib[us]. — Cagat[us] m[od]or do denam  
do Toirr[us]delba[us] (mac<sup>d</sup> Ceada huii Choncubain<sup>d</sup>) et do na  
macaib[us] ri[us] (pe<sup>d</sup> Gallai[us] in blia[us]d[us] r[es]i<sup>d</sup>) et baile[us]  
imda[1] do lorcata[us] et Soill imda[1] do marbatus leó. —*

A.D. 1246. —<sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> a, A. <sup>3</sup> put[us], B. <sup>4</sup> t[er]aeib[us], B. <sup>5</sup> mur[us], A. <sup>6</sup> Re-  
peated by mistake, A. <sup>7</sup> sur' leigretup[us] (*so that, etc.*), B. <sup>8</sup> i[us]m[us], B.  
<sup>9</sup> Somairli[us], B. —<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> om., A.  
<sup>c-c</sup> sur'marbatus leif iat[us] —*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed  
by C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>5</sup>[Albert], etc. — Postea, idem Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum, civitatem Galliae, tunc morante, legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est transmissus. Et sequenti anno,

defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residuum obtinuit in sede Lubicense et demum factus archiepiscopus Rigensis (*Ann. Stad.*, ubi sup., p. 360-1).

His departure took place early in

(Alberic [Albert]<sup>5</sup> the German, archbishop of Ard-Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of Rath-Luraigh was chosen<sup>6</sup> to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. 1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and the [Wry-]necked<sup>1</sup> Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them, on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of Mac Goisdelbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdeilbach (son of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.—

the present year. On March 3, it having been intimated to the king that Armagh was vacant by resignation, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey, was commanded to take possession of and keep until further orders all the

archiepiscopal land and chattels. (*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

<sup>6</sup> Was chosen. — See note on *Raighned* under next year.

1247. <sup>1</sup> Wry-necked.—*Collo Tor-turatus*, D.

Εᾱct̄marcāc̄ h̄Ua Cāt̄a[1]n, ri Cianac̄t̄ 7 Fēr-na-Craib̄e,  
do m̄arbād̄ la Mac̄nuif̄ h̄Ua Cāt̄a[1]n, ar n̄-dul d̄o ar  
c̄reīc̄ c̄m̄ige, co h̄Uir̄dēr̄-m̄at̄sī 1 n̄-Dail-riat̄aī.—Ruair̄d̄ru  
h̄Ua Cananna[1]n do s̄ab̄ail rīḡe Tip̄e-Conaill.—Cēd̄  
Mac Conc̄illeād̄, abb Cluana-θoīr̄, quieuit.—Raighnēd̄  
do oir̄[d̄]nead̄ 1 n̄-arðepr̄cobōd̄[1] C̄r̄da-Māc̄a īf̄in̄  
Roim.—Mūr̄cād̄ h̄Ua h̄C̄en̄luain̄, ri Oir̄r̄tīr̄, do m̄arbād̄  
an b̄liād̄an̄ [rī].<sup>t</sup>

[b̄if.] Kal. Ian. p.<sup>a</sup> [4], l. 2.<sup>a</sup> C̄nno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruair̄d̄ru h̄Ua Cananna[1]n do m̄arbād̄ la S̄off̄raiḡ<sup>1</sup>  
mac Domnaill moir̄ h̄Ui<sup>2</sup> Domnaill 7 daine im̄d̄a[1]  
eile apaen rīf̄ 7 S̄off̄raiḡ<sup>3</sup> do s̄ab̄ail rīḡ<sup>4</sup> Tip̄e-Conaill  
d̄a eir̄i.—Raighnēd̄, <sup>b</sup> arðepr̄cop C̄r̄da-Māc̄a, do t̄eac̄t̄  
o'n Roim cum pallio 7 aī[f̄]fr̄inn do naða ðo leir̄ 1 feil̄  
peac̄am̄ 7 poill inn̄C̄r̄d̄-Māc̄a.<sup>b</sup>

(A)

(B)

1ūr̄d̄ir̄ na h̄Eipenn do Slōgēd̄ la Gallaīb̄ Eipenn  
dul̄, r̄luas̄, su Cuil-pāt̄ain̄ co Cuil-pāt̄ain̄ co n̄-deap̄-

A.D. 1247.—<sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup>om., B, C, D.A.D. 1248. <sup>1</sup>S̄off̄raiḡ, A. <sup>2</sup>h̄l, A. <sup>3</sup>S̄off̄raiḡ, B. <sup>4</sup>rīḡe, B. <sup>a-a</sup> om.,  
B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> This follows the Longa entry in B. It is the  
text of C and D.

<sup>2</sup> Raighned.—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscian Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated

Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Letare Jerusalem* Sunday (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the Annals shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald?] made archbishop.

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned<sup>2</sup> was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year. [1247]

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1248 Bis.] 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha.

(A)

(B)

The Justiciary of Ireland  
went [with] a host to Cuil-

A hosting by the Foreign-  
ers of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophtyg [Ua Cobhthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moed back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprie voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brochain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rath-Luraigh).

1248. <sup>1</sup> *Craft.*—“These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands” (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

7 carflen 7 dhoicéad do nádair dhoicéat na hAnna 7  
ðenum ðois ag Tóruim- cairtel Dromá-tairrri[is] 7  
tairrri[is]. atátrabas in dromá.<sup>c</sup>

Lónga<sup>d</sup> do tābairt la brian hUa Neill, la haindri[is]  
Tairrceirt Eirenn, de loč-peabail i Mař-níča, tar  
Térmonn-Dáibeo[1]c, illorucc, co raimic loč-n-Eirne, co  
n-deirna creic n-díarinni[is] 7 gur'bhur cairtel ann.<sup>d</sup>

B 62b      [Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 13<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
A 62d      Tá bliaðan tēc 7 fecht cet bliaðan o dočuaird Colum-  
cille co h1 gur an bliaðan ri.<sup>b</sup>—Mac hCenri | do  
marbād la hCeoð hUa Concobair, idon, Ceð, mac  
Feidlimið<sup>1</sup> 7 Daibit Driu 7 Soilmairi eile imaille<sup>2</sup> riu.  
—Marðm Cet-a-na-ri[is] ap Thoirrdeilbač hUa<sup>b</sup> Con-  
cobuir<sup>b</sup> d'ar'marbād Ceð, mac Ceða, ann 7 brian in  
Doire 7 moran do marði Connacht.—Sluaiged mó̄r  
leirin Siurtrir 7 le Mac Muirif (i<sup>c</sup> Connachtai[is]<sup>c</sup>), cop'-  
innarþrat<sup>3</sup> Feidlimið arin tir 7 noðagrat Thoirrdeilbač,<sup>4</sup>  
mac Ceða, i n-a inað.

(Niall<sup>d</sup> hUa Canana[1]n do ſaibail riſe Thipe-Conaill  
an bliaðan ri.—Torað imða ap ćpannai[is] an bliaðan  
ri.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1248. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.

A.D. 1249. <sup>1</sup>-límig, B. <sup>2</sup> maille (aphaeresis of 1), A. <sup>3</sup>-ratař, B.  
<sup>4</sup> Tairr-, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A; om., B. (They signify the  
same down to 1254, inclusive.) <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n.  
t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1249. <sup>1</sup> *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A.D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the

meaning is 12 years less than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A.D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III, pp. 21-2.)

<sup>2</sup> *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Poer and with Drew.

rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairrsech.

rathain, so that they built [1248] the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairrsech and the mansion of Druim-[tairrsech].

Craft<sup>1</sup> were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. [1249] 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years<sup>1</sup> [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.<sup>2</sup>—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.<sup>3</sup>

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

<sup>3</sup> In his stead.—D adds : Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleave usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna

patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

[Cal. Ian. (f.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 24<sup>a</sup>), Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> mael-Muire hūa<sup>1</sup> laestna[<sub>1</sub>]n, ardeirpuc Tuam, in Chripto quiesuit.—Tainic periōlum[<sub>1</sub>ō] iρin tīr 7 doceic Toirrdeilbae<sup>2</sup> a n-uēt Gall.—Tomar O Meallaird,<sup>3</sup> erpuc Eanais<sup>4</sup>-duin, in<sup>b</sup> Chripto quiesuit.<sup>b</sup>—Beant<sup>c</sup> tempuill moir Óthaire Coluim-cille do éuitim, id eft, rexto 1ouf Februaqni.—Seirilin, ingen Mic Laelann, ri<sup>d</sup>can Tuairce[<sub>1</sub>]rt Erenn, mortua, eft.<sup>e</sup>

(Muirif<sup>d</sup> Mac Geapait 7 Catāl hūa Raigillair<sup>f</sup> 7 Eacaird Mha<sup>g</sup> Mat<sup>g</sup>an<sup>h</sup>na do ūl, rluas<sup>i</sup>, a Tip-Choncall 7 Niall hūa Canannan do mārbad leo, idon, ri Thipe-Conaill.<sup>j</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. (Dominica<sup>a</sup> L. 5<sup>a</sup>) Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> ploirint Mac Flaind,<sup>1</sup> do éogaf[<sub>3</sub>] cum ardeirpucoidē<sup>2</sup> Tuam 7<sup>b</sup> noba dīngmala cuise he ap med egnia 7 dīs<sup>c</sup>.—Órdeigal<sup>d</sup> hūa [ph]laibherntai<sup>e</sup>, ri domna Cilis<sup>f</sup>, cainnel s̄airceid 7 eini<sup>g</sup> Thuairce[<sub>1</sub>]rt Erenn, mortua eft.—Gilla-Chript hūa b̄reiflen, toirec Fana[<sub>1</sub>]t 7 a b̄ratair do mārbad la Ceallacl m-balb hūa m-baigill.—Doncaid Mac Catānail, toirec Chene[<sub>1</sub>]l-Bepat<sup>h</sup>air<sup>i</sup>, do mārbad o' Cír<sup>j</sup>ialla<sup>k</sup>.

(Ran<sup>d</sup>neid,<sup>d</sup> ardeirpucop Arda-Maca, do ūl cum na A.D. 1250. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>riome, A. <sup>3</sup>Meall (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed o, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—arð.—<sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. <sup>1</sup>Ploind, A. <sup>2</sup>arðo—, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B (followed by C, D). <sup>c-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. <sup>1</sup>Mael-Muire.—His death, according to the *A. L. C.* [*Annals of Loch Ce*], took place “a very short time before Christmas,” 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king’s licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence

was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028-34).

<sup>2</sup>O’Meallaith.—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 53). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1250] 1250. Mael-Muire<sup>1</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaith,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily, daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North of Ireland, died.

(Maurice<sup>3</sup> Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. [1251] 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected<sup>1</sup> to the archbishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of [his] wisdom and legal lore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donncbadh Mac Cathmhail, chief<sup>2</sup> of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Airghialla.

(Raighnedh,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> Maurice.—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. <sup>1</sup> Elected.—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was

given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044–5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

<sup>2</sup> Chief.—Subregulus, D.

<sup>3</sup> Raighned, etc.—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Roma.—1<sup>st</sup> Mar. Mac Cathmhail, tairfeč Cloinne-Ruaðrač, do marbač.—Da mac Ruaðri hūi Neill do marbač ag Cill-móir hūa-Níallain.—Dónnčač Mac Cathmhail do marbač.—Carþlen Tuin-čuile do ſenuim.<sup>a</sup>

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. (p. <sup>a</sup> 2, l. 16<sup>a</sup>) Cennno Domini m. <sup>o</sup> cc. <sup>o</sup> l. <sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Samþrač te iþin bliatðan r. —Carþlen Cail-uitriči do  
tenam le Mac Muirir. Carþlen Muiḡ-coða do ſenam  
leir (iðon, <sup>c</sup> le Geaprob<sup>e</sup>) þor. —Mael-M[o]aeðoic hūa  
Beollaſi]<sup>1</sup>n, comarba Coluim-cille <sup>i</sup> n-Óriuim-cliač, <sup>i</sup>n<sup>2</sup>  
B 62c τ-aen comarba robo mó conač 7 robo<sup>3</sup> oirrðerpu | eineč  
7 robo mó caður 7<sup>d</sup> onoir<sup>d</sup> roboi ne [a] linn fein 1  
n-Eriu o Gallaič 7 o Ghairdelaič,<sup>4</sup> in Chriſto quieuit.  
—Aeð Mac Cathmhail mortuuir eft. —Concobur Mac  
Cathmæil riððoīreč Ceniuil-Þepatðaič 7 tuat̄ n-imða  
ap̄ena, tair eínis 7 egnoma Tuairce[i]rt Erienn, fep  
riða Conaill iþ Eogain iþ Aírſiall, a mārbač dō rútač  
þriuian hūi Neill 7 ré 1 cornum a comairce þruu 7 re  
fein ap̄ flanačur hūi Gairþreðaič 7 hūi Cat̄a[1]n. —  
Concobur hūa Dočartaič, tairfeč Aírði-míðaiř ne  
heð, mortuuir eft.<sup>e</sup>

(1urþif<sup>f</sup> na heipenn do ūeačt, rluac̄ mor, go hærð-  
Mača 7 aþrin 1 n-Ou-Eat̄ač 7 aþreig ap̄ a n-aiř su  
Cluain-Þiacna 7 þriuian hūa Neill d'a n-ois̄reir annrin  
7 do ūabairt a ūearþraðap̄ fein, iðon, Ruaðri hūa  
Neill, do Þraði-þoič.)

A.D. 1252. <sup>1</sup>α, B. <sup>2</sup>an, B. <sup>3</sup>rob (o om.), A. <sup>4</sup>Ghaerī, B.—  
<sup>b</sup> This item is second in A, B, C. But also (þor) shews that the carþlen entries followed each other immediately. <sup>c-e</sup>r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B. <sup>e-e</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup> Mac Cathmhail.—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. <sup>1</sup> Peace-maker, etc.—The meaning is accurately expressed in

D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus auctor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].

—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, [1251] was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail<sup>4</sup> was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. [1252 Bis.] 1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker<sup>1</sup> of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection<sup>2</sup> against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[j]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died.

(The Justiciary<sup>3</sup> of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiaena. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

<sup>2</sup> Protection. — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo

conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan,  
D.

<sup>3</sup> The justiciary. — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year.

Kal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 4, l. 27<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Sluaiḡ mor do tīnol le Mac Muirír, co n-deaċaird i Tír-  
 n-Θeogain 7 nír' ñaib̄ nept na tenn<sup>1</sup> inn̄ti 7 tucaid̄ ár mor  
 ar na Gallait̄ do'n toirf<sup>2</sup> r̄in.—Mael-Þedair<sup>b</sup> hUa  
 Muireadair, p̄prioir Duine-ȝéimín, moptuif̄ eft.—Oonan-  
 tur, archiep̄ir copur Mumoni[α]e, quieuit in [Chrixt̄o].  
 —Sluaiḡexd̄ la ðrian hUa Neill, la haip̄ðriȝ Thuaip̄-  
 ce[i]rt ðpenn, co Maȝ-coða d'ar'milleid̄ leif̄ in carptel  
 co n-a ðaninib̄ 7 carptela imða eile i n-Ulltaib̄ 7 daine  
 imða do'n turuf̄ r̄in.<sup>b</sup>

A 61a (Carplen<sup>c</sup> Muiḡ-caða do r̄isn̄r̄ la ðrian hUa Neill,  
 riȝ Thipe-hEoȝain.—Mael-Þat̄raiz hUa Sgannuil do'n  
 Oþro ðhreitriup̄ do ȝoȝa le haip̄ðep̄rcop̄ C̄roa-Maȝa, a  
 comairele Innocent ðapa, cum eþpocoide Rat̄a-boȝ. Et  
 idem archiep̄ir copur constituit eum unicarium suum in  
 prouincia Armachana, portquam conrecratus fuit in  
 monasterio fratrum | Minorum de Dun-dealga in  
 Dominica prima Adventus Domini.—P̄muctur copior-  
 r̄ur in arboreibus hoc anno.—Oauis Mhaȝ Ceallair,  
 arþdepp̄rcop̄ Caip̄ril, quieuit in pace.)

Kal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 9<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1253. <sup>1</sup>teann, B. <sup>2</sup>toirf̄, A. <sup>b-b</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D.  
 = Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. <sup>1</sup> *Donatus*.—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq.).

Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

<sup>2</sup> *Expedition*.—Dadds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1253] 1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.<sup>2</sup>

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig<sup>3</sup> Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar<sup>4</sup> in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dundalgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit<sup>5</sup> on trees this year.—David<sup>6</sup> Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

aggrederent tentaret, restiterunt fortiter  
Conallienses et occiderunt multos  
ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Padraig*.—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on

the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

<sup>4</sup> *Vicar*.—The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Copious fruit*.—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Μυρčαð hUa Mael-[Sh]eclainn<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto<sup>b</sup>].—Donncað, mac Donncaða 7 Amlaim hUa bibrat<sup>c</sup> do marbað la Connachtai.<sup>d</sup>—Cíndile<sup>e</sup> hUa hIndeir<sup>f</sup>, tuir eñnomæ Thuaigceir<sup>g</sup> Erenn, mortuus erit.<sup>h</sup>—Dedicatio ecclesi[æ] Sancti Patricii Dublini[æ]e.<sup>i</sup>

(Teine<sup>e</sup> ðiawitt aiðce Domnait<sup>j</sup> i feil na Croiče in τ-Samhran<sup>k</sup> i m-Baile hUa-Ruaðagam, i þið Chonall 7 nonmūr do lorcáð a tig ann.<sup>l</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, <sup>c</sup> L. 20,<sup>n</sup>) Cūno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>p</sup> L.<sup>q</sup> u.<sup>r</sup> Innocencius Papa quieuit in [Chriſto<sup>b</sup>].—Tómar Mac Tiarmata, arétheocean Oiþ-pint,<sup>1</sup> mortuus erit.—Donnpleib<sup>e</sup> hUa Pláinn, abb reislera Poil 7 Peadaip 1 n-Ard-Maċċa, mortu[u]r erit.<sup>c</sup>

(Donatus<sup>d</sup> idon, an τ-oētmað abb doði immanifdor Poil 7 Peadaip 1 n-Ard-Maċċa, quieuit et Patricius hUa Muireaðais, idon, p̄rioiꝝ an tig sevna, do ȝoða cum na habðane et benedictus erit per manus Maelpatricii, episcopi Rapoteneri.<sup>d</sup>)

B62d[Bif.] [Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, L. 1<sup>a</sup>) Cūno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>p</sup> L.<sup>q</sup> u.<sup>r</sup> Ruairðri hUa<sup>1</sup> Gáðra, ri Sleibhe-Luða, do marbað la Óarbið, mac Ricairð Cuirin.—Ploirint Mag Phloind, arþdeipue Tuama-dæ-ȝualann, quieuit in [Chriſto].—

A.D. 1254. <sup>1</sup>Maei<sup>l</sup>—, B. <sup>b</sup> om., A, B, D; “died,” C. <sup>c-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. <sup>1</sup>Oiþpinn, A. —<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). <sup>b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. <sup>1</sup>O, A.

1254 <sup>1</sup>[ Son, etc.] — The bracketted words are taken from the A. L. C. (ad an.); according to which Donchadh and Amlaim were defeated and slain by Cathal O'Conor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

<sup>2</sup>Tower of valour. — “The

threshold of manhood”! C. Vir magnae estimacionis! D.

<sup>3</sup>Sunday.—May 3 fell on that day in 1254; which shows that the additional item (not given in the A. L. C., or the *Four Masters*) is correctly dated.

1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]  
 —Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son<sup>1</sup> of Gilla-Isa, son of Donchadh O'Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi, tower of valour<sup>2</sup> of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,<sup>3</sup> on the feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]  
 1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Thomas Mac Diarmata, archdeacon<sup>2</sup> of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,<sup>3</sup> namely, the eighth abbot that was in the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rathboth.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256Bis.]  
 1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

1255. <sup>1</sup> Rested in Christ.—This is erroneous; Innocent IV. died in Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.* also give his obit under 1255.

<sup>2</sup> Archdeacon.—The *Four Masters*, against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*, call him herenagh.

<sup>3</sup> Donatus.—The *Donnsleibhe* of the preceding entry; *Donatus* being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. <sup>1</sup> Rested in Christ.—At Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-

Muinnter-Ragallai<sup>5</sup><sup>b</sup> do marbað le hæseð, mac Þeist-limte<sup>2</sup> hui Conchobuir (7<sup>c</sup> le Conchubur, mac Tigeprnain hui Ruairc<sup>e</sup>), idon, Caetel 7 Domnall 7 Cu-Connaet 7 in Silla caeet 7 Saerfrais 7 maieti Muin[n]teri-Ragallai<sup>5</sup><sup>3</sup> 7 hui<sup>1</sup>-m-bruiun uile ar æn latari ag Allt-na-heillti, of Bealu-*na-beithighe*, i cinn Sleibhe-in-iaraiond. Domarbaður Muinnter-Ragallai<sup>5</sup><sup>3</sup> Oirpatat hui<sup>1</sup> flannas[1]in 7 flann Máis Oirectair<sup>5</sup> 7 Murcað finto hui<sup>1</sup> ferðal. Osgonadur 7 domarbaðar daine imda[1] eilí naæ armiðer<sup>4</sup> runn.

(Raiȝnet,<sup>a</sup> ariðdeþr[c]op Ciprð-Maest, th'ec iƿin Roim.<sup>d</sup>)

Cal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 12<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>b</sup> L.<sup>e</sup> un.<sup>d</sup>

(A.)

(B.)

Murir Mac Geartait leoan<sup>e</sup> birret, malaptað quiuit in [Chripto].— ceall 7 Gaeidhel, rubita Cairlen Cail-uirci do leat- mopte pepuit. — Murir gað le Saerfrais O n- Mac Geartait, luftir Domnall 7 techt ar a atle Erenn ri heað, dircailtieð dó 7 do Cenul-Conaill Gaeidhel 7 ceall n-Erenn, d'innforisid Shlis<sup>5</sup> 7 do moptuusif eft. — Scainneper compacie ne Gallair in Baile croða do ðabairt do Ghof-

A.D. 1256. <sup>2</sup>-mis, B. <sup>3</sup>Raiȝiullai<sup>5</sup>, A. <sup>4</sup>ariðteðer, B.—<sup>b</sup> opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Caet Muige-Slecht—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A. In B, r. m., t. h., Marbað Muinnter—Ragallai<sup>5</sup>—*Slaying of Muinnter*. Ragallaigh. <sup>c-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1257. <sup>e</sup> C and D follow B.

ceived through Reginald, chaplain and Maurice Lombard, clerk, royal licence to elect an archbishop. The choice fell upon a Franciscan, James O Lachtnain. The king assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to the Pope to confirm the postulation (D. I., III. 507-21).

<sup>2</sup> Allt-na-heillti.—*Height of the Doe.*

<sup>3</sup> Belach-na-beithighe.—*Pass of the birch (tree).* Apud vallem[!] na Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

<sup>4</sup> Sliabh-in-iaraian.—*Mountain of Iron.*

<sup>5</sup> Persons.—The remaining words

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, [1256] son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,<sup>2</sup> over Belach-na-Beithighe,<sup>3</sup> in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.<sup>4</sup> The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons<sup>5</sup> that are not reckoned here.

(Raighned,<sup>6</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. [1257]  
1257.

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup> — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Donnell and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligech. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustrauit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Raighned*.—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which

begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. <sup>1</sup> Rested in Christ.—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

7 tuc marðm forþo að Cre-  
ðræn-Cille, ƿifRor - čeirde,  
1 Críč-Cairþri. Ocuř do-  
gonad húa Domnaill ann  
7 mina gabait a gona  
ſremat de, robiað marðm  
forþa co Muatð. Ocuř  
dolojreð Sligeč leo 7  
dohairgeð (7<sup>b</sup> doðabæð mac  
Sripín ann, 1don, riðipe  
marð<sup>b</sup>). — Cančobur, mac  
Tigernain (húi<sup>b</sup> Ruairc<sup>b</sup>),  
do marþbað le Muinntríp-  
Raȝillaiȝ (1don<sup>b</sup> le Maða  
húa Raȝillaiȝ<sup>b</sup>). — Tuc  
O Þriam marðm mor að  
Shallaiȝ iþin bliaðan rí.

þrais húa Domnaill, ni  
Thípe-Conaill 7 do Shal-  
laib Connacht (1don<sup>f</sup>, 1 Cre-  
ðræn-cilli, 1 Ror-čeirde, 1  
Críč-Cairþri<sup>f</sup>) 7 marðm að  
na ſallaiȝ 7 tru þiȝit,<sup>1</sup> no  
ní að mo, do marþbað do na  
ſallaiȝ. Ocuř doðonad O  
Domnaill ann 7 Donncað,  
mac Cormanic húi Dom-  
naill, tuip eínis 7 eȝnomá  
Thípe-Conaill, do ſuin ann-  
rein 7 a ég vi. — Cařtel  
Cail-uřci do leaȝað le  
Soffþrais húa n-Domnaill.  
— Cončobur, mac Tigernain,  
do marþbað le Muinn-  
tríp-Raȝillaiȝ. — Tuc húa  
Þriam marðm mor að Shal-  
laib iþin bliaðan rí.

(Catál, <sup>e</sup> mac Ceða, mic Catál eþoibðerȝ, do ſallaiȝ  
la hæð O Concubair 7 Catál cuiƿec O Concubair do  
ſallaiȝ mar æn riȝ. — Cibracham<sup>a</sup> húa Conallan do dul-  
cum na Roñia tareir a ȝoȝ[ȝ]a cum ariðerpucoide  
Cerða-Maða. — Macrobius, ab Cluanæ-EOir, th'ec. —  
Mael-Muiré Mað Murcharð, tarec Muintiræ-þirn,  
do marþbað, 1don, o n-a bþaistriȝ fein, iȝ Cill-iþrill.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1257. <sup>b-b</sup>bitl., n. t. h., A. <sup>c-c</sup>l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D <sup>f-f</sup>r. m., t. h., B; om., C; aþut Credræn, D.

<sup>2</sup> Cathal. — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> Ua Conallan.—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome,

O'Conallan had been arch-priest of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (Theiner, p. 30-1).

<sup>4</sup> Macrobius. — Made into *Mac*

inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Roscheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligech was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh).—O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king [1257] of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Roscheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh.—Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

(Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concupair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan<sup>3</sup> went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha.—Macrobius,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

*Robias* by the Four Masters (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps

the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

- A 61b      [Cal. 1 an. (p. 3, l. 23<sup>a</sup>) Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> I.<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup>  
Sorffraiš hūa Domnall, rí Thíre-Connail, quiueuit in  
[Chriſto].—Siuitan Gaileang do mārbað la Mac  
Somairlið ap oilén mara i n-1ap̄tān Connacht 7 dāine  
marie imda eile aræn<sup>1</sup> riſ.—Sluaig<sup>2</sup> mór la h̄c̄eð, māc  
þeiðlimðe 7 la Tāð hūa<sup>3</sup> m-briain i coinne briain hūi  
Néill co Cael-uifce (idon,<sup>b</sup> að Leicc hūi Maeilðoraiš<sup>b</sup>).  
Ocup tucaður namarið riñ uile arðennur do briain hūa<sup>3</sup>
- B 63a      Neill: idon, b̄raic̄d̄i mic Þheiðlimðe dóron 7 b̄raic̄d̄i |  
Mhuinn̄tepi-Rauðillaið o'Ceð hūa Con̄cobuip 7 b̄raic̄d̄i<sup>c</sup>  
hūa-m-briuin uile o Chenannur<sup>d</sup> co Óruim-ðliað.—  
Domnall hūa Domnall do riðað an tan riñ 7 tuerat  
Cenel-Conaill uile b̄raic̄d̄i 7 tiðerpuip dō.—Mac Crain<sup>a</sup>  
máð Thígernaian, taripeð Thellaið-Duncaða, do mārbað  
la Domnall Mac Tiðernaian.<sup>d</sup>—Cenlaim, mac Círt, rí  
briepne, quiueuit in [Chriſto].—In manac hūa<sup>3</sup> Cuipnín  
quiueuit in Chriſto.

A.D. 1258. <sup>1</sup>aræn, B. <sup>2</sup>Sluaig, B. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>Cheanannur!  
B. <sup>b-b</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., D.

1258. <sup>1</sup> Ua Domnall.—Thus in D : O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub cura medicorum toto anno existente in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto magno exercitu ad invadendum Connalliam, missis nunciis ad O'Donill petiti ab eo submissionem et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro continua obediencia, ipsis tunc non habentibus competentem dominum ex illa generatione post Goffredum. Et aliquali responso dato nunciis, ipse Geffredus in articulo mortis existens iussit tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere

non posset, iussit corpus suum in feretro cum quo ad sepulturam mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic asportari ad resistendum Brien O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos viriliter resistere eorum inimicis, quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore remaneret. Et sic in magna fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt inimicis apud flumen Soilli [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde decertantibus, tandem O'Neillius coactus [est] redire, relicta multis occisis cum ingenti numero equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill cum suis, adeptâ illâ fortunatâ victoriâ, prostrato feretro, in quo Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit, apud Congawill [Conghbail; Con-

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. [1258] 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,<sup>1</sup> king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraih). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill : that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobuir and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ.

wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>2</sup> *Drum-cliabh.* — D goes on, omitting the next entry : Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes[-tabant] quem eligent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt anté dominum a morte

Goffredi. Interim Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam suprematatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legitimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimulatum fuit aduentui *Twowaill Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihilationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem ; deinceps uniendo et

(Tomaltač hUa Conchubhair do ḫořa cum archiepiscopate Tuamæ. — Cibracham, archiepiscop of Ardo-Macha, pallium impetratus a Cupia Romana et Mirram cum eo celebravit, quarto Nonagesimo iunii, apud Cibromacham.)

[Cal. 1am. (p. 4, l. 4, a) anno Domini m. cc. ix.  
Catál Mac Con[-sh]namha do ñallád.—Miliš Mac  
Sorerte[;]l[ib]¹ quiuit in [Chriſto].—Siſratiō O bairſill do  
marbaird t' a braitrib[us] fein.—Braitrib[us] hUa²-m-briuin do  
ñallád la hAe[us], mac Feiſlimiš.<sup>3</sup>—Cormac hUa Liumluin  
erpuic Cluana-pepta, quiuit in [Chriſto] (i<sup>b</sup> n-a ſeanoir  
naeimneagntaſſ<sup>b</sup>).

(Tomaltač,<sup>b</sup> mac Tóirrdealbait[is], mic Mhaile[re]ac-  
lann hUa Chonchubhair, do ſabat[us] archiepiscopate Tuamæ.  
—Tat[us] O briain, atburi p[ro]i Mumhan, th[er] ec<sup>b</sup>).

A.D. 1258. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. <sup>1</sup>Sorertealb[us], B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>Feiſlim, A. <sup>b-b</sup>n. t. h., A ;  
om., B, C, D.

defendendo suam patriam contra  
exterros usque ad finem suae vitae.

The original, which is more prolix, forms in the *Four Masters* a continuation of the account given in the preceding Note. Donal, according to Charles O'Conor, was son of Donal Mor by a daughter of Cathal Red-hand, king of Connacht.

In the second century, the Attacots cut off the Milesian nobility, with the exception of the queen, who was pregnant. She escaped to Scotland, where she gave birth to a son, Tuathal Techmar, (*wealthy*). In time he returned; was received favourably and re-established the Milesian dynasty.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchubhair.—On May 29,

1257, Alexander IV. set aside the election of James Ua Lachtnain (1156, note 1, *supra*) and appointed Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London and Papal Chaplain, to the archbishopric of Tuam. Walter was consecrated by the Pope, most probably in Viterbo, where the Bull is dated. He died at latest early in the following year. On April 22, 1258, the archbishop being deceased, a royal mandate was issued to the escheator of Ireland to take the lands and tenements of the See into possession. (D. I., III. 576.) O'Conor had been bishop of Elphin (*ib. 621-2-4*). He is called *Thomas* (the Latin name which most resembled *Tomaltač*) in the royal documents just referred to, and in

(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair<sup>3</sup> was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha, obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,<sup>4</sup> at Ard-Macha.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. [1259] 1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraiddh<sup>1</sup> O'Baighill was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh<sup>2</sup> [Ua Conchobair].—Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director).

(Tomaltach,<sup>4</sup> son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seachlainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Tadhg O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.)

a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

<sup>4</sup>2nd of June.—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. <sup>1</sup>Sigraiddh.—Thus in D : Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>2</sup>Feidhlimidh.—Dadds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam

et ex altera parte Hugo Flavus O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul, devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedientiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obssidente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>3</sup>Cormac.—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to th Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (D. I., III. 620).

<sup>4</sup>Tomaltach.—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). Assumed means entered into possession of the See.

[b. i.] **[Cal. Jan. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 15,<sup>a</sup>) Cenno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>**  
**Cat̄ T̄romma-de[1]r̄s (in<sup>b</sup> loco qui dicitur T̄romma-dep̄s<sup>b</sup>),**  
**ac Dun-d̄a-leat̄slar tuc<sup>c</sup> Br̄ian h̄lla Neill 7 Ceð, mac**  
**Þeis̄limið, do Ghallair T̄uairce[1]r̄t Æthrenn, at̄ 1 n-ap'-**  
**m̄arb̄as̄ moran do m̄air̄t̄is̄ Gairðeal, idon, Br̄ian h̄lla<sup>2</sup>**  
**Neill 7 Domnall h̄lla<sup>2</sup> Con̄obur 7 Diarmait Mac Lāc-**  
**lann 7 Mac̄nur h̄lla<sup>2</sup> Caða[1]n 7 Cian h̄lla<sup>2</sup> h̄inneir̄s̄**  
**7 Donnreileibh Mac̄ Cana 7 Concobur O' Duib̄ir̄ma 7**  
**Ceð, ac mac 7 Cimlaim h̄lla<sup>2</sup> Gairmléas̄ 7 Cú-Ullad̄**  
**h̄lla<sup>2</sup> h̄Cnluain. Aðt̄ aen ní, romarbað coic<sup>d</sup> fír̄ d̄eg do**  
**m̄air̄t̄is̄ Cloinne-Caðain ari an<sup>e</sup> laðtar̄ r̄in. Romarbað**  
**do Connachtai ann<sup>e</sup>: Silla Christ, mac Con̄cobair, mic**  
**Cormaic h̄li Maelruanais̄<sup>f</sup>, ri Muirsi-Luir̄s̄ 7 Caðal,**  
**mac T̄igernam h̄li Con̄cobair 7 Maelruanais̄, mac**  
**Dominicæða 7 Caðal, mac Dominicæða, mic Muirceirtais̄ 7**  
**Ceð, mac | Muirceirtais̄ fínd 7 Taðs̄, mac Caðal, mic**  
**Br̄ian h̄li Maelruanais̄ 7 Diarmait, mac T̄aðs̄, mic**  
**Muirreðais̄, mic Tomaltais̄ h̄li Maelruanais̄ 7 Con̄co-**  
**bur Mac Sille-Arr̄raið 7 Taðs̄, mac Ceín h̄li Gáðra 7**  
**Silla-Beraið h̄la Cuind 7 daíne imða aili.<sup>g</sup>—Domnall,**  
**mac Con̄cobur, | mic T̄igernam, do m̄arb̄as̄ la Teallað-**  
**n-Dominicæða.—Abraðam h̄lla<sup>2</sup> Conalla[1]n, comarba**  
**Patr̄ais̄, in Chriþto quieuit.**

(Coð<sup>a</sup> buiðe h̄lla Neill du riððas̄ for Thir-n-Eus̄uin.<sup>d</sup>)

**[Cal. Jan. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 26<sup>b</sup>), Cenno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>c</sup>**  
**Mair̄t̄i cleirpeð Cene[oi]l-Conall do m̄arb̄as̄ la Con̄co-**

A.D. 1260. <sup>1</sup>tuȝ, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>.u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B.  
<sup>4</sup>in, A. <sup>5</sup>Mærl—, B. <sup>6</sup>eile, A. <sup>7</sup>Þao—, A.—<sup>b-b</sup>itl., n.t.h., A; om.,  
B, C, D. <sup>c</sup>ion—namely—added, B. <sup>d-d</sup>n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. <sup>1</sup>Nobles. — “15 of the best.” C; quindecim selecti viri, D.

<sup>2</sup>Rested in Christ.—Apparently towards the close of the year. On Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was given to elect his successor (*D. I.*, III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque cum igne et gladio devastauit et per continuas incursiones ferme depopulauit.

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. [1260]

1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles<sup>1</sup> of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsleibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighearna Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. [1261]  
The [most] worthy<sup>1</sup> of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were

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1261. <sup>1</sup>The[most] worthy.—Literally, *the good (clergy)*, κατ' ἔξοχην. | They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

bup hUa Neill 7 ne Cenel-Eogain i n-Doiré Coluim-cille, im Chonchobup hUa FírSíl. Conchobup hUa Neill do marbað dono<sup>b</sup> a cetoirí tre mÍrbuil Coluim-cille la Dónn hUa<sup>1</sup> m-Breiflen, taigec Rána[1]t.—Caéal hUa hEíra do marbað do Ghallair. —Sluaig<sup>c</sup> la hCéid, mac Feidlimte, 'rin m-Breifne, gur'loirc baile i mða 7 arbhanna. Córtaír mactha do tábairt ari tréim d'a rútais, gur'marbað moran tib.<sup>d</sup>—Seón Fi[tz] Tomair<sup>e</sup> 7 in Íarraig mór do marbað la Fingín Mac Carthaig<sup>f</sup> 7 la Deargumneachair<sup>g</sup> aráena 7 moran do Ghallair aili.<sup>2</sup>—Fingín, Ma[c]<sup>h</sup> Carthaig<sup>i</sup> do marbað la Gallair. —Aed buriðe hUa Neill expulxur eft<sup>j</sup> 7 Niall Culanaí O Neill (frater<sup>k</sup> Odónig<sup>l</sup>) do riagad. —Niall hUa Gallair. —Tairmseán, taigec Cenél-Moain, mortuus eft. —Pilib Mac Cinneáta,<sup>m</sup> taigec an triúca-cet, occidus eft per Gilla-Mura hUa Caipre.

(Patricius<sup>n</sup> (idem,<sup>i</sup> Mael-Patracis<sup>j</sup>) hUa Sganuil, episcopus Rathpotentiar, electus eft concorditer in archiepiscopum Ardmachanum et propinquatus fuit electionem de re factam ad Sedem Apostolicam.—Almalgaði hUa Ruadagn, rið hO-Béatac, do marbað per Donatum hUa Caipre et Donatut hUa Caipre do marbað ari in Iatáir cetha<sup>h</sup>.)

A.D. 1261. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3-3</sup> Mac C—, B. <sup>4</sup> Cinneáta, A. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space (for 26 the MS. has 23, the scribe having misread the xxii. of his text as xxiii.), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the Ceid buriðe and Niall entries are placed after the Mac-ti item. <sup>b</sup> om., A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> In A a blank=two letters is left between Fi and Tomair. Seon Fi ocuf Tomair—John Fi and Thomas (Fi)! B. <sup>e</sup> Dear-Óhumain—Desmond, B. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>i</sup> itl. by the hand that wrote the additional entry.

<sup>2</sup> Donn.—Called Domnall by mistake in the A. L. C. (ad an.).

<sup>3</sup> John Fitz-Thomas.—C, following B, has: “John Fy and

Thomas!” D, however, is far worse: Carolus O’Gara occidus fuit per Sœn Fith Seon et Thomam Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-

killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in [1261] Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn<sup>2</sup> Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas<sup>3</sup> and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners.—Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.<sup>4</sup>

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended<sup>5</sup> at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

ragh more occisus fuit per Fyninum Makartii et Desmonienses et alias Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eaghra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Cairre.*—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam

adversus Niellum Culanagh O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearaii [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> *Defended.*—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.

[Cal. Ian. (p. 1, l; 7, alia p 4<sup>a</sup>) Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Sluaig<sup>b</sup> mor le Mac William i Connachtair, sup'-milleō moran leir. Peirslimis hUa Conchobuir 7 Ceit, a mac 7 mati Sil-Muirheadair do dul co hEir-puaird rompo co humpór bó Connacht leo ar a casadh, co ndearnaidh riodh.—Cneacá mór do denuim la hAed, mac Peirslimte,<sup>1</sup> ar Gallair sléibhe-Lusga 7 a Ciarsairde, co tuarach buair imda leo 7 no marbhach Goill imda.—

A 61d Mael-Seachlainn, mac Tairis hUa Conchobair, | eppuc Oifhinn, in Chripto quieuit.—Cormac, mac Domnall suid Meig Carrachair, do marbuod le Gallair.

[CC. D. M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.] Domnall hUa<sup>2</sup> Domnall do marbaid (O'huiinn) O<sup>c</sup> [11] bheirlen i<sup>3</sup> cuipt in eppuc iu Raitbocht.—Taibidh hUa Binnd, ab na Buille, in Chripto quieuit.—Diarmait, mac Cormac, quieuit in [Chripto].—Aengus hUa<sup>2</sup> Clumain, eppuc Lusgne, quieuit in [Chripto].—Tomar hUa<sup>2</sup> Ceallaig, eppuc Cluana-pearta-quieuit in [Chripto].—Ebdonn, ri Lochlann, do éis i n-innríb Orcic<sup>4</sup> techt a n-Erinne.—Samhradh te 15 in bliadhain ri.—Donnpleibe Mac Catmail, tairce Ceniuil-

A.D. 1262. <sup>1</sup>—Limerick, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>A, B. <sup>4</sup>15, A. <sup>2-2</sup>n. t. h. on blank space (The alternative reading refers to the epact 23[+11—30=4], erroneously given as that of the preceding year.), A; blank space left in B. <sup>b-bom.</sup>, B, C, D (in which the Donnpleibe and Ceit burðe follow the Cneacá item). In A, the original reading was do marbaid do Donn O bheirlen

1262. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Sechlainn*.—Before this entry another hand placed (*q. aere*] 1263) on the margin of C; meaning that the remaining items belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] <sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—Here the A. L. C. begin 1263 with the annual luni-solar criteria. The re-adjustment of the chronology, chiefly in accordance with the A. L. C., is given within square

brackets. Confirmatory data are set forth under the several years. The textual arrangement has thus been preserved intact. The original dates (placed within round brackets on the margin) are, as a rule, correct in reference to the later items. The additions, namely, were made under the respective years to which they were considered to belong.

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria ; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the [1262] moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners.

[A.D. 1263] Domnall<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill killed Donn [1263] O'Breslen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluainferta, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Ebdonn,<sup>3</sup> king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.<sup>4</sup>—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel-

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note c-c.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in Christ.—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III. 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

<sup>3</sup> Ebdonn.—“According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit them-

selves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmannahöfn, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says : Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae ?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus.” Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

<sup>4</sup> This year.—D adds : In quo

Feirfiaidh, occisus est per eum qui erat burius.—Qui erat burius interum do iugum et Niall Culanae do innarbas.

(Patricius, idem, Mael-Patricius, illa Scannail, archiepiscopus Ardo-Macha, apud patrem Cipriani cum pallio, in episcopino Iohanni baptizatus est in-Ardo-Macha.—Cerit more apud dominum an bliaidam pri do placuisse et soror.)

B 63c Kal. Ian. (p. a 2, l. 18,<sup>a</sup>) anno Domini m.º cc.º lx.º m.º<sup>b</sup> [-u.º]. Feidlim[is] illa Choncobair, ait domini Connacht, in<sup>c</sup> t-aen Garde nob' ferri<sup>d</sup> mai[us] iur' dobi<sup>e</sup> i<sup>f</sup> n-Eriinn i n-a rei[us] fein, mortuus est.—Catgal, mac Tairis illi Conacobair, do marbas le h[ab]et illa Conacobair.—Tomair illa<sup>d</sup> Machin, erpus Lusigne, quiueuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chripto].—Tomair, mac Fheargail Mic Diarmata, erpus Oilfinn, quiueuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chripto].—Carilen Siligis do leatad la h[ab]et, mac Feidlimis<sup>e</sup> et le Domhnall illa n-Domhnall.—Muireadhach illa<sup>d</sup> Cerbaill, tairce Calraigis<sup>e</sup>; Catgal Mac Raighnall, tairce Muinnsteri-hEolair, quiueerunt in<sup>c</sup> [Chripto].—Gilla-na-Naem illa<sup>d</sup> Cuinn, tairce Muinnsteri-Gillag[is]i, mortuus est.—Prater

—Domnall was killed (lit. to be killed) by Donn O' Breislen. To was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change Domnall into the genitive, Domnnaill. Then the later hand undermarked Domnall and placed Domnnaill illi leir overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill [nom. abs.], the killing of Donn Ua Breislen [was done] by him.* In B (followed by C, D) do Domnall illa breiflen—by Donn Ua Breislen—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1263. <sup>1</sup>an, A. <sup>2</sup>repper, A. <sup>3</sup>a, A. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>Feidlim, B. <sup>6</sup>-iðe, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. <sup>b</sup> Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius 1265*). The Tomair (bis), Gilla-na-naem and Catgal Mac Raighnall entries are omitted in D. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]  
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach  
was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)  
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow  
[of the feast] of John the Baptist<sup>1</sup> [Sunday, June 25] in  
Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people  
this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1265]  
1263<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of  
Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ire-  
land in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua  
Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas  
Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>  
—Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oil-  
finn,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled  
by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Dom-  
naill.—Muiredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe;  
Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in  
Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria  
et obsidibus undique, rediit absque  
ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in  
the *Four Masters*.

(1262) <sup>1</sup> Morrow of John the  
Baptist.—The *Four Masters* read in  
the *Octave*; which is meaningless  
here. The Chronicler noted the  
day, which, being Sunday, was  
naturally selected for the first ap-  
pearance of the archbishop in the  
Pallium.

[1265] <sup>1</sup> 1263.—The entries of  
this (textual) year are dated 1265

in the *A. L. C.* For the correct-  
ness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5,  
*infra*.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in Christ.—In a letter,  
given in the church of Achonry on  
the morrow of Trinity Sunday  
[Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean  
and Chapter pray for royal licence  
to elect, by reason of the death of  
Bishop Thomas (*D. I.*, II. 774).

<sup>3</sup> Bishop of Oilfinn.—Towards the  
end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter  
of Elphin pray for royal licence to  
elect in place of Thomas, the late  
bishop (*D. I.*, II. 781). It was

Patricius O Sgannail, ait deo puc Círdha-Mača, ap<sup>d</sup> n-deanam<sup>d</sup> Caibidileac coitcinnne a n-Óróiseat-áta in bliaðanum ri (fēria<sup>e</sup> recunda, tertia et quarta post festum Omnitum Sanctorum<sup>e</sup>).

(Dont<sup>f</sup> hUa breiflen do marbað la Domnall hUa n-Domnall i Rait-boð i cūrt an eafryns.<sup>g</sup>—Ceoð buiðe hUa Neill do tābairt inſine Mic Góirdealbair<sup>h</sup> in uxorem<sup>i</sup>.)

[bif.] Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxix.<sup>a</sup>], anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>b</sup> Domnall hUa hEgrna,<sup>1</sup> ri Lus<sup>c</sup>ne, do marbað do Ghallair.<sup>d</sup>—Mačgamain, mac Ceithearnaig hUi Cheirin, ri Ciapraðe, do marbað do Ghallair.<sup>e</sup>—Cúṁuiðe hUa<sup>2</sup> Caða[<sub>1</sub>]n, ri Cián[n]ačt, captur eft pēp Odonem<sup>f</sup> flauum.<sup>g</sup>

(A)

Círdheo puc Círdha-Mača, iodon, Mael-Patrac O Sgannail, do þenam dīse timcell Círdha - Mača 7 brat<sup>h</sup>ri Minura do tābairt co hCírdha-Mača leiri<sup>i</sup> tābairt co hCírdha-Mača leiri<sup>j</sup> fear cetna iþin bliaðanum ri.

A.D. 1263. <sup>d-d</sup> do ðenam, B. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. <sup>1</sup> hEgrna, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> Blank space, A, B (with the same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). <sup>b</sup> 1266 overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1266, C. <sup>c-c</sup> Ceoð buiðe (the Irish equivalent), B.

granted through Maurice, their clerk (*ib.*, 786-7).

<sup>4</sup> This year.—D adds: In quo O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-

Ricard, usque ad montes Eughtai. Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odona O'Connor redeunte ad propria, O'Donill cum suis pertransivit flumina Sruthair et Roba et undique devastatione facta, in Tirtawaillii [Tir-Amhalghadha] rediit,

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year<sup>4</sup> (the 2nd,<sup>5</sup> 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints).

[1265]

(Donn<sup>1</sup> Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.)

(1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1264Bis.] 1264.<sup>1</sup> Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny.

(A)

(B)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

<sup>5</sup> The 2nd, etc.—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) <sup>1</sup> *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] <sup>4</sup> Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.

(Aeod⁹ burðe hūa Neill, ri Thíre-hEogain, do ḡabail  
 A 62a tigernasair Oirgall.— | Benedictio fratris Catholici,  
 p̄fcentor⁹ domus Ap̄tolorum Petri et Pauli de  
 C̄rdmach, ad abbaciam domus sanctae Mariæ de  
 Clocháir.—Fratr̄ Petrus hūa Muireadair, abbas  
 monasterii Ap̄tolorum Petri et Pauli, deorum  
 eis et subfratitutis eis abbas de Dári, scilicet,  
 Criftianus Magistrus patrum.<sup>d)</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [f.² viii., l. ii.²], Cennno Domini M.º cc.º lx.º .ii.º  
 [-viii.º].] Casat⁹ mor eteर ri Saxon ⁊ Simunn Muroit.  
 —Murca⁹ Mac Suibne do ḡabail la Domnall Mac  
 Maighnaga ⁊ a tinnlacu⁹ illam in¹ capla ⁊ a ég iρin²  
 p̄p̄tun.—Perdlimi⁹ hūa Conchobair,<sup>3</sup> ri Connacht mor-  
 tuus eis.

(Fratr̄ Petrus hūa Muireadair, ap̄ n-a ḡabail  
 ap̄ cum a abdaine p̄ein.—Aeod⁹ burðe hūa Neill ⁊  
 Uateř a Burc, idon, capla Ulaid, do ūl a Tip-Conaill,  
 r̄luat⁹, ⁊ m̄r' ḡabair teann, na tr̄eiri.<sup>d)</sup>)

[bif.] [Cal. Ian. [f.² i., l. xiiii.²] Cennno Domini M.º cc.º lx.º  
 vii.º<sup>b</sup> [-viii.º] Conchobur hūa Bracan, ri Tuat-Muman, do  
 marba⁹ la Diarmait, mac Muirecertair, hūi Bracan ⁊  
 B 63d ri [a] mac, Seoinn ⁊ daine | imða aili¹ (⁊ Bracan ruas,  
 a mac, do ḡabail a inarðc).—Toirn̄delbač, mac Aeod⁹

A.D. 1264. <sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. <sup>1</sup> an, A. <sup>2</sup> iρan, A. <sup>3</sup>—buir, A. <sup>b</sup> 1267, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; alias 1267, C. <sup>c</sup> Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: *supra in initio  
 paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded,  
 under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. <sup>1</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>b</sup> 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius*  
 1268, C. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., B; om., A, C; given in D.

[1267] <sup>1</sup> 1265. — Henceforward, to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which  
 year the chronology is correct, in Text and Translation, the

square-bracketed Ferial and Epact correspond with the similarly placed A.D.  
 All the items are given under

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shamhragan, was substituted.)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. [1267] 1265<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup>

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1268] 1266[-8]. Concobur<sup>1</sup> Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

<sup>2</sup>Great war.—Expanded thus in D: Maxima belli expectatio ac

violentarum guerrarum commotio.

<sup>3</sup>Died.—Repetition of an obit at 1265 (=1263 of text), *supra*.

[1268] <sup>1</sup>Concobur.—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

hUí Cončobuir, dalta hUa<sup>2</sup>-mBriuin, qui euit in<sup>a</sup> [Chrifto].—Cončobuir hUa Ceallair<sup>b</sup> qui euit in<sup>a</sup> [Chrifto].—Diarmait hUa Briuin, in pér lep'marba<sup>c</sup> Cončobuir, do marba<sup>c</sup> in<sup>d</sup>.

(Ecclesiæ maior pancti Patricii in Ardmachenre [ciuitate] in pria murum incepta eft pér Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, id eft, Mael-Patracis hUa Sgannail.—Laclainn Macana extrea portam curia[æ] Domini Archiepiscopi in upcionem Murcam hUí Anluain pér Eacmarca<sup>c</sup> hUa hAnluain eft occipit.—Cimiterium fratrum Minorum de Ardmacha confratum eft pér eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et Dominor Rapotensem, Dunnorensem et Condepenrem.—Prater Capbrisur hUa Scuaba consecratu<sup>r</sup> eft in Rapotensem [episcopum<sup>e</sup>].

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>b</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup> lx.<sup>d</sup> iii.<sup>e</sup> [-ix.<sup>f</sup>] Cairen Rora-Comair do ñenam la Roibert O'Ufford, iurtir na hErenn<sup>1</sup> 7 le Gallair<sup>b</sup> Erenn ne ri<sup>c</sup> 2 Ceða, mic Pierolimche hUí<sup>c</sup> Cončobuir<sup>c</sup> 7 Ceð fein i n-galur an tan rín 7 rocrecas<sup>c</sup> 7 rohaiρgeð móran do Connachtair<sup>b</sup> cum in cairlein rín.—Cairen Sligis<sup>b</sup> do ñenum le Mac Muirir.—Taðg<sup>c</sup> mac Neill mic Muire-

A.D. 1266. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. <sup>1</sup>m<sup>a</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup>ri<sup>c</sup>ge, B. <sup>b</sup> 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1269, C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C; given in D.

<sup>2</sup> Was killed therefor.—D adds: in ecclesia magna Ardmagnensi, de consensu et industria archiepiscopi Patricii I Skanill. The translator apparently confounded this with the following (additional) entry.

(1266) <sup>1</sup> Church.—Placed, no

doubt correctly, by the Four Masters under 1268.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Scuaba.—The A. L. C. call him a Dominican, adding that he was consecrated in Armagh in 1266. On the translation of O'Sgannel to Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed therefor.<sup>2</sup>

[1268]

(The larger church<sup>1</sup> of St. Patrick in the city of Ard-Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords [bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre Ua Scuaba<sup>2</sup> was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.)

(1266)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1267<sup>1</sup>[-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for [the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was built by Fitz Maurice.<sup>2</sup>—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired-

[1269]

deacon, Henry; the majority, the abbot of “the Monastery of Nigracella” [Dub-Recles] of Derry. The archbishop of Armagh annulled the election of the arch-deacon, who proceeded to Rome to prosecute an appeal and died there. On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed over the abbot and appointed John de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On the 28th April, 1265, John was

excused on the plea of incurable infirmity by Clement IV., who reserved the appointment to himself (*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in the present entry.

[1269] 1267.—The original entries of the (textual) year 1267 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1269.

<sup>2</sup> *Fitz-Maurice*.—D adds: Quod antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor funditus prostrarunt.

ðaing, do maphað i n-Oil-pinn do fíerfrenač dočnaič do muinntir a břatřar fein.<sup>c</sup>—Oeđ, mac Domnaill hui ſençail, do maphað do Ghallair ī d'a břatřuň fein.—Oeđ hua pinn, rai oirfiridig, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chriſto].—Briam,<sup>d</sup> mac Domnaill duib hui Easgra, do maphað la Gallair.<sup>d</sup>

(Oauriš<sup>e</sup> hua Bragán, erbag Cločair, qui uirtus orifice et pideliter pro defensione iuris[α] et iuris ecclesiari[α]e Clochorenir per tempus utr[α]e eius laborauit, obiit hoc anno. Ocup a adlacac in Mainistir Mhelli-point, oīr dobo manac d'a mančaib fein he noimerein.<sup>e</sup>)

A 62b [Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. ii.,<sup>a</sup>] Cnno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>b</sup>[-lxx<sup>c</sup>] Maior Oča-in-čip le hæđ, mac ſeindimče ī Connachtair ī apr in 1apla, idon ap Uáter<sup>1</sup> a břuc ī apr Ghallair Erenn arčena, dū ī tucað ár díairmíše<sup>2</sup> | ap Ghallair ī dozabair ann Uilliam óz a břuc ī romaphað é iapraian iřin laim cedna. Ocup ní mó corzair ná catirgáal d'a tucrat Gardhil do Ghallair ī n-Eriinn riāt mar. Uair romaphað Ricard na coille, břatřair an 1apla, ī Seon Úuitilér ī riđepređa<sup>3</sup> imda aili<sup>4</sup> ī Goill ī Gařil díairmíše ī rořazair cet<sup>5</sup> d'eúčair eo n-a luircečair ī eo n-a n-dillaici.<sup>b</sup>—Comarba' Pádraig, idon, Mael-Pádraig hua Sgandair, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Gópta móř do[ř]olačta ī<sup>6</sup> n-Eriinn iřin

A.D. 1267. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1268. <sup>1</sup> Óhai-, B. <sup>2</sup>—ihe, A. <sup>3</sup> riđepřá (=eđa), A; —eđa, B. <sup>4</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>5</sup>.c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>6</sup> a, A. <sup>b</sup> 1271 (*alias* 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C, D.

(1267) <sup>1</sup> *Ua Bragan*.—His death is given by the *F. M.* at 1269. But the present obit appears to have been composed by one well acquainted with the date.

<sup>2</sup> *Before that*.—That is, the con-

text shows, before he was made bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words; whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erroneously concluded that O'Bragan "had retired into the monastery some time before his death."

haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor [1269] of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners.

(David Ua Bragan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Clochar, who laboured [1267] courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1270] 1268<sup>1</sup>[-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses<sup>3</sup> with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,<sup>4</sup> namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.—

[1270]. <sup>1</sup> 1268.—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

<sup>2</sup> Ath-in-chip.—*Ford of the beam.* Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

<sup>3</sup> Horses, etc.—Centum equi Anglico aparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relict i fuerunt, D.

<sup>4</sup> Successor of Patrick.—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. BRICTIUS (presumably, the Latin alias of

bliadain ri.—Chrystina, ingen hui Nechtain, bean Diarmata Midis Mic Diarmata, in bean nob' ferri deilb<sup>a</sup> & eimeac<sup>a</sup> & cratba<sup>d</sup> robai i<sup>e</sup> n-aen amhrin pia<sup>e</sup> & i<sup>f</sup> mó tuc do'n Oird Liath, quieuit in Chripto.<sup>d</sup>

(Mael-Patricius<sup>f</sup> hua Sgannail, airtdearbhais Ciar-Macca, do b<sup>h</sup>ul su teac<sup>c</sup> ri<sup>c</sup> Saxon an bliadain ri & ceac<sup>c</sup> aonair ari<sup>c</sup> an bliadain c<sup>e</sup>tua miall<sup>c</sup> ne cuma<sup>c</sup>tain nioir.—Eac<sup>c</sup>marca<sup>c</sup> hua Cnluain, ri Oirphri<sup>c</sup>, do g<sup>a</sup>bhail pep Ualterum Maior, idon, Confabla Riur-na-cairge & dotheirno uada ari<sup>c</sup> an bliadain c<sup>e</sup>tua.—Michael Mac an-t-Shair, Officel Ardr-Macca, do congreavait le haurdearbhais Ciar-Macca, i n-a earfbo<sup>c</sup> i Clochur, in crastino Natiuitatir Beatae Maru[α]e.<sup>f</sup>)

B 64a [Cal. 1an. [p. <sup>a</sup>ii., l. x.ii., <sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] | Mac Seo[1]n 1berdun do marba<sup>d</sup> le Uáter<sup>1</sup> a b<sup>h</sup>urc.—Simon Mag [C]hriat. deganac Arda-carra, quieuit in [Chripto].—Matgamain Mag<sup>e</sup> Carrtha<sup>c</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Bháter a b<sup>h</sup>urc, capta illa<sup>d</sup> & tigernna Connacht, mortuus est.—Carilen Taisi-temp<sup>c</sup>la do b<sup>h</sup>urru<sup>d</sup> la hceid hua Conchobuir.—Donnca<sup>d</sup> mhag Shampuru<sup>d</sup> quieuit in [Chripto].—Carilen Ror-

A.D. 1268.—<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> i n-a haimhrin.—in her (own) time, B (followed by C, D). <sup>f-f</sup> n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1269. <sup>1</sup> Bháir—, A. <sup>c</sup> mac Mheg (Carrthaigh)—son of Mag (Carrthaigh), B.

Mael-, or Gilla-, Brigte), canon of Armagh, having gone to Henry III., with letters of the Dean and Chapter announcing the death of Patrick, the archbishop, licence to elect was granted (*D. I.*, II. 869) in the beginning of May, 1270.

The election of Nicholas, canon of Armagh, was confirmed (Theiner, p. 101) by Gregory X., July 13,

1272. (The delay was apparently owing to the interregnum between the demise of Clement IV., Nov. 29, 1268, and the coronation of Gregory X., Jan. 27, 1272.) The confirmation having been notified to the king by the Curia, the temporalities were restored to the archbishop on the ensuing Sept. 25 (*D. I.*, II. 927).

Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and generosity and piety that was in one time with herself and that gave most to the Grey Order,<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ. [1270]

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and came from the east again the same year with great power.—Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—Michael Mac-an-tshair,<sup>1</sup> Official of Ard-Macha, was consecrated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8<sup>2</sup>].) (1268)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1271] 1269<sup>1</sup>[-71]. The son<sup>2</sup> of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna, rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Tech-templa was broken down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Shamhrudhain rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>—The castle of Ros-comain and

<sup>5</sup> Grey Order.—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) <sup>1</sup> Mac-an-tshair.—Son of the wright. Generally anglicized Carpenter.

<sup>2</sup> Sept. 8.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] <sup>1</sup> 1269.—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the Ros-Comain item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth,

Ros-Comain of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> The son.—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

<sup>3</sup> Died.—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> Rested in Christ.—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Comain 7 carplen Sligis 7 carplen Cetla-liaig do leigeard la hAeð, mac Þeroldimte.

[bif.] [A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Muirsgir, mac Donncaða, tigernna Thigre-hOilella, neč dob' ferri eineč 7 tinnlacar do Connachtair, do ég a Muirbač illongport<sup>2</sup> hUí Domnall 7 a breti co Maonirtær na Buille 7 a aðnucale inðti co honorač.—Clann-Muircertaig do dul i n-1aprtar Chonnačt, sur'marbað leo hOidri Mac Mheþric<sup>3</sup> 7 hAenri Buittillép.—Carplen Renna-duin do leigeard la hAeð hUa Conchobuir.—Taðs dall, mac Aedha, quiuit in Chriþto<sup>d</sup>.

A 62c [Cal. 1an. [f. <sup>a</sup> 1., l. ix. <sup>a</sup>], Annal Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii.]<sup>b</sup> Conchobur burðe, Mac Airt hUí Ruairc, ri Þreifne, do marbað la mac Conchobuir, mic Thigernna[1]n hUí Conchobuir 7 romarbað in τ-é romarß.—Thetačaird Mád Matgamna quiuit in [Chriþto].— | Creč<sup>c</sup> do denum do Shiuptan d' Eirætra iþin Corunn 7 becan do macairi þiš Connacht do breti förra 7 amsllicur do denum tƿe þurail drosðane, sur'marbað Domnall, mac Donncaða, mic Matgnufa 7 Matgnur, mac Airt 7 Oirectas Mac Aedusgan<sup>2</sup> 7 Aed hUa Þiði 7 daine imða aili.<sup>3</sup>  
(Loðouicur,<sup>c</sup> idon, Loðair naem, riš Þranc, do dul cum nime, decimo quarto Kalendas Septembri, in bliaðan ri, 1270; idon, Loðair, mac Loðair.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1269. <sup>2</sup>a long—, A. <sup>3</sup>Mheþric, A. The t. h. wrote me; ri was inserted, n. t. h. <sup>b</sup> 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1271, n. t. h., C.

<sup>c</sup> mac Þeþ (Carrthaigh)—son of Mac (Carrthaigh), B. <sup>d</sup>om., A.

A.D. 1270. <sup>1</sup>creac, B. <sup>2</sup>—gan, A. <sup>3</sup>eile, A; ii, B. <sup>b</sup> 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1272; vel 1273, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>c t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] <sup>1</sup>Maurice, etc.—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

<sup>2</sup> Clann - Muircertaigh. — Descen-

dents of Muircertach (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

<sup>3</sup> Tadhg the Blind.—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of

the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were [1271] levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair].

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchadh [Ua Mael-ruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Murbach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>2</sup> went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsi Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Tadhg the Blind,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1273] 1270<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Concobuir and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidd Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed.

(Louis,<sup>1</sup> namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went (1270) to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.].)

Connacht, according to the *A. L.* C.; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] <sup>1</sup> 1270.—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in Christ. — But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) <sup>1</sup> Louis.—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

B 64b      [Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>], Annal. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>b</sup>  
[-iu.<sup>c</sup>] Domnall, mac Maighnearta, mic Muirceartaig  
Muimni<sup>d</sup> hUi Conchobair, rai bruinnnti 7 feidem coitcenn,  
comlan<sup>e</sup> do'n cinis dhaenna, quieuit in [Christo].—  
Gilla-na-naem O Feirgail, aen na<sup>f</sup> 7 airgec Erenn i<sup>g</sup> n-a<sup>2</sup>  
aimirir fein, quieuit in [Christo].<sup>a</sup>—Aed, mac Feidh-  
limche<sup>3</sup> hUi Conchobair, ri Connacht 7 a<sup>3</sup>bsur ardrois  
Erenn, fer ba mo ghrain 7 eorfan doib<sup>i</sup> i n-Erin, <sup>j</sup>  
quieuit in [Christo].—Tigernan, mac Ceolda hUi  
Ruairc, ri breirene, quieuit in [Christo].—Eogan, mac  
Ruaidri hUi<sup>4</sup> Concobair, ri Connacht ne raiti, a mairba<sup>5</sup>  
i Mainistir na m-Bhrat<sup>6</sup> 7 Rof-Comain (lae a braithe<sup>7</sup>  
fein).—Aed, mac Cateal doill hUi Conchobair, ri Con-  
nacht ne caeridir, quieuit in [Christo] (Domarba<sup>8</sup>  
la Tommaltac Mhas Oireactais 7 do comairele Gilla-  
Crist hUi Bhrnn.).—Cateal Mac Phlannca<sup>9</sup>, tairgec  
Oartrai<sup>10</sup>, quieuit in [Christo].—Cath<sup>11</sup> hUa<sup>5</sup> Oalaig<sup>12</sup>  
(idon, <sup>i</sup> mac Cerba<sup>13</sup> buidhe, d'ar n-doi<sup>14</sup>), rai mairt ne  
dan, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairbre hUa Sguabha, erpuc  
Tige-Connall, (in<sup>g</sup> Christo quieuit et<sup>g</sup>) in Curia obiit.

(Mair-Seaclainn,<sup>h</sup> mac Amlain<sup>m</sup>, mic Ciart hUi  
Ruairc, ri<sup>n</sup> Oartrai<sup>15</sup>, do mairba<sup>o</sup> la Conchobar, mac  
Domnall, mic Neill hUi Ruairc.<sup>h</sup>)

A.D. 1271. <sup>1</sup>-a, B. <sup>2</sup>-<sup>2</sup>na (aphaeresis of 1), A. <sup>3</sup>-m<sup>o</sup>, B. <sup>4</sup>1, A.  
<sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; rectius 1274, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B.  
<sup>d</sup>-<sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup>-<sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>-<sup>f</sup>itl., t. h., B; om., A;  
given in C, D. <sup>g</sup>-<sup>g</sup>in Christo quieuit is the textual reading in B. Et in  
curia obiit is interlined, t. h. C has in Christo quievit, with in curia inter-  
lined. D gives quievit. <sup>h</sup>-<sup>h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug.  
11, 1297.

[1274]<sup>1</sup> 1271.—The first of entry  
the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273  
in the A.L.C. The others (except  
the last, which is under 1275) are  
given at 1274 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> Aedh.—Thus freely rendered in

D: Odo Mac Feilem I Conor, rex  
Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus  
futurus rex Hibernie propter sua  
magnalia acta contra Anglicanos,  
cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite  
incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the A.L.C., Aedh is said to  
have died on Thursday, May 3, the

[1274]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1271<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested<sup>3</sup> in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.<sup>4</sup>

(Mail-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.) (1271)

feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

<sup>3</sup>Rested.—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in A is consequently well founded.

<sup>4</sup>Died in the Curia.—That is, in

the Papal Court. ‘Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the “*Annals of Loch-Kee*” that Bishop O’Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht*.’ (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from C, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo*.

(1271) <sup>1</sup>Mail-Sechlainn.—Given

[**Kal Ian.** [f. <sup>a</sup> iii., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> Lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>b</sup>] Airt, mac Cathail riabair, ri Óbreirne, mor tuair eirt.—Ruairí, mac Toirrdelbaile hUí Conchobuir, do gáibhail t'a bpratáir féin, do Thadáig, mac Thoirrdelbaile hUí Conchobair (7 Tadáig, mac Cathail, mic Diarmoda, do arsgain uile leir<sup>e</sup>) 7 Conchobur, mac Péigil, mic Donnchadh, mic Muirceartaigh, do mabaird t'a bpratáir fein.—In t-eirpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Laraid<sup>1</sup> eirpuic Cille-aladh, quieuit in [Chripto].

(Ruairí<sup>d</sup> hUa Conchubair t'elois 7 Conchubair hUa hÓinli do bpratáir leir 7 a leanmuin gu maité 7 bpratáir ar Conchubair 7 a mabaird.—Cairbre hUa rgsuabha, eppcop Ráth-a-bocht, quieuit.—Airt, mac Cathail riabair, ri Óbreirne, do mabaird do Muirentir-Ghearuðan.—Tomar mhacc Shamruighain do mabaird la Cinel-Luaçan.<sup>d</sup>)

[**bif.**] [**Kal Ian.** [f. <sup>a</sup> iii., l. xi. <sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> Lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>b</sup>] Ceathair Muimneach, mac Péirilimte,<sup>1</sup> do tiachtair ariù Mumain imerg Connacht 7 tiacht<sup>2</sup> do Clann Tairpri-

A.D. 1272. <sup>1-1</sup> Uallaraid<sup>1</sup>, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B; alias, 1275, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-com.</sup>, B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. <sup>1-mið</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup> tocht, B. <sup>b</sup> 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias, 1276, n. t. h., C.

under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] <sup>1</sup> 1272.—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Died.—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

<sup>3</sup> By his own kinsman.—Omitted in D, which adds: O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et

exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum sumna victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

<sup>4</sup> Laidhig.—Laydin, C; Lagaire, with Ladin overhead, D.

(1272) <sup>1</sup> Ua Scuaba.—See [1274], note 4, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas.—See [1271], note 4, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1275] 1272<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,<sup>3</sup> [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadb, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.

(Ruaighri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchubar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas<sup>2</sup> Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.) (1272)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1276 Bis.] 1273<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh<sup>2</sup> the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair]

[1276] <sup>1</sup> 1273.—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's Version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* : “A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connacht from thence.

And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muireadhlaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynnns] accepted of him and had him in great account and reverence.”

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. Their coming into the country is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

A 62d ᬁelbaig airtir.<sup>c</sup>—Diarmait, mac Gill-e-Muire ! hUa Mhorna, ri Ulað, quieuit in [Chriþto].—Craic<sup>d</sup> do ðenum do mac Þeirðlimðe ap Clann-Muircertaig 7 i torpaeðet na creice romarbað Gill-a-na-n-aingel O Conraig.<sup>d</sup>—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Congalair hUa Ruairc (rur<sup>e</sup> a raitea Gill a in inn me<sup>e</sup>), do marbað la hUa Neachtan.

(Craic<sup>f</sup> do ðenum le Cloinn Toirrðealbaig ap mac Þeirðlim[ð]e 7 ap macaib Mic Thiaormoda 7 Gill-a-Chriþto hUa Maeil-Brenainn do marbað leo an la rym.—Gilla-Chriþto hUa Neachtan 7 William hUa Neachtan do marbað la Ruairc, mac Toirrðealbaig hUa Conchubair.<sup>f</sup>)

B 64c Kal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>] Canno Domini M.<sup>b</sup> cc.<sup>c</sup> lxx.<sup>d</sup> iii.<sup>e</sup> [-iiii.] Gill-a-na-naem hUa<sup>1</sup> ðirn quieuit in [Chriþto].—þrian ruas hUa þrian quieuit in [Chriþto].—þraen hUa Maeil-mocheipisi,<sup>2</sup> ab Cenannra,<sup>3</sup> in<sup>e</sup> Chriþto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1273. <sup>c</sup> iþin tigr—*into the country*, B, C; om., D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1274. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> Maeil—, B. <sup>3</sup> Ceannorða, B.—<sup>b</sup> 1277, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> quieuit in, B.

<sup>3</sup> Son.—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire*.) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Leeale, co. Down).

<sup>4</sup> Clann-Muircertaigh.—See [1272] note 2, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Domnall.—Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria rediit

victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) <sup>1</sup> A foray.—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] <sup>1</sup> 1274.—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in Christ.—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son<sup>3</sup> of [1276 Bis.] Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>4</sup> and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called “Gillie of the butter”), was killed by Ua Nechtain.

(A foray<sup>1</sup> was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach (1273) on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchubhair.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1277] 1274<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Braen<sup>3</sup> Ua Mail-mocheirghi<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.—

considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniae [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrium, cum, in maioris confoederationis et amiciciae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephanda gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum ; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspensi fecit in ligno

(Fordun : *Scotichronicon*, O x o n., 1722, iii. 917-8).

The Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. F. M. iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Braen*.—Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D ; which adds : Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [*recte*, ad confinem Montis Truim] irruit in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

<sup>4</sup> *Mail-mocheirghi*. — Devotee of early rising.

(Gilla-Crisd<sup>a</sup> hUa Óirn, feair grádha Ceannach hUa Chon-  
chúBair, do m̄arbað do'n Gilla rúad, mac Loélainn hUa  
ChonchúBair.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [f. <sup>a</sup> 111., l. 1111.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
u.<sup>o</sup> [-1111.<sup>o</sup>] Taðs, mac Toirbhealbair, do marbað la-  
elainn Caðail Mic Óiarmata.—Ruairí, mac Toirbheal-  
bair, do marbað la Gilla-Crisd Mac Phláinnchádha 7 le  
Óarptasaiði aróena, ar borth Óroma-eliab 7 in peprum  
riabac, mac Tige Rnain hUa Conchobhair 7 daine aili<sup>1</sup> nað  
arínter punn.—Donnchád 7 Fergal, da mac Muirgíra,  
mic Domnaill 1rrair.—Plaistbeartað hUa Óamín, ri  
Fer-Manac, quiuit in Chripto (1don,<sup>c</sup> i terpt Noin mír  
Phebhrac).—Maitom Cuinči do čabairt do Donnchád, mac  
Óriain rúad 7 do maccab aili<sup>2</sup> hUa Óriain ar in 1apla  
O<sup>3</sup> Cláire (su'r'loirgread<sup>d</sup> tecampull Cuinče i ceann a  
m̄uimnteru, su tuigread ar diairm[13]e popra, etip loigread  
7 marbað<sup>d</sup>).—Tomar hUa Cuinn, efpuc Cluana-mac-  
Noir,<sup>4</sup> quiuit in [Chripto].—Tomaltað Mac Oirectair,  
riðtairec Shil-Muirteðair, do marbað do na Tuatáin.

(Gilla-na-n-aingel,<sup>e</sup> ab Lefagabail, mortuus erit  
Nonis Marci.—Óriain rúad, mac ConchúBair hUa

A.D. 1274. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. <sup>1</sup> eile, A; <sup>2</sup> ii., B, B. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>4</sup>-mic-, B. <sup>b</sup> 1278,  
overhead, n. t. h., B; alias, 278, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h.,  
B; om., C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D.

(1274) <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Crisd* (*Devotee of Christ*).—Given in the *A. L. C.* under 1277.

[1278] <sup>1</sup> 1275.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the *A. L. C.* at 1278.

<sup>2</sup> *The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

<sup>3</sup> *And other, etc.*—“ And other men not here nombred,” C.

<sup>4</sup> *The defeat, etc.*—“ Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for

(Gilla-Crisd<sup>1</sup> Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1278] 1275<sup>[-8]</sup>. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.— Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliabh and "the Swarthy Parson,"<sup>2</sup> son of Tigernan Ua Conchobuir, and other<sup>3</sup> persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.— Flaitbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).— Thomas Ua Cuinn,<sup>5</sup> bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories."

(Gilla-na-naingel,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,<sup>2</sup> son of Conchu-

which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for." Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.* : "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Cuinn.* — A Franciscan.

Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275) <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-na-naingel.*—*Devotee of the angels.* The original of this entry is not known to me.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian the Red.*—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).

Ólhríam, ri<sup>3</sup> Tuaistínumun, do ḫábaile le mac 1apla hO Cláire. Ocuir fiaidh ari cupr a fóla i n-aen roisgtheas 7 ari n-deanum cairdínigra-Cúig 7 ari tobernt m'inn 7 élog d'a chele. Ocuir a ḫáfarraing etír r'fedaib deir a ḫábhala.<sup>e</sup>)

Kal. Ian. [p. 1., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>], Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>b</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Tomaltac hUa Conchobuir, airtdeirpuc Tuama,  
rúi Erenn ari einec 7 ari uairli, ari fócratideas 7 ari  
t'iolacuad,<sup>1</sup> quineuit in [Chripto].—Mael-Sheclainn,<sup>c</sup> mac  
Tuirpdelbairg, occirur eft.<sup>c</sup>—Conchobuir, mac Diarmata,  
mic Maighura hUa Conchobuir, occirur eft.—Gilla-in-  
Choimhdeas hUa Cérballa[1]n, eppuc Thire-hEogain,  
A63a quineuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chripto].—Murcas<sup>d</sup> | hUa<sup>2</sup> Neachtain do  
marbaid do Domnall<sup>e</sup> hUa<sup>2</sup> Neachtain. Ocuir compas<sup>f</sup>  
d'fuaigrá[ð] do Roibeart hUa<sup>2</sup> Neachtain, do deirbhratáir

A.D. 1276. <sup>1</sup>t'iolacuad, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1279, overhead, n. t. h., B; aliter, 1279, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>om., B. <sup>e</sup>Chormac—Cormac,

<sup>3</sup> *Blood in one vessel.*—For the antiquity of this method of covenanting, see L.L., p. 302b (*History of the Boruma*). The king of Ulster saw in a dream a vat one-third full of human blood, one-third of new milk and one-third of wine, in the centre of his house. The narrative then goes on: Cetconntaire iarum Conchobur inn aiflinge fín. Ocuir iñ amlaid atéonnaic Lagen 7 illaist'má'n d'abair is a hól. Ocuir "rofetairgá," ari fe, "iñ é in cottas<sup>g</sup> rotairnigeread an-drim. Uair iñ i mo fuisl atéeffr i ffinn d'abairc fuisl na da Córcead i compas. Iñ é in lemnaict in canóni comhdeata canait cléris na da coicead. Iñ é in fín Conn Chript 7 a fuisl eorpaist na cléris.

Conchobur saw that vision afterwards. And he saw thus,—

the Lagenians and the Ultonians around the vat a-drinking therefrom. And "I know," quoth he, "that is the covenant that was prophesied then. For the blood that was seen [by us] in the vat is the blood of the two Fifths [Ulster and Leinster] a-contending. The new milk is the Canon of the Lord which the clergy of the two Fifths chant. The wine is the Body of Christ and His Blood which the clergy offer."

See also the *Yellow Book of Leean*, T.C.D., H. 2. 16, col. 313 (the reference to which I owe to a Note in the A. L. C., i. 480-1): "Do denam fíta iteir fíl Tairis, mic Cem 7 fíl Eogain, mic Neill, tanac," ol fe. "Do gmiter iarum eodairc an-drim etairru 7 cumairc coimheas a fuisl i n-oen leairtar

bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting their blood in one vessel<sup>3</sup> and after making gossiped and after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was drawn between steeds after his capture.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1279] 1276<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> archbishop of Tuaim, formost in Ireland<sup>3</sup> for generosity and for nobility, for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded<sup>4</sup> Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And

oirbhinnib 7 rcpribair amal doronpat  
in cordac annrin 7 arbert Muir-  
certach . . .

Cumaircteर a fuit co bect,  
O mic Ercia co mornapt,  
Co rcpribtar i lebar lém  
Cordac Eogain iр Sairleeng.

“For the making of peace between the seed of Tadg, son of Cian and the seed of Eogan, son of Niall, came I,” quoth he. Thereupon the covenant was made there and Cairnech mingles the blood of both in one vessel and writes how they made the covenant there and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cairnech depart. The latter replies in *Deuide* metre, saying *inter alia* :]

Let the blood be mingled duly,  
Thou son of Erc of great power,  
That there be written in a book  
by me  
The covenant of Eogan and of  
the Gailenga.

[1279] <sup>1</sup>1276.—The entries of the (textual) year 1276 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1279.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Conchobuir*.—See 1258, note 3, *supra*. The text is here three years antedated. About June, 1279, the primate wrote to the king in favour of the Franciscan, Malachy, who, when Tuam lately became vacant by the death of T[omaltach], was postulated by the dean, archdeacon and some of the canons (*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted for canon Nicholas; the dean and the remaining two, for Malachy. The matter was referred to the Curia. The protracted proceedings that ensued are detailed in the Bull of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286) transferring Stephen de Foleburne from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner, pp. 135–6).

<sup>3</sup> *In Ireland*.—Genitive in the original.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimded*.—*Servant of the Lord*.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh*, *e t c.* — “Morrogh O’Neaghten was killed by Donnole

Μυρέαδα ήτι Νεάσταιν, αρ<sup>g</sup> Δομνάλ<sup>g</sup>, γρ Ροΐβερτ δο  
μαρβαδίσ αν (το' n<sup>h</sup> φίρης ζετνα ιρίν σομρούκ ρίν<sup>h</sup>).  
(Δομνάλ<sup>h</sup>, μας Γιλλα-Χριστός ήτι Νεάσταιν, δο  
μαρβαδίσ λα ήσεδίς ήτα Κοντέαναίν<sup>h</sup>.)

[b<sup>17</sup>.]      [Cal. Ian. [p. <sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxii. <sup>a</sup>.] Ονομασία Μ.° cc.° lxx.°  
[B 64d]      ήμι.° <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.°] | Οεδί Μυιμνεές ήτα Κονκούρ (ιδον,<sup>c</sup> ριζή<sup>d</sup>  
Κονναέτιν ταν ρο<sup>e</sup>) δο μαρβαδίσ λα ελανν Μυρρεπταρίζ  
(αγ<sup>c</sup> Καϊλ-ιν-θαινγεαν<sup>e</sup>). Κατάλ, μας Κονκούρ ριωνδί,  
δο ριζαδί δο Κονναέταιβ. — Σεοαν ήτα Λαϊδίς, ερρού<sup>f</sup>  
Κιλλ-αλαδί, φιευτιν [Χριστό]. — Μαϊλ-Σεϊλανν ήτα  
Σαιρμλεζαϊδ<sup>1</sup>, ταιρεές Κενιούλ-Μοείν<sup>2</sup> δο Κονκούρ ήτα<sup>3</sup>  
Σαιρμλεζαϊδ<sup>4</sup> οκτίρι ρυντ περ Τελλαές-Μοδοραν.

(Clemann<sup>d</sup> O Congaire, οιρειννεάς Ρορ-ορρερ, ραοιδ-  
κλειρεές, μορτου[υ]ρ ερτ.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. [p. <sup>a</sup> 111., l. iii. <sup>a</sup>.], Ονομασία Μ.° cc.° lxx.°  
[B 64d]      ήμι.° <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.° 1.°] Ταϊδ, μας Καταϊλ Μικ Τιαρματα, ρι  
Μυιζή-Λινηρής, ραι η-είνιδίς δο η-εγνομα, φιευτιν [Χριστό]. — Κατά<sup>c</sup> Τιριπτ-θα-εριές ετερ Κοναλλ δο Εογαν,  
δύ η τροϊσαιρ<sup>1</sup> Δομνάλ ήτα Δομναίλ (le<sup>c</sup> ήσεδίς μ-  
B, C, D. <sup>1</sup> Κορμακ—Cormac, B, C, D. <sup>2</sup> ομ., B, C, D. This is a most  
extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook *comræc*,  
(single) combat, for the personal name *Cormac*. Then, by substitution and  
omission, he makes *Cormac* (not Domnall) the slayer; and says *Cormac*  
was challenged (σ' φυαγρα[ό]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging  
Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render σ' φυαγρα[ό] by  
banishment! The final clause C translates: “and Robert killed in that”;  
D: *in quo Robertus occisus fuit.* <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. <sup>1</sup>-εαζ—, A. <sup>2</sup> Μοαν, A. <sup>3</sup> Ο, A. <sup>4</sup>-εαζ—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1280  
overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1280, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B,  
C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h. (nor the hand  
that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. <sup>1</sup> τοριέ—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) <sup>b</sup> 1281,  
overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1281, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert | Morrough, challenged him single  
O'Neaghten, brother of the said | combatt of hand to hand, which

combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] [1279] by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat).

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed (1276) by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1280 Bis.] 1277<sup>1</sup>[-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmen).—John Ua Laidhig,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairm-leghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairm-leghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran.

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned (1277) cleric, died.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1281] 1278<sup>1</sup>[-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-crich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnaill<sup>2</sup> (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny

the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The F. M. also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) <sup>1</sup> Domnall, etc.—Given in the A. L. C. and F. M. at 1279.

[1280] <sup>1</sup> 1277.—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the A. L. C. under 1280.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Laidhig.—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death

of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 1770). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predicated.

[1281] <sup>1</sup> 1278. = 1281 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Domnaill.—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

buirðe hūa Neill 7 le Mac Mairtin<sup>c</sup>), idon,<sup>d</sup> fep r̄ dap'-  
šíallatv̄r Þir-Manač 7 Oir̄-Síalla 7 uirmóör Šairdel  
Connacht 7 Ulas, achtmač bec 7 Þir-Óreifn̄e uile. In  
t-en Šairdel nob' fepur eíneč 7 oir̄eçur; feicem coitcenn  
lair̄am na hEorpa. Ocúr a aðnacul, Macnigter na  
m-Óratár 1 n-Doire Coluim-cille, ari m-breič buaða  
zač uile mait[1]ura. Ocúr ar iao ro ba fepur domar-  
bač ann: idon, Maelruanaič O bair̄ill, tair̄eč na tr̄i  
tuat 7 Eogán, mac Mail-tSheclainn hūi Domnall 7  
Cellač Ua<sup>3</sup> bair̄ill, in t-én tair̄eč nob' fepur eíneč 7  
tiðnacul (dobi<sup>e</sup>) 1 n-aen aimpriþ fpiþ 7 Silla Mac  
Flannċaða, tair̄eč Óarptraiši 7 Domnall Mac Sille-  
phinnén, tair̄eč Muinnterí-Þeodacá[1]n 7<sup>d</sup> Cíndiler  
O bair̄ill 7 Dubgall, a mac 7 Enna hūa<sup>3</sup> Saipmleacáðaš,  
riȝtair̄eč Ceniuil-Moein<sup>4</sup> 7 Cormac, mac inð ȝipleiȝinn  
hūi Domnall, tair̄eč Þana[1]t 7 Silla-in-Choimdeš<sup>5</sup>  
O Maelatuin, ri ȝur̄s 7 Cormac, mac Cormac hūi  
Domnall 7 Silla-na-n-éic Mac Calpnedocain 1 7 Mael-

A 63b Domnall 7 Gill-a-næ-n-óc Mac Calpethocair | 7 Mael-  
Seclann, mac Neill hui Buirgill 7 Aindilef, mac  
Muirceartai 7 hui Domnall 7 Magnum Mac Cunn 7  
Gilla-næ-naem O hEochas[1]n 7 Muircearta 7 Blaith-  
bearta 7 Muircearta Mac-in-Ullta 7 Blaithbearta  
Ma 7 Buirdeca[1]n 7 daine imda aili<sup>6</sup> do macaib ri 7  
tarfe 7 d'oglaicai 7 na 7 ariumdeir runn.—Cat efer na  
Bairretha 7 in<sup>7</sup> Cimroga 7, du in ramebaid ar na  
Bairretha 7 d'ap'marbaid ann Uilliam Bairreth | 7  
Ardam pleimenn 7 daine imda aili<sup>8</sup> 7 do batuir diaf  
Sairdelac ar leit in Cimroga 7 do cinnihet ar beo 7

B 65a <sup>2</sup> rep-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup>-Moan, A. <sup>5</sup> Gillan—(=Gilla-  
m), A. <sup>6</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>7</sup> an, A. <sup>8</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om.,  
B. <sup>f</sup> ri, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>g</sup> do marbaid (do for no and the relative om.), B.

justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of Waterford, was twice commanded (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was

due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049-51). If so, the textual date is three years in advance.

and by Mac Martain); namely, the man to whom were [1281] subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there: namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlann Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuin, king of Lurg and Carmac,<sup>3</sup> son of Carmac<sup>3</sup> Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc<sup>4</sup> Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlann, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh<sup>5</sup> and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other

<sup>3</sup> Carmac.—Rightly, Cormac. The | of the virgins.  
o was assimilated to the a. |  
<sup>4</sup> Gilla-na-noc.—Servant (devotee) |  
<sup>5</sup> Mac-in-Ulltaigh.—Son of the  
Ultonian; anglicized Mac Nulty.

ar laimheach ar moran do daonibh ailiib,<sup>8</sup> idon, Taicilech o Duibhda  $\gamma$  Taicilech o bairgill.

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.<sup>o</sup>ii.<sup>o</sup>] Taicilech, mac Maelruanach hUa Duibhda, ri hUa-l-Biaochrae, in duine nob' ferri eince<sup>c</sup>  $\gamma$  eignum  $\gamma$  innroisid do<sup>d</sup> Sairdelair dobi i n-a amhrin,<sup>e</sup> a marba<sup>f</sup> le hCedam Cimrós ar traisg Eoitaille.—Larair-fina, ingen Catail croisde[1]n, [in] ben nob' uairele<sup>g</sup> n-Erinne i<sup>h</sup> n-a haimhrin, queuit in [Chripto].—Matá (ruaod<sup>e</sup>) O Raigillair do eis.—Silla-irru<sup>i</sup> mór Mac Thigernac[1]n, tairfech Thellair-Tunca<sup>j</sup>  $\gamma$  leictromán na Breifne, queuit in [Chripto].—Catail, mac Silla-nanaem, hUa Ferxail queuit in Chripto.<sup>k</sup>—Muircearta<sup>l</sup> Mac Murca<sup>m</sup>, ri Laisgen, do marba<sup>n</sup> do Ghallair  $\gamma$  a deirbhriatair (eile,<sup>g</sup> idon<sup>g</sup>), Copt Mac Murca<sup>m</sup>.—Snecta mór  $\gamma$  rice o Nollaig co feil bri<sup>o</sup> i rin blia<sup>p</sup>ain ri.<sup>h</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> vii., l. xxix.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Taos, mac Domnall irrai hUa Conchobuir, do marba<sup>c</sup> la Lusignib.—Ce<sup>d</sup> buiðe<sup>e</sup> hUa Neill do marba<sup>f</sup> le Mac Matgamna (idon,<sup>g</sup> la brian<sup>h</sup>  $\gamma$  leir hUa [Raigallair<sup>i</sup>]).

A.D. 1278. <sup>8</sup>ii., A., B.

A.D. 1279. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>α, A. <sup>3</sup>-ιρα, A. <sup>4</sup>-υις, B. <sup>b</sup> 1282, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1282, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n-a tuðarð—in her country, B; om., C, D. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> om., A. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>h</sup> om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. <sup>1</sup>buði, B.—<sup>b</sup> 1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1283, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1283).

[1282] <sup>1</sup> 1279 = 1282 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Prop.—Suppressor, D.

<sup>3</sup> Mac Murchadha.—One of the

charges brought against De Foleburne, as justiciary, related to the head-money of these two Mac Murchadhs. (D. I., II. 1999, 2333-4;

persons for courage and for dexterity, namely, Taichlech [1281] O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1279<sup>1</sup>[-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time, was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Conchobair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time, rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and prop<sup>2</sup> of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—Muircertach Mac Murchadha,<sup>3</sup> king of Leinster, was killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely) Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1280<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny<sup>2</sup> was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian and by Ua Raghallaigh).

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999, (Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] <sup>1</sup> 1280 = 1283 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh the Tawny.*—Thus amplified in D: Hugo Flauus, alias Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur Clanhuboy, omni estimatione, potentia et principalitate dignus inter Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit

per Mac Mahowny, nominatum Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: Guerra crudelis inter Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem, Terleum, qui coegit Odonem permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse O'Donill denastauit magnam partem Tireoniae.

I have not found the original of the foregoing entry.

A 63c [Bis.] **Kal.** Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 1.<sup>b</sup>[<sup>c</sup>-iii.<sup>d</sup>] Muirib hUa<sup>1</sup> Conchobuir, erpuc OiL-pinn,<sup>2</sup> in<sup>e</sup>  
 Chriſto quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Donaſſat<sup>d</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> brian, ri Tuat<sup>e</sup>-  
 Mumain, do marba<sup>d</sup> la Toirbherba<sup>c</sup> hUa m-brian.—  
 Cemlaim<sup>d</sup> O Tomoltair<sup>c</sup>, toga confiprmati erpuc OiL-  
 pinn,<sup>2</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>d</sup>—Dubſall, mac Maſnura  
 hUi Dairſill, tairfeč Cloiči-Cinnfælair<sup>d</sup>, do marba<sup>d</sup> la  
 muinnter hUi Mailegair<sup>c</sup>.—Mac na haſdēe<sup>3</sup> Mac<sup>4</sup>  
 Dořeſai<sup>d</sup>, tairfeč Ceniuil-Luaccain (no<sup>e</sup>-Luaccain<sup>e</sup>), quieuit  
 in [Chriſto].

(Gilla-1ru<sup>f</sup> Mac Tigebernain, ardo tairfeac<sup>g</sup> Chinel-  
 brenainn, morptuair eft.<sup>f</sup>—No<sup>g</sup> sumad<sup>h</sup> uire ro, rculicet  
 [C. O.] 1281, Mařa hUa Raigillair<sup>i</sup>, ri brieſne.<sup>g</sup>)

B 65b **Kal** Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> ii, l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>b</sup>[<sup>c</sup>-ii.<sup>d</sup>] Símon hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc, erpuc na brieſne,  
 quieuit in [Chriſto].—Marðm do ḥabairt do Maſnur<sup>e</sup>  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Conchobuir ař Connac<sup>f</sup> ag Earf-dara, dū inar'marba<sup>d</sup> daine imða 7  
 inar'haba<sup>d</sup> Colín Cimro<sup>g</sup>, a deirbraitair, a m-brat<sup>h</sup> denur  
 do cinn na rliſeod do Légar<sup>i</sup> dō fein, tareir a muinnteri  
 do marba<sup>d</sup> co mó̄r.—Marðm tuc Pilib Mac Doir-  
 de[<sub>1</sub>]lb, ař muinnter Maſnura hUi Conchobuir ař  
 Sliaň-ſam<sup>j</sup>, sup'marba<sup>d</sup> moran do ſlarlat<sup>k</sup> ann.<sup>l</sup>—Enri

A.D. 1281. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Oilepmn, A. <sup>3</sup>-ci, A. <sup>4</sup>Mhaſ—, B. <sup>a-a</sup>Blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto], B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>itl., t. h., B; above the *l* of Luaccain, in A, the t. h. placed no, *D*—or *D*—, meaning that the word may have commenced with *D*, not *L*. Hence the note in B. C has *l*; D, *D*. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>g-g</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. <sup>1</sup>O, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D.

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[1284] <sup>1</sup>1281 = 1284 of the | <sup>2</sup>Ua Conchobuir.—See 1263 (= A. L. C. | 1265), note 3, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1284 Bis.] 1281<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed<sup>3</sup> of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaelaiddh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—“Son of the night” Mac Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or,-Duachain), rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>

(Gilla-Isu<sup>1</sup> Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,<sup>2</sup> [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].) (1281)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1282<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits

<sup>3</sup> Bishop-elect [and] confirmed.—Literally, choice of a confirmed bishop. (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

<sup>4</sup> In Christ.—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281) <sup>1</sup> Gilla-Isu, etc.—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> 1281.—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra*. The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muinter-Mael-mordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] <sup>1</sup> 1282=1285 and 1286 of the *A. L. C.*

Mac Gille-Phinneim do marbað.—Ruairí hUa<sup>1</sup> Gaðra, pi Sleibhe-Luixá, do marbað la Mac Fheorais ar a loch fein.

[CC. D. M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.°] Sluað móp la hlapla Ulað i Connacht, <sup>2</sup> gur'mill moran do celiail <sup>3</sup> 7 do maoirí tre-ða. Ocir ge'r'b'eð, doðað nept gað conair painic 7 doðað břaiði <sup>3</sup> Connacht 7 Conall 7 Eogain 7 doaðrið Domnall hUa Neill (idon, <sup>4</sup> Domnall, mac břiam) 7 tuc piði do Niall Culanað hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill.—Muirif mael Mac Gearta quieuit in [Chripto].

[Cal. 1an. [f. <sup>a</sup> iii., l. xiii.] Ann. Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.°[-iiii.°] Matá, mac Muirgira, mic Caðail, quieuit in [Chripto].—Diarmait<sup>c</sup> Miðe (mac<sup>d</sup> Diarmata, mic Caðail Mic Diarmoda, idon, pi Muinntrípe-Malruanaid<sup>d</sup>) quieuit in Chripto.<sup>e</sup>—Flóripint O Gíbel-læ[1]n, aircídeoðan Oil-pinn, fellrum eolair 7 inntriuðta,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chripto].—Gilla-na-nóð O Mannacæ[1]n, pi na Tuat, quieuit in Chripto.—Mael-Seclann,<sup>f</sup> mac Tomaltais, Mac Oirectais do marbað la Toirrðel-bað, mac Eogain hUa Concobuir, a n-ðiðailt a atar do treagð do Tomaltað cetha do macaib Toirrðelbað.<sup>g</sup>—Óðam Cimroð quieuit in [Chripto].— | Bean-Muman, in gen hUa Caða[1]n, mortua erit.

A 63d

A.D. 1282. <sup>2</sup>-ta, A. <sup>3</sup>-de, B. <sup>4</sup>-ditl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. <sup>1</sup> mt—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1287, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>2</sup> Killed.—Cruciatus occiūs est (cruciatus without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the A. L. C. states that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> Mac Fheorais.—Son of Pierce; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] <sup>1</sup> A great host, etc.—This and the following entry are given in the A. L. C. under 1286.

Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text (=1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] <sup>1</sup> 1283 = 1287 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Gilla-na-nog (devotee of the Virgins).—Gilla-na-neave (devotee of the saints), D.

<sup>3</sup> Rested in Christ.—On Sept. 7, according to the A. L. C. This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was

were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was [1285] killed.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Fheorais<sup>3</sup> on his own lake.

[A.D. 1286]. A great host<sup>1</sup> [was led] by the Earl of Ulster [1286] into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht [and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he deposed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian) and gave the kingship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1287] 1283<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-nanog<sup>2</sup> O'Mannacha[i]n, king of “The Territories,” rested in Christ.<sup>3</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbach.<sup>4</sup>—Adam Cusack<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ.—Bean-Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died.

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of note.

<sup>4</sup> Sons of Toirdhelbach.—The editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons of Tomaltach*; because, as the sentence stands, Toirdhelbach takes vengeance on Tomaltach for having abandoned the father of Toirdhelbach to the sons of Toirdhelbach. Perhaps, however, there existed a

family feud between Toirdhelbach and his father on the one side and the sons of Toirdhelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont, omitted the passage containing the difficulty.

<sup>5</sup> Cusack.—He died at the close of the year, as his name appears in a Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287. (*D. I.*, III. 341.)

[vif.]

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xxxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Cenno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ec.<sup>b</sup>  
 lxxx. iii.<sup>b</sup>[-xii.<sup>b</sup>] Michael Mac-in-t-fair, epruc  
 Clocháir, mortuus erit.—Maighnur hUa Concobuir (idon,<sup>c</sup>  
 mac Concuibair ruaidh), maraen le ruair do Connachtair  
 7 hUa-mBriuin [hUa-] 7 Connacht, dochecht lair do gáibhail  
 riúse Connacht do fein. Ocur do haethrigaibh Cathal ruaidh, a  
 deirbhriathair 7 tocht doibh<sup>d</sup> co hAile-Sliffen, mur aroibh  
 Cathal co n-a fiochrainde 7 cumhirc doibh leibh ari leibh 7 Cathal  
 do gáibhail aigis<sup>d</sup> 7 maidm do éabairtara muin[n]tear. Ocur  
 dohainreisde uirbhor Connacht do'n<sup>e</sup> dul riu 7 riúsi Connacht  
 do gáibhail ari eisín do Mhaighnur.—Donncait<sup>e</sup> riabhaí, mac  
 Maighnura, mic Muirceartaig hUa Concobuir, quiens in  
 [Chruit].—Teach do gáibhail ari Mhaighnur hUa Concobuir  
 do Thoiribh'elbaí, mac Eogain hUa Concobuir, iarr Ror-  
 móir 7 Maighnur do lot ann 7 Raghnall Mac Raighnall,  
 tairfeach Muinteru-hEolair, do marbaibh d'en uireas róisid  
 7 dooloiteibh Niall gelbhairibh hUa<sup>f</sup> Concobuir 7 domarbaibh  
 daine aili<sup>g</sup> 7 do Eanaird eis marbh Óib.—Sloig<sup>h</sup> le  
 Maighnur O Concobuir ari éis a leisgir a Sil-Muirdeas,  
 sur'gab a neart 7 a m-briaisde.—Sluaig<sup>i</sup> leifian 1apla  
 (idon,<sup>j</sup> an t-1apla ruaidh<sup>k</sup>) dochum Connacht, co tairne co  
 Ror-comain 7 cum Maighnura hUa Concobuir, ri Chon-  
 nacht 7 in-aibh'is muinteru in riúsi 7 Mic<sup>l</sup> Geartaile 7 do-  
 gheannasgheasúr in t-1apla im tocht recca riu 7 ní torracht  
 itear. Sgairil a rluasg 7 a rochrainde gan tenn do gáibhail.<sup>m</sup>  
 —Steapán, aithearpuc Tuama 7 Siurtrír na hEirenn, in

A.D. 1284. <sup>1</sup> an, B. <sup>2</sup> oaiibh, A. <sup>3</sup> do (stroke over o=n omitted by oversight), A. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> ii, A, B. <sup>6</sup> mac, MS. (A). <sup>b</sup> alias 1287, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. <sup>c-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> ann—in that (place), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. <sup>1</sup> 1284 = 1288 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Michael, etc.—See (1268) notes  
 1, 2, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen.—De Foleburne. He

was transferred from Waterford  
 (which he had held since 1274) by  
 Honorius IV., July 12, 1286  
 (Theiner, p. 135-6) and died before  
 July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1288 Bis.]  
 1284<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Michael<sup>2</sup> Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muireahaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Tuam and Justiciary of Ireland,

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as "brother of the Hospital of St-

John of Jerusalem in England" (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne*; *Waterford*; *Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford*, *Stephen*; *Tuam, Stephen* (*ib.* III.).

Chrīst⁹ quiensit.—Catāl mac Tair̄d⁹, mic Catāil Mic Tiar̄matā, do ḫaib̄al ri⁹i Muir̄-Luir̄d⁹.—William Mac Phœriair, do ḫoib̄a[ð] cum airdērphocoide Tuama.

A 64a

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. u.<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>a</sup>  
u.<sup>b</sup>[-ix.<sup>c</sup>] Tair̄d⁹ h̄Ua Plannag[1]n, tair̄eē Clainne-Catāil, quiensit in [Chrīst⁹].—Matā O Sḡin̄ḡin, aird̄-řen̄c̄aið Eirenn uile, mortuaus⁹ eft.—Milef, eftus Con-macne, idon, in Gaillerepuc, quiensit in [Chrīst⁹].—Símon h̄Ua<sup>1</sup> Pínačta, aircinneē Ois-finn, quiensit in [Chrīst⁹].—| Sluaiḡað la Ricard⁹ Óiuīd 7 le Gallab na Miðe—7 Mañsur h̄Ua Conchobair, ri Connacht, leir-cum [U]i Mai-[Sh]eclainn, co tucað maiðm mor ořra<sup>2</sup> (idon,<sup>c</sup> maiðm in Croiř-řleib̄e<sup>c</sup>) 7 romarbað Ricard⁹ Óiuīd ann, in Úarun moruafal<sup>d</sup> 7 a b̄rait̄reða 7 Sécur h̄Ua Cellaiš, idon, mac in eftusic.—Píacra h̄Ua Plann, tair̄eē Sił-Maileruanaiš, in τ-aen dūne<sup>e</sup> rob' ſepr̄i eimec̄ 7 égnom 7 comairce dobi i Connachtaiš, do<sup>e</sup> dul do ūnum cleamnus⁹ ne Gallaiš, gur'marb mac Ricard⁹ pinn a<sup>f</sup> b̄urc 7 Mac William 7 Mac Phœriair i meib̄ai é.—

A.D. 1285. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ořea, A. <sup>3</sup>-ni, B. <sup>b</sup>1289, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Milef item is omitted in D. <sup>c-c</sup>l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. <sup>d</sup>mop, B; followed by C. <sup>e</sup> a—his, B. <sup>f</sup>om., A

<sup>4</sup> *Elected.*—Having gone to Rome for the purpose, he got his election confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2, 1289. (Theiner, p. 142-3.) Thereupon, he was promoted from sub-deaconship to deaconship and empowered (May 26) to receive priest's Orders from any bishop he should choose (*ib.* 144). On the same day the bishops of Killala and Clonfert were directed, either of them, with two other suffragans, to give him episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of Athenry in Tuam, he held a benefice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala respectively! To discharge the church debts of Tuam and support the archiepiscopal dignity, he was allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain these four preferments for three years and to receive one year's revenue of every benefice vacated during the three years next ensuing, due provision being made for the cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-

rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal [1288] Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Bermingham] was elected<sup>4</sup> to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. [1289] 1285<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed<sup>3</sup> therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.<sup>4</sup>—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mail-ruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was

more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib. p. 145*).

[1289] <sup>1</sup>1285 = 1289 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Miles.—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I., II. 486.*) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib. III.*

574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years pre-dated.

<sup>3</sup> Killed.—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I., III. 764*), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop.—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra*.

Sluat̄ mor le Mac Fheorais cum in<sup>4</sup> Chalbaig hUí Concobuir 7 na mac<sup>5</sup> ri<sup>6</sup> Laiȝne<sup>6</sup>, co tuad̄ marom mor ronro 7 gur'marbað Mailip d'Eirerha 7 Goill imda aili<sup>7</sup> 7 eic̄ imða do buain de.

B 65d [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. xii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>b</sup>[-xc.<sup>o</sup>] Willam Mac Fheorais do ȝaðair arodærpor corde [Tuamāc].—In t-erroc hUa<sup>1</sup> Seðeða[i]n, idon, erpuc Cille-mic-n'Duac, quieuit in [Chriþto].—Cairopri hUa Mail[-Sh]eclainn, ri Miðe, in mac|am iþ moing-nimati<sup>2</sup> dobi 1 n-Eriinn 1 n-a airmriþ, do marbað (le<sup>d</sup> Ma[c] Coðlan<sup>d</sup>).—Sluat̄se ña Domnall, mac ðriain hUí Neill 1 Ceinel-nEogain, gur'cuir Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill (idon,<sup>d</sup> Niall Culana<sup>d</sup>) ap eisín eirti 7 gur'gab fein riði ap lor a lam̄a.—Ceð hUa<sup>3</sup> Domnall do aðriðað d'a ðerþræðair fein, idon, do Tairþrðelbað hUa<sup>3</sup> Domnall, tƿe cumaðtaiñ cínid a mat̄ar, idon, Clannin-Domnall 7 Gallóglac n-imða aile<sup>4</sup> (7<sup>a</sup> riði do ȝaðair do fein ap eisín<sup>d</sup>).

(Hoc<sup>f</sup> anno Johanner de Ianua, fratre Optini p̄ Predicatorum, auctorem qui dicitur Catholicon perfecit, seu ad finem perduxit, Nonus Marcius.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1285. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>mic (which is meaningless), B. <sup>6</sup>-eaða, A; -eða, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. <sup>7</sup>eile, A; ii., B.

A.D. 1286. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>-aiḡi, B. <sup>3</sup>O, B. <sup>4</sup>eile, A; ii., B. <sup>b</sup>1290, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1290, n. t. h., C; 1290, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>Given in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is: annro tic̄ ruto ȝuaf—Here [under this year] comes that [entry regarding Mac Fheorais given] above [under 1284]. <sup>d-d</sup>Itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup>On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>5</sup> De Exeter.—His name appears in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] <sup>1</sup>1286 = 1290 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>[David].—Elected apparently

in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). “David, bishop of Kilmacduagh,” appears in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286 (*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of the church, having announced the death of David, licence to elect was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir [1289] and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter<sup>5</sup> and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. [1290] 1286<sup>1</sup>[-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David]<sup>2</sup> Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed<sup>3</sup> (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses<sup>4</sup> (and he took the kingship to himself by force).

(This year John of Genoa,<sup>1</sup> Friar of the Order of Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.)

680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

<sup>3</sup> Killed.—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> Gallowglasses.—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's Annals (*Ir. Arch. Soc.*), p. 71.

(1286) <sup>1</sup> John of Genoa.—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Gram-

maticam, Rheticam, Etymologiam: proptereaque dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex

A 64b      [Cal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lxxx. iii. i.<sup>b</sup>[-xc.1.<sup>c</sup>]] Toirrðelbač, mac Eogain hUí Con-  
 cobuir, in duine iře mo 7 iře aille 7 nob' peph eimeč 7  
 egnom 7 coſcúr<sup>d</sup> dobi i n-Eriunn, do<sup>e</sup> marbač la Niall n-  
 gelburidé hUa Concobuir.—Sluaš le Ricard a ðurc, le  
 h1apla Ulæš (iđon,<sup>e</sup> in τ-1apla ruac<sup>e</sup>), i Tír-nEogain,  
 o'ar'at̄riš rē Oonnall, mac ðrianc hUí Neill 7 dořišač  
 leir Niall Culanač O' Neill<sup>f</sup> 7 mur dořag<sup>g</sup> in τ-1apla in  
 tír, domarbač Niall Culanač le Oonnall hUa Neill.  
 Ocuf dořišač a hučt an 1apla cētna le Mac Mařtin  
 7 le Mac Eoin mac Ceda burišde hUí Neill (iđon,<sup>e</sup> ðrian,  
 mac Ceda burišde<sup>e</sup>) 7 nobřagaiš Oonnall in tír.—Sluaš  
 leirin | 1apla i Tír-Conaill cum Toirrðelbač, gur'at̄iš  
 in tír, etep̄ cill 7 tuat̄ 7 co tairnic i Connachtaiš<sup>h</sup> co  
 hOil-pinn 7 co tuat̄ur Connachtā felbrat̄išde do.—

A.D. 1287. <sup>1</sup>-gūr, A. <sup>2</sup>-gmb, B. <sup>3</sup>-cta, B. <sup>b</sup> 1291, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; alias 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>-nob'—that was, B. <sup>d</sup>-α  
 —his, B. <sup>e</sup>-itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>from., B, C; given in D.

multis et diversis doctorum textu-  
 ris elaboratum atque contextum,  
 licet per multa annorum curricula,  
 in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini,  
 Nonis Martii, ad finem usque per-  
 duxit.

The concluding words shew that  
 the person who made the additional  
 entry at this year had the *Catholicon*  
 before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catho-  
 licon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum*:  
 Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]?  
 Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes :  
*Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*,  
 Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii,  
 1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact  
 that it was, according to Trithe-  
 mius, the first example of block

printing. Treating of John of  
 Guttenberg and John Fust, he  
 says (*Chron. Hirsaug. ad an. 1450*):  
 Imprimis igitur characteribus lit-  
 terarum in tabulis ligneis per  
 ordinem scriptis formisque compo-  
 sitis vocabularium *Catholicon* nun-  
 capatum impresserunt : sed cum  
 iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt  
 inscribere, etc. Six other additions  
 of the work appeared up to 1506.

The Authors of the *Histoire  
 Litteraire de la France* do not fail  
 to turn his confession to account :  
 Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres  
 grammariens dont l'Italie pût alors  
 s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait  
 pas bien la langue d'Homère : mihi  
 non bene scienti linguam Graecum  
 [sic] (p. 142).

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1291] 1287<sup>1</sup>[-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges<sup>3</sup> to him.—

[1291] <sup>1</sup> 1287 = 1291 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: “And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O’Neale.” Read “The son [mac] of Hugh Boy [the Tawny] was made king,” etc. D has: Bernardus [*recte*, Brianus], filius Odonis Flauui, regnauit autoritate Comitis et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flauui. *Mac Eoin* and *mac Aedha* are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed un-

noticed by the editor, occurs in the A. L. C. (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

<sup>3</sup> Deceptive pledges.—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: “Connagh made him the Feast of St. Brigit!” That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of *Brigit*, a personal name. D also errs: Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem *viles* tantum obsides. The F. M. omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobuir hUa Túibhá, ri hUa-Biaérrač,<sup>4</sup> do bačaš ap in t-Sinainn.—Comčoſbarl do ſenum do Chačal hUa Concobuir 7 do Níall ſelbuirše 7 do lučt gača coimeirši d'a raibe acu, eter Gallair 7 Gaedelair, d'airišgat Maſnuſra 7 impregrain do čabairt doibh i Cáratd-Culaind (alíar-Chulimaille<sup>e</sup>). Ocúr Cačal do lot ann 7 Muřečad, mac Tarš hUa Concobuir, do marbaš ann 7 daine eile 7 eic imdha do buan do muinnter Maſnuſra 7 marom do čabairt ap fein 7 a dul ar fo laim 7 cpeča mora do ſenum do muinnter Cačail [11] i Concobuir 7 do Níall ſelbuirše ap n-guín Cačail i Caireppri. Ocúr Maſnuſ O Concoðair, ap tečt do Shil-Muirneðaig čuiši 7 a aer<sup>f</sup>

B 66a

grada fein 7 Gall[air] Rora-Comain d'a þoirištin ap nařapac ap eir in matma, točt do 1 n-airrēir<sup>g</sup> na cpeč. (Cir<sup>h</sup> brefeče do popro ap Srat-ín-þepain[n] fo'n<sup>i</sup> Cenac, in cpeč uile do buan doibh 7 Níall fein do ſul ap eisín ap 7 Tomar Mac Goirtelb do marbaš ann 7 a bratcail, Daibh<sup>j</sup> Mac Goirtelb, do ſačail ann 7 a marbaš iřin laim<sup>k</sup> rin<sup>i</sup> 7 moran aile<sup>l</sup> do'n t-rlóš rin do marbaš ann, eter Gallair 7 Gaedelair. Ocúr tečt do Níall ap rit astir 7 a þepain fein do čabairt do. Dorišneði eter-čafait mor 7 innlač aðbul eturpu: fuabairt in tipe do ſačail do Níall; cpeč mor do ſenum do Mhaſnuſ ap Níall 7 a arðain uile.<sup>j</sup>—Oeð hUa Pallamain quieuit in [Chript].—Conðalač Mág Eočaig[1]n, tairfeč Cene[01]l-þiačaiš, mortuus erit.

(Brian<sup>k</sup> O Þlainn, ri O-Tuirtiri, occirruſ erit.—Toirrðealbač hUa Tóomnaill do ačrišgat d'a bratcail

A.D. 1287. <sup>4</sup>O—, A. <sup>5</sup>aerca (gen.) A. <sup>6</sup>-rt, A. <sup>7</sup>eile, A; ii, B. <sup>g</sup>ocur brefeče—and (he) overtook, B; followed by C, D. <sup>h</sup>ron an—upon the, B. <sup>i</sup>cetna—the same, B, C. <sup>j</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>k-k</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup>Secretly.—Literally (as rendered in C), under hand. It means that he was not recognised. Fauore, potius quam propriā industriā, euasit, D.

<sup>5</sup>Maghnus.—Here, by the native idiom, nom. absolute.

<sup>6</sup>With difficulty.—“Escaped hardly,” C; valide, licet fugiendo, euasit, D.

(1287). <sup>1</sup>Brian.—This item is in the F. M. (who have died, instead of was slain) at 1291. The other

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned [1291]

in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.<sup>4</sup> —And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus<sup>5</sup> O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muireadaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-infherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty<sup>6</sup> therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them : the direction of the country was assumed by Niall ; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedb Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died.

(Brian<sup>1</sup> O'Flann, king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain.—Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins-

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they

were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.

fein, idon, d' Aed hUa Domnall 7 riſi do ſaibail do fein apir.—Aedru Magrat, abb na Trinore ap Loche, in Chriſto quieuit.<sup>k)</sup>

[bif.] **Kal.** 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. ix.<sup>a</sup>] Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup>b[-xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaſc leſin 1apla cetna cum Magnum, no co pairic co Ror-Comain 7 doim[č]ic gan b̄raſtde, gan nept do'n turur ſin. Rolen imorpo Magnum in 1apla co Milius 7 doiriſne a oirgreib ann.<sup>c</sup>—Donncaid, mac Eogain hUa Concobuir, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Somairliſ O Ghairmleſtaiſ do marbaid la hUa<sup>d</sup> Neill.—Neill gealbuide hUa Concobuir do marbaid do Thaſs, mac Cinniuar hUa Concobuir 7 do Thuaſal, mac Muirceartaig.—Mag Coela[1]n, in Delna, do marbaid | do Shifin Mac Phoeraiſ tpe popgoll in<sup>e</sup> 1apla.—Cinntilep O Dochartaig, tairec Cerdha-Miſaiſ, quieuit in Chriſto.

A 64e **Kal.** 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>] Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup>b[-xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Magnum hUa Concobuir, in Connacht re<sup>f</sup> coic<sup>g</sup> bliadna co leit, in fer denma ſiða 7 cagaird pobomó grain 7 corſur 7 rob' ferri eíneč 7 egnom 1 n-a amrīp fein do Ghairdelaiſ, iap m-beit do raiſi 1 n-galar, mortuūr eft.—Catál hUa Concobuir do marbaid do Ruairi, mac Donncaidha riaibait.—Catál riad hUa Concobuir (idon,<sup>h</sup> mac Concubair riad<sup>i</sup>) do ſaibail riſi Connacht iap n-ſabail Aed, mic Eogain. Ocup Catál cetna do marbaid 1 cinn raiſi do Ruairi, mac Donncaidha riaibait hUa Concobuir 7 Aed, mac Eogain, do

A.D. 1288. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>b</sup>1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; alias 1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. <sup>1</sup>u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as contraction). A, B. <sup>b</sup>1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1293, n. t. h., C; 1293, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om. (probably by mistake), A. <sup>d</sup>itl, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Trinity.—The Premonstratensian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch Ce.

<p>[1292]   <sup>1</sup>1288 = 1292 of the A. L. C.</p>	<p><sup>2</sup>Son of Andrew.—D adds: mic</p>
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man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was [1291] taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the Trinity<sup>2</sup> in [*lit. on*] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1292 Bis.] 1288<sup>1</sup>[-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against Maghnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain, and he went without hostage, without sway, on that expedition. Maghnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhairlidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrew<sup>2</sup> Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircer-tach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1293] 1289<sup>1</sup>[-93]. Maghnus Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time, after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh the Swarthy.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely, son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair]. And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter [of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of Luighni. This is given in the A. L. C. (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry of following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Midhair.*—D adds: communis omnibus hospitalitate. The

original of the expression is in the F. M. at this year.

[1293] <sup>1</sup> 1289 = 1293 of the A. L. C.

*Donnchadh the Swarthy.*—D. nati fusci, D.

B 66b legan ar 7 riſti Connacht do ſaabail doe tre neirt in  
S̄hiurtr̄.—Car̄len Sligis do ſenum do Sheon p̄i[tz]  
Tomur 7 a ſul taipir co teč riſ Saxon.—Aeð, mac  
Eogain h̄u Con̄cobuir, do ſaabail riſti Connacht | 7<sup>e</sup> a  
riſat do'n ſiúrtir 7 do muinnter<sup>e</sup> in<sup>2</sup> riſ 7 an<sup>3</sup> dečmat<sup>4</sup>  
la iap<sup>f</sup> n-a riſat, a ſaabail do Mac Seprailt i<sup>5</sup> mebail 7  
coica<sup>6</sup> da muinnter do marbað 7 cpeča mōra do ſenum  
aiꝝ.—Murchad h̄u Maile-[Sh]eclainn, ri Míðe, quieuit  
in [Chriſto].—Ferðal h̄u Raſaillat, ri Muinnterpi-  
mhailmórða, moriuſr eft.—Taipri Patrac<sup>7</sup> 7 Coluim-  
cille 7 Úniſde do foillriúſuð do Nicol Mac Mailerru,  
do Chomarba Patrac<sup>7</sup>, do beč ſabull Patrac<sup>7</sup> 7 a  
tógbail do 7 iap n-a<sup>8</sup> togbail, ferda móra 7 miρbuileða  
do ſenum 7 a cup dórun a pečin cumdaiſ co honorač.—  
Mór, inſen Peiðlimže h̄u Con̄cobuir, quieuit in  
[Chriſto].—Ploirint h̄u Ceþballa[1]n, erpuc Tir-  
hēogain<sup>g</sup> (aliar<sup>d</sup> erpuc Daire<sup>d</sup>), quieuit in [Chriſto].—  
Muirceartač h̄u Flannagall[1]n, taipreč Clainni-Cat̄ail,  
quieuit in [Chriſto].—Tuat̄al<sup>h</sup> mac Muirceartač (h̄u Chon̄eubair<sup>d</sup>), do marbað la Muinnter-θaſra.

(Cat̄al<sup>i</sup> Mac Díarmata, riſ Thuiſe-Luip̄, do ſaabail  
le h̄ceð, mac Thoſain h̄u Chon̄eubair, im meabuil 7 he  
pein do ſul ar éigin ar topað a lam̄a ar a ēuibr̄iſið 7  
cpeac do ſenum ðo ar cloinn Chat̄ail h̄u Phlannagán.  
Ocup milleð<sup>j</sup> Connacht do ſeačt do na holcaiſ dorinded  
annyrin etip ſaabail 7 marbað.<sup>k</sup>—Aeð, mac [Eo]gain

A.D. 1289. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>3</sup>m, B. <sup>4</sup>.x. mæð, A, B. <sup>5</sup>α, A. <sup>6</sup>.l. (the Latin  
numeral used as contraction), A, B. <sup>7</sup>-iȝ, B. <sup>8</sup>n-o, A. <sup>9</sup>miȝuȝ, (A) MS. <sup>e-e</sup> a  
hūct an ſiurtr̄ 7 muinnter—by the power of the Justiciary and the people  
(of the king), B; “by the power of the deputy,” C. <sup>i</sup>ap-<sup>-on</sup> (=after), A.  
<sup>g</sup> “Doiré—of Doire, with: no, Thri-<sup>h</sup>Eogain—or, of Tir-Eogain, itl., t.  
h., B; followed by C and D. <sup>h</sup> om., D. <sup>i-i</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>j-j</sup> l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of <sup>i-i</sup>, A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>3</sup> Justiciary.—William de Vesey,  
1290—1294.

<sup>4</sup> Fitz Thomas.—Fitz Gerald of  
Offaly. For the wager of battle  
between him and de Vesey (in con-

nection with which he went to  
England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin  
hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per  
Anglos.*

[1293]

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas<sup>4</sup> and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics<sup>5</sup> of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Florence<sup>6</sup> Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra.

(1289)

(Cathal<sup>1</sup> Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both

<sup>5</sup> *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

<sup>6</sup> *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual

date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) <sup>1</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first

h[ui] Con̄buir, inci[pi]t ne[gn]are. — Reliqui[α]e [Sanct]orum patriciorum, Columbae [et] breviditiae [hoc] anno in[uen]tae sunt.<sup>j</sup>)

A 64d      Kal. Ian. [f.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. i.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-iiii.<sup>c</sup>] Cœd,<sup>e</sup> mac Eogain, do ðenum crec mori ap Clann-Muircearta.<sup>d</sup> — Muircearta, mac Maedusa hU Con̄buir, atðbūr coiceða<sup>i</sup> iñ ferri do bi d'a cimisð<sup>2</sup> fein, do marbað le Domnall, mac Tairð<sup>j</sup> le Tairð.<sup>k</sup> — Domnall hUa hEgра, ri Lusne, quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Mael-Seclainn hUa<sup>3</sup> flannag[1]n, tairfecl Clann-Cat̄ail, do marbað la Cat̄ail, mac Tairð Mic Diarmata, ap rraid Sligis.<sup>4</sup> — Donncað Mac Con[sh]náma, tairfecl Muinnsteri-Cinaeða,<sup>5</sup> quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Duarcan Mac<sup>6</sup> Tigernain, tairfecl Teallais-Doncaða, quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Cat̄ail mac Tairð Mic Diarmata, ri Muighe-Luirig, quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Carraeñ-in-cairn Mac Thigernain, tairfecl Thellais-Doncaða, quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Cairlen Sligis do leagair le hCœd, mac Eogain hU Con̄buir.<sup>d</sup> — Derbail,<sup>e</sup> in gen Tairð Mic (Cat̄ail<sup>f</sup> Mic<sup>g</sup>) Diarmata, quiuit in [Chriſto]. — Maeleuananis, mac Gillia-Chriſto Mic Diarmata, do gábaile riði Maiði-Luirig.<sup>h</sup> — In τ-1apla (iðon,<sup>s</sup> Ricard a bupc, iðon, an τ-1apla ruat<sup>s</sup>) do gábaile do Mac Gépaitl 7 buairðreð Erenn uile do techt taird an<sup>e</sup> gábaile rin. — Crecā mora mebla do ðenum do Mac Gépaitl 7 do

A.D. 1290. <sup>1</sup>-7as, B. <sup>2</sup> ñmed, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup>-gjò, A. <sup>5</sup>-at̄, B. <sup>6</sup> Mac, B. 1294, overhead, n.t.h., B; alias 1294, n.t.h., B, C; 1294 on margin, D. <sup>e</sup> This item is omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C; given in D. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n.t.h., (A) MS. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D. Opposite the entry, r.m., t.h., A, B, is Gabal Mac Gépaitl ap in 1apla — *Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl*; literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald on the Earl*.

is given in the A. L. C. at that year; the second and third are respectively found (with more de-

tail) in the third and eighth of the original entries of this year.

[1294]<sup>1</sup> 1290=1294 of the A.L.C.

by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1294] 1290<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made a great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligech.—Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn<sup>2</sup> Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled<sup>3</sup> by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gill-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner<sup>4</sup> by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture.—Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac

<sup>2</sup> Carrach - in - Cairn. — Scabidus acervi lapidum, D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcan. The explanation is, they give Duarcan's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

*Levelled.*—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Taken prisoner.—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 191: the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note n). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

Mac Fheorair ar Connachtair 7 Ceist, mac Eogain, do fhamailt d'atruisaird. In tir do milliud doibh 7 nír'sabrat neart eili buidh mo na rin.—Taibheit Mac Gillie-Arraird do marbaid la macair Domnall duibh hui Easa.

(Gilla-Adomnanus<sup>h</sup> Macgrair, comarba Termoninn-Dabeo[1]s, quiemut decimo tertio Kalendar Novembris hoc anno.<sup>h</sup>)

B 66c

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. xii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M° cc.° xc.° 1.<sup>ob</sup>  
[-u.] In t-1apla cethna do lésun ar do Mac Gepairt  
trę neart riš Saxon ar brait̄sib marci[8] d'a cneod  
fein.— I brian, mac Ceistha buide hui Neill, ri Ceniuil-  
Eogain,<sup>1</sup> do marbaid la Domnall (mac e Brian)<sup>c</sup> hui[-a]  
Neill 7 ar mor do Ghallairb 7 do Ghairdelairb 'mille  
frir (Mairdm<sup>d</sup> na Cratbe<sup>d</sup>).—Domnall hua<sup>2</sup> Cellair, ri  
hua<sup>2</sup>-Maine, in t-aen Ghairdel iř glicu 7<sup>e</sup> iř Linasig[ui]<sup>e</sup>  
7 iř<sup>f</sup> feir comuirle dobi 1 n-a ñucaid<sup>g</sup> fein a<sup>h</sup> n-Erin,<sup>h</sup>  
a ég 1 n-aibit manais 7 a aðnucal 1 Cnoc Muaidhe.—  
Conn<sup>i</sup> Mac Brian[1]n, taifec Copc[a]-Ceiland, occipit  
erit.<sup>j</sup> Tomaltac<sup>k</sup> Mac Brian[1]n, in taifec doiri<sup>l</sup>neod  
'n-a ina, do marbaid do muinnter Chonalla[1]n a n-  
disealit a n-atúr do marbaid dórum.<sup>h</sup>—Coigaird<sup>3</sup> móir 1  
Tir-Conaill iřin<sup>4</sup> bliadain rin.<sup>j</sup>—Caigaird móir etepri  
Saxon 7 ri Brangé.—Cairlen<sup>k</sup> [Muise-Duma<sup>k</sup>] 7 cairlen  
in baile-nua 7 cairlen Muise-Brecraide do leagaird la  
Seaffrais hua Þerðair.

A.D. 1290. <sup>h-h</sup>t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. <sup>1</sup>Cenel—, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>caigaird, A. <sup>4</sup>iř (short form of  
the textual word), B. <sup>b</sup>1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1295, n. t. h., C;  
1295, on margin, D. <sup>c-e</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>r. m., t. h., A;  
l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>om., A, D; given in B, C. <sup>f</sup>toob—that  
was, B. <sup>g</sup>amprir—time, B, C; om., D. <sup>h-h</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>i-i</sup>om., D;  
erit is omitted in A. <sup>j</sup>ri—this, B. <sup>k-k</sup>om., B, C, D; a blank is left in  
the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch  
Ce* (1295).

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to [1294] be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac Gille-arraith was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra the Black.

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn-Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 20] this year.) (1290)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1295] 1291<sup>1</sup>[-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,<sup>2</sup> through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n, chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-Conaill in this year.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-Brecraighe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail.

[1295] <sup>1</sup> 1291 = 1295 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Fitz Gerald.*—He was in Westminster at the time, having submitted to the king's will respecting the caption of de Burgh and other

treasonable offences laid to his charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

<sup>3</sup> *War.* —Edward I.'s abortive expedition for the recovery of Gascony in 1295. For the connexion of Ireland therewith, see *D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.

A65a[Ulster.] **[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>[-ii.<sup>o</sup>]** Cœð, mac Eogain hUa Concobuir, d'at̄hugad̄ d'a oirecht feni 7 Clann-Muirceartaig do ḥabairt ar̄tir i n-a inað 7 cennuir 7 b̄rais̄di do ḥabairt do Choncobuir ruad̄, mac Cātail 7 in t̄ir uile, etep̄ cill 7 tuait̄, do milliud̄ tr̄erfan āthr̄igad̄ r̄in. C̄rið-Cairppri uile do lōrcad̄ 7 do milliud̄ la Clann-Muirceartaig 7 dul fā templais̄ in t̄ire doib̄. Ocuir doðis̄ail Dia 7 Columcille 7 Muire baintiȝegna. ifa tempuill doðairgesed̄ur.—Sluaig<sup>c</sup> mó̄r do t̄inol do'n Cœð cetna r̄in do Ghallair 7 do Ghaoðelair 7 pa William Úrpe 7 pa Tebord a Úrpe, cō pabatuir ceit̄ri<sup>d</sup> hoit̄ce iſtiꝝ 7 roimilleatuir arbanna 7 imenna in t̄ire uile 7 tangatuir t̄airic in t̄ire 'n-a tēc annrin. Rūgatuir leó iact̄ co tēc in 1apla, do ȏenum ſīt̄a Cœða. Ocuir ge roȝellrat, niꝝ' comaillefet in rið 7 do aentaiȝesd̄ur ap̄ir ari tēct̄ d'a t̄is̄ leirī Clann cetna r̄in. In t̄-Cœð cetna r̄in do torðeet̄ iſna Tuat̄ail. O Pēr̄s̄ail 7 Mac Raȝnall co n-a n-imipcīb do ḥabairt dō leir. Ocuir tēcta do ēup̄ cum Mac Diarmata 7 O Flannagá[1]n 7 inntoð doib̄ iſtiꝝ tr̄erfan tēctaiprēct̄ r̄in 7 Concobuir ruad̄ do<sup>d</sup> len̄mair 7 c̄rēc do ȏenum dō fōrro. Imroð doib̄ fōrro, iſon, ari in c̄rēc 7<sup>e</sup> Concobuir ruad̄, mac<sup>f</sup> Cātail,<sup>f</sup> do marbað le Mac Diarmata<sup>1</sup> ari toraiðeet̄ na<sup>g</sup> c̄rēcē. Ocuir Lōclainn, mac Concobuir, do ḥabail 7 Maȝnur, mac Tomaltair, do ḥabail 7 becam<sup>h</sup> do ȏainīb eile do marbað ann.<sup>h</sup> Ocuir iſ ann dojinned̄ r̄in, i Cinn-Ceidi Thipe-Tuat̄ail.—Cœð hUa<sup>2</sup> Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 O Pēr̄s̄ail 7 na hōpeet̄a ařceana do

A.D. 1292. <sup>1</sup>n-Diarp—, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1296, n. t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. <sup>cc</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> Over o is placed a, n. t. h., to make the reading da [=do a]—(followed) them, MS. (A). <sup>e</sup> B has iſon—namely (quia, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] <sup>1</sup> 1292 = 1296 of the | spirituall and temporall," C; in A. L. C. | utroque foro, D.

<sup>2</sup> Church and territory.—" Both

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1296Bis.] 1292<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own tribe and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,<sup>2</sup> was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into “The Territories.” O’Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O’Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Conchobuir and Mac Diarmata and O’Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the

ðenum crec mór n-digla ap muinntir<sup>1</sup> Clannu-Muirceartair<sup>2</sup> in la ceta. — In<sup>c</sup> Laelann ceta rīn, mac Con-

choibhir, do ðallatō 7 a éis a n-uður a ðallta.<sup>e</sup> — Gilla-iac<sup>j</sup>

Mac-in-Liathanaigh, efpuc Oil-pinn, quiens in [Chriþto].

— Mael-Þeduir O Duibgenna[1]n, ap criðeoðan na

briðne, o Duim-claib co Cenannus, quiens in

Chriþto.<sup>i</sup> — Maelruaig<sup>3</sup> le rið SAXAN i n-Alban, sup'gab

B 66d

neft Alban uile 7 sup'mill | tuatā 7 sup'rgrif oirecta<sup>4</sup>

7 egliða 7 su ronraðaðað māinírtær Þraðar, co nar'fag<sup>5</sup>

cloð ap ait dí 7 sup'marð fír[u] græð 7 mā imða.

Ocir dobatuir mātī þer n-Erenn ap in fluas<sup>6</sup> rīn, idon,

Ricard a Þurc, Iarla Ulaid 7 Mac Geprailt, idon, Seón

þi[tz] Tomur.

A 65b ]Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 111., l. 111.<sup>a</sup>,] Cennu Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>

111.<sup>b</sup>[-111.<sup>c</sup>] Concobur, mac Taiðlið, mic Diafrmatā,

mic Conchoibhir (mic<sup>d</sup> Tarð<sup>d</sup>) mic Diafrmatā, rī Muig-

Luið 7 Alipritið, ronreþbraðair 7 tisgerna Muinnterpi-

Maelruanair<sup>7</sup> uile, þer rob' fep<sup>1</sup> trorid<sup>o</sup> 7 taður,<sup>c</sup> gal

7 gairceð, innraðið<sup>e</sup> 7 anad<sup>e</sup>, din<sup>c</sup> 7 teþmonn, fírinne<sup>f</sup>

7 platiðemnu<sup>g</sup> i n-a comaimri<sup>h</sup>, quiens in [Chriþto] (7<sup>d</sup>

a aðlucuð im Mainirþip na Þuille<sup>d</sup>). — Mæsnur O

hælini,<sup>2</sup> tariðeð Ceniuil-Óobða,<sup>3</sup> quiens in [Chriþto]. —

A.D. 1292. <sup>3</sup>-þluas<sup>g</sup>eð, B. <sup>4</sup>-necht, B. <sup>5</sup>-gaið, B. <sup>f-f</sup>om., A, D; given in B, C. <sup>g</sup>om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not given in that text.

<sup>h-h</sup> Þane aili [ii MS.] do marbað—other persons were killed, B (C).

Note the omission of ann—in that place, which refers to what is not given in B. <sup>i</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>j</sup> This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. <sup>1</sup>-fepur, B. <sup>2</sup>-liðe, B. <sup>3</sup>-dorð (the phonetic form), A.

b 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1297, n. t. h., C; 1297 on margin, D.

c-e om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> placed after platiðemnu<sup>g</sup>,

<sup>3</sup> Mac-in-Liathanaigh.—Son of the Grey (O'Conor). According to the A. L. C., he had been abbot of the Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey, 1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296,

the king informed Wogan, the Justice, that Trinoðus [Gilla-na-Trinoite, Devotee of the Trinity] O'Thomelty [probably brother of the bishop-elect just mentioned] and Denis of Roscommon, canons

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhgenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ.—A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,<sup>4</sup> so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,<sup>5</sup> Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1297] 1293<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill).—Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [*Gilla-Isu*], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see

[1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Monastery of Friars*.—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in *D*: *Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura*

invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subvertendo.

<sup>5</sup> *De Burgh, etc.*.—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295–6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] <sup>1</sup> 1293 = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

henri mag Oirechtas, erpuc Connire, manac liat, quieuit in [Chripto] (7<sup>a</sup> a aðlucuð i Mænirtpið Troscaðaðað).—Uilliam O Dubhain, erpuc Cluana[-mac-Nois],<sup>g</sup> do marbað d'ercup<sup>4</sup> ar toitim dó d'a eoč fein.—Morrluairðeð le hētubair, le rið Saxon, iþin Þraingc so moírmenmað 7 tainic gan tpen, gan treipi eifti.—Mael-[Sh]eclann Mac Óriain, ab na buille, do Ȑogaf[ð] cum erpocorde Oil-finn 7 Marian O Donobuip, břatari Ȑreciup, do Ȑogaf[ð] neime 7 a dul do'n Roim i n-imcornum na heþpocorde cetna 7 a ég do'n turur rín.<sup>e</sup> —Cu-Ulað O hAñluain, ri Oirrþer 7 a deþbraðair 7 Aengur Mhas Matgamna 7 moran do marðið a muinnteri do marbað la Gallair Óuin-Oelgan, að impoð d'a tisíð o'n 1apla.—Deþ[þ]orðaill,<sup>c</sup> in gen h[U]i Ploind Erfa[-Ui Ploind], quieuit in [Chripto].<sup>c</sup>

B; om., C, D. <sup>4</sup>-cap, B. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>g</sup> feintia (Clonfert) is given in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys*, on margin, D.

<sup>2</sup> Connor.—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156; cf. *ib.* 195-7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

<sup>3</sup> Cluain-mac-Nois. — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain*, the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726-35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429).

The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

<sup>4</sup> Hosting.—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

<sup>5</sup> Went.—According to the *F. M.* both went (a n-dul aþaon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the *A*-text, with a n-dul (they went) for a dul (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster*. Furthermore, amongst the charges

[1297]

Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [Connór],<sup>2</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaidatha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],<sup>3</sup> was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting<sup>4</sup> [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went<sup>5</sup> to Rome to maintain<sup>6</sup> [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.<sup>7</sup>—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ.

made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears : Cumque quondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisse eadem : prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo

quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171-2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

<sup>6</sup> *Maintain*.—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia : a course usual, either personally or by procuration, with bishops-elect at that time.

<sup>7</sup> *Returning from the Earl*.—They had probably accompanied him on

[Cal. 1an. [f. <sup>a</sup> 111., l. xii. <sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> b[-111.<sup>o</sup>] Tomar Þi[tz] Muirír, baile mór do  
 Clann-Geprailt, [f]lúrī n-abairtēa i n τ-e i ḡrī eam,  
 quiemut in [Chriſto].—Tomar O hOirpechtair, ab Earr-  
 ruaird, quiemut in [Chriſto].—Sæðe, in gen Cetair buidē  
 hui Neill, ben Tairð, mic<sup>c</sup> Anriar hui Concobuir,  
 quiemut in [Chriſto<sup>d</sup>].—Brían Óreighe<sup>c</sup> Máis Shampat-  
 ñan, tairfech Thellair-Éatáe, do marbað la hCceð m-  
 Óreighe<sup>c</sup> hui<sup>a</sup> Concobuir 7 la Clann-Muirceartair  
 aircena.—Donncað, mac Domnaill hui Éatára, in τ-  
 aen mac rīs i p' fērī eīneac<sup>c</sup> 7 rob' fērī dobi a cornum  
 a ḡíre, do marbað la Brían Carrac<sup>c</sup> O n-Eigra, d'a  
 bratáir fein, i meðail.<sup>e</sup>

(Ercobor Ó Chluana[ -mac-Noir] do ghabail d'Uilliam  
 hui N-[f]innan, d'abbair Ó Chille-beagain.<sup>e</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [f. u., l. xxii. <sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>b</sup>  
 [-ix.]<sup>c</sup> Claxandair Mac Domnaill, in duine<sup>d</sup> rob' fērī  
 A 65c eīneac<sup>c</sup> 7 marb[1]aif dobi i<sup>d</sup> n-Óruinn 7 i n- | Albaian, a  
 B 67a mārbað le hClaxandair Mac Dubhail marbh pe háir  
 tairpmiðe<sup>d</sup> d'a muinniter | fein<sup>c</sup> uime.<sup>e</sup> — Óreighe<sup>c</sup> hui<sup>a</sup>  
 Óreighe<sup>c</sup>, erpuc Rata-boe, in τ-aen erpuc Tairdelac<sup>c</sup> rob'  
 fērī eīneac<sup>c</sup> 7 tērc 7<sup>e</sup> daenac<sup>c</sup> 7 crabbað dobi i n-Óruinn,  
 quiemut in [Chriſto].—Cat<sup>c</sup> do ḡabairt do rīs Tairtrui  
 7 do rīs Óreighe (im feil Muiríe mori in ḡoξiñiur<sup>d</sup>),

A.D. 1294. <sup>1</sup>Bréasdaic, A. <sup>2</sup>O, B. <sup>b</sup> 1298, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias  
 1298, n. t. h., C; 1298, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> mortua eft,  
 B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1295. <sup>1</sup>-ni, A. <sup>2</sup>α, A. <sup>3</sup>-muine, A. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1299, overhead,  
 n. t. h., B; alias 1299, n. t. h., C; 1299, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C,  
 D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

the expedition into Scotland the previous year.

[1298] <sup>1</sup>1294 = 1298 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Fitz Maurice.—Justiciary of

Ireland, March — October, 1295 (D. I., IV. 202-67). Died on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday [June 4], a. r. [Edwardi] 26 [1298] (ib. 551).

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1294<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,<sup>2</sup> a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Easruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery.

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,<sup>1</sup> namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1295<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle<sup>2</sup> was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great

<sup>3</sup> *The Crooked Heir.*—“That was called the crooked heire,” C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) <sup>1</sup> *Ua-Ninnan.* — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when eclipsed by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under

1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.)

1302 (*D. I.*, V. 121).

[1299] <sup>1</sup> 1295 = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Battle.*—Of Damascus, Aug. 15. 1300.

maille n'é fuafradur do comhgoibhail,<sup>o</sup> do Shó[1]dan na Bailebiloine ⁊ do na Sarraifidin:<sup>b</sup> arcrena ([Cir]<sup>a</sup> tairimh e do tabairt ar an So[1]dan<sup>d</sup>).

(Muirír<sup>f</sup> hUa hÓgan, eppcop Chille-ða-lua, quieuit.<sup>i</sup>)

[b1r.] **K**al. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>], Cenn Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>e</sup> xc.<sup>e</sup> ui.<sup>b</sup>[-ccc.<sup>e</sup>] Teboit<sup>1</sup> Buítille, bárun móir, úaral, morthúair eft.—hEoan<sup>c</sup> Ríunnordregair do marbað le mac Fiacra hUa Phloinn.<sup>e</sup>—Códam Stanton, bárun morthúile,<sup>2</sup> quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chripto<sup>a</sup>].—Caiplen Octa-cliað-in-chorainn do tinnigrédal lepin 1apla.—Seoinín<sup>e</sup> óg Mac Muirír do marbað (lae Conchubur, mac Fiacra hUa Phloinn).<sup>e</sup>—Peislinið Mag Carrettair, atburp rið Derruman, quieuit in [Chripto].—Congalað hUa Lochlann, eppuc Coircumruað, rai n-eimis<sup>g</sup> ⁊ crába[1]ð, quieuit in [Chripto].—Gairm coitcenn do checht o Roim i<sup>3</sup> n-aithreor bonaifair Rápa fa'n Críptaðecht<sup>4</sup> uile<sup>f</sup> ⁊ gáca cethmað bliatðán tie<sup>5</sup> in gairm rín ⁊ bliaðdán Ráta a hainm rín. Oeuf ríuairg tairimhíðe a huilis tíriub na Críptaðecta<sup>6</sup> do ðul rai'n gairm rín d'a n-oiliúthri co Roim ⁊ logaird a pecaird uile<sup>f</sup> d'pháisbháil doib.

A.D. 1295. <sup>e</sup> aile (ii., MS.)—other, added, B. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. <sup>1</sup> Teabor, B. <sup>2</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>3</sup> a, A. <sup>4</sup>-taigéat, A. <sup>5</sup> tig, <sup>6</sup>-igéata, A. <sup>b</sup> 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; rectius 1300, n. t. h., C; rectius anno 1300, on margin, D. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> morthúair eft, B, D; morthúair, C. <sup>e-e</sup> e. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. om., B, C; given in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) <sup>1</sup> O'Hogan.—Formerly precentor of Killaloe. Elected bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556). The obit is incorrectly given in the *A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] <sup>1</sup> 1296 = 1300 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Butler; Stanton.—They were amongst those whom Edward addressed, May 4, 1297, for aid

towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*, IV. 396).

<sup>3</sup> Ua Lochlann.—Formerly dean of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843–56); died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577). (Charles is the alias of Congalach, locc. cit.).

<sup>4</sup> Invitation.—The Bull of Boniface VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting the Jubilee every hundredth year

feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan). [1299]

(Maurice O'Hogan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1300Bis.] 1296[1300]. Theobald Butler,<sup>2</sup> a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,<sup>2</sup> another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year<sup>5</sup> comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*<sup>6</sup> is its name. And a countless host<sup>7</sup> from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them.

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the *Divina Commedia* (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

<sup>5</sup> *Hundredth year*.—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

<sup>6</sup> *Year of Grace*.—“And that year is called the year of Happiness” (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

<sup>7</sup> *Countless host*.—“Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns,” C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: *Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.*

(Muircheartaigh, mac Tadhg hUí bHiúinn, o'hec ar  
ríséid na hoileáin cétua rín.<sup>g</sup>)

A 65d

[Cal. Ian. [f.º 1., l. x.iiii.º], Cennno Domini M.º cc.º xc.º  
iiii.º<sup>b</sup>[-ccc.º 1.º] Finnguala, in gen. Pherdlimche hUí Con-  
chobhair, banab Cille-Craebnata, quieuit in [Churto].—  
Uilliam Mac [ph]lannéata,<sup>2</sup> tairfeach Dártagné, do  
marbaid la hUal[<sup>x</sup>]ar, mac Domnaill, mic Círt hUí  
Ruairc.—Cairpri, mac Cormaic hUí Mail-[sh]eclainn,  
do marbaid tré fórgall<sup>3</sup> a bhratáir<sup>4</sup> fein, idon,<sup>5</sup> mac  
Círt hUí Mail-[sh]eclainn.—Creac<sup>c</sup> móir do d'énim  
d'Áccéid, mac Caetáil hUí Conchobhair 7 do Clann-Muir-  
ceartaig ari Tairis, mac Connair, a Muig-cetne.<sup>e</sup>—  
Sluaigheod<sup>6</sup> la ri<sup>f</sup> Saxon i<sup>7</sup> n-Albain 7 Mac Gerailt 7  
Mac Pheorair 7 mará dháruin<sup>8</sup> Eirenn uile, a n-ingnair  
lápla Ullad, leir ari in sluaigheod rín 7 beirt doibh a n-  
Albain o caeinidh ne lusnúrath co<sup>9</sup> Samuin 7 gan | a  
loingeart do sábal doibh t-[f]oir.

[Cal. Ian. [f.º 11., l. xxix.º], Cennno Domini M.º cc.º xc.º  
iiii.º<sup>b</sup>[-ccc.º 11.º] Domnall ruad Mac Cairpri, ri

A.D. 1296. <sup>g-g</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1297. <sup>1</sup>-nád, B. <sup>2</sup> f om., A. <sup>3</sup> férghál (apparently a personal name), with aliaf, fórgall-or, order, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>4</sup> bhratáir (ac., to agree with férghál), A. <sup>5</sup> om., A. These three variants seem to prove that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother." But bhratáir, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. Moreover, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the sense. <sup>6-7</sup>, A. <sup>7</sup> a, A. <sup>8</sup> nád, A. <sup>9</sup> gú, B. <sup>b</sup> 1301, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1301, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. <sup>b</sup> 1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] <sup>1</sup> 1297 = 1301 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Finnguala. — Literally, fair-  
shoulder; anglicized Finola.

<sup>3</sup> Cairpri.—Called Cormac in the  
A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup> Chiefs of the barons.—See the  
list of those (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way (1296) of that same pilgrimage.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1297<sup>1</sup>[1301]. Finnguala,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons<sup>4</sup> of all Ireland, except<sup>5</sup> the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas<sup>6</sup> [Aug. 1] to November Day.<sup>7</sup> But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.<sup>8</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1298<sup>1</sup>[1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des-

the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I.*, IV. 785.

<sup>5</sup> *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

<sup>6</sup> *Lammas.*—Literally, *Lugh-commemoration*: i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. ccxxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath).

The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the ~~first~~ of August. (L. Be. p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; L.L. p. 200 b, ll. 33–4.)

<sup>7</sup> *November Day.* — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

<sup>8</sup> *East.*—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] <sup>1</sup> 1298 = 1302 of the  
A. L. C.

B 67b Dēr-Muman, quiensit in [Chriſto].—| Miles,<sup>c</sup> erpuc Luminis, mac mic eirfein do'n 1apla Laiſneč, quiensit<sup>d</sup> in [Chriſto].—Erpuc Copcaris, manac liat, quiensit in [Chriſto].—Ruairí, mac Domnall hUí hEaſra, aðbur rīš Laiſne, quiensit in [Chriſto].—Bódič mór in bliatán rīn<sup>1</sup> ar cetera.—Cred<sup>e</sup> mór do ſenum d'Alloë, mac Catail, ar Taðg, mac Annriar 7 ar Shiþrius, mac in Cairenís Mez Laclainn, [i] Maſ]-Cetne.<sup>f</sup>—Donn Mac Uidher, ri Þer-Manac, idon,<sup>f</sup> cetera ri Þer-Manac do macaib Mez Uidher,<sup>f</sup> quiensit in [Chriſto].—Maiſirter Sviamna o Þragan, airtdeſpuc Cairel, quiensit in [Chriſto].

[Cal. 1an. [f. <sup>a</sup> iii., l. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Nicol Mac-Mael-riu, airtdeſpuc Ærda-Maca, in τ-aen cleirec<sup>1</sup> iř diaſa 7 iř erabtiſi[u]<sup>2</sup> dobi i n-Ærinn i n-a aimrefr fein,<sup>c</sup> quiensit in [Chriſto].—Mael-Sheclainn Mac Þriain, erpuc Oil-pinn, quiensit in [Chriſto].—Donncað hUa<sup>3</sup> Flannagá[1]n, abb na Buille, do ſgal na heſpocoide cetera d'a eiri.—Diarmait hUa<sup>4</sup> Flannagá[1]n, tairfeč Tuair̄i-Rat<sup>a</sup> 7 aða mac 7 moran aile<sup>5</sup> do marbað do droing do lučt tige Domnall, mic Taðg hUí Concobuir, <sup>6</sup> m-Bun-duiſe, a torairdečt cpeicē ruc re leir a Muig-Cetne.—Toirrðel-

A.D. 1298. <sup>c</sup> Marescal [=Marshall], r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B; “dead,” C. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> om., A; placed after Christo in B; given in C.

A.D. 1299. <sup>1</sup>-riuc, A. <sup>2</sup>-ſe, A. <sup>3</sup> O, B. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> ii., B; eile, A. <sup>6</sup> a, B. <sup>b</sup> 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1303, n. t. h., C.

<sup>2</sup> Miles.—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

<sup>3</sup> Grandson, etc.—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*,

II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

<sup>4</sup> Bishop of Cork.—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. L. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D. I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.

mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Limerick—that [1302] person was grandson<sup>3</sup> to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cork,<sup>4</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen<sup>5</sup> O'Bragain, archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. [1303] 1299<sup>1</sup> [1303]. Nicholas<sup>2</sup> Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the Buill, assumed the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach

64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

<sup>5</sup> Stephen.—See 1253, note 1, *supra*. Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] <sup>1</sup> 1299 = 1303 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas.—See [1270], note 4, *supra*. Died in the first half of

1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

<sup>3</sup> Mael - Sechlainn.—See [1297], note 5, *supra*. Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

bač húa Domnall, rí Tíre-Conaill 7 Muirceartač Mac Phlannċatā<sup>7</sup> 7 Domn O Caċċa[1]n 7 Domnċatā Mac Menman 7 Āeċ Mac Menman, [dā] mac [mīc] in dīriplei-ġinn húi Domnall 7 Niall, mac Neill húi ðinċill 7 Mac hUgořai 7 a mac 7 a deṛbṛatāiř 7 Ādām Sandal, Goill 7 Gaerđil imda aili<sup>5</sup> opin amac do mārbađ la hċċeđ húa n-Domnall, le [a] deṛbṛatāiř (pein,<sup>9</sup> idon, taipeč Muintepu-Beo[θaccain]<sup>10</sup>).—Niall Mac Gillar-Phinien quieuit in [Chrixtu].—Cneċċ mór do ċenum la Clainn-Muirceartač a Muinn̄ter-Cinacēta 7 Muirceartač Mac Con[Sh]nacma, atbuq̄ tariċiš Muinn̄ter-Cinacēta, do mārbađ doib̄ ap in creib̄ rīn.<sup>11</sup>—Sluađ<sup>6</sup> mór le riđ Saxon<sup>12</sup> n-Ālban 7 caṭraċċa imda do ġabwil | doib̄ 7 in t-1apla 7 Goill 7 Gaerđil do ċul a hEriinn, cablač mor 7 nept do gaħxail ap Ālbanċaiħ doib̄. Tebord a bixx, deṛbṛatāiř in<sup>9</sup> 1apla, t'eg ap toħżeċċ tó do'n t-rluađeđ rīn i Capraia-Beherġura, aħħaċċ Notla[1]c.<sup>13</sup> —Domnall óg (alial, <sup>h</sup> ruadħ<sup>h</sup>) Mac Capraiač, rí Der-Muman, quieuit in [Chrixtu].—Mađnur Mac Shaṁ-ħadha[1]n, taipeč Tellaiš-Θaċċač, mortuux eft.

A 66a (Shearoid<sup>1</sup> Piċċomar, ois̄ri Cloinne-Geprail, mortuux eft.<sup>1</sup>)

B67c[B1r.] Kal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> 1111., l. xxii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>ob</sup> [-1111.<sup>o</sup>] In Cunntař, ben<sup>1</sup> Ricarđ a bixx, 1apla 11aħ, mortuux eft.—Uaiteř<sup>2</sup> a bixx, ois̄ri in 1apla cettu,<sup>3</sup> mortuux eft.—Concobuq, mac Āeċċa húi Concobař, do mārbađ la hoibept húa Plaizbeptāiř iap<sup>o</sup> n-đenum mebla dōron ap Domnċatā húa Plaizbeptāiř 7 in t-Oibept hixxin do ċuċċim ap in lażżeiř cettu.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ph om., A. (The and in in l. 3 are from the A. L. C.) <sup>8</sup> a, A. <sup>9</sup> an, B. <sup>10</sup> Noo laq, B. <sup>11</sup> ri—this, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> opin, added by a scribal error, A. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets are worn away.), A ; om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g</sup> Opposite this entry, r. m., n. t. h., B, is : Tugub' unne rīn ap cormaiġ għix' b'e dōrom tie [Te]bboċ—so that for that reason it is likely that this was (the castle) Tibbot built. <sup>h-h</sup> e. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. <sup>1</sup> bean, A. <sup>2</sup> Uaiteř, A. <sup>3</sup> cettu, B. <sup>b</sup> 1304, overhead n. t. h., B; alias 1304, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C.

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and] many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Slu]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on thát foray.—A great hosting<sup>5</sup> [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.

(Gerald [son of John]<sup>1</sup> Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1304 Bis.] 1300<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The Countess,<sup>2</sup> wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Conco-bair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot.

<sup>5</sup>A great hosting, etc.—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) <sup>1</sup>[Son of John].—These words are supplied from Clynn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] <sup>1</sup>1300 = 1304 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>The Countess.—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (D. I., II. 2102).

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> vii., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>] Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>o</sup>] Muirceartaigh hUa Concoburgh Phailis 7 Maelmorda, a bhratáir 7 in Calbaigh hUa Concothaigh, maille rí nónbairr ari fícht<sup>1</sup> do mairtib a muinnterí, do marbád do Sharp<sup>2</sup> Ríarúr<sup>3</sup> Mac Feorais tpe feall 7 tpe mebhail i carplen Þeorais.—Carplen Inni-hEogain do denam<sup>c</sup> lefir in 1apla.—Mártas ós O Raigillair<sup>d</sup> do marbád do Thellaich-nDuncaidha.—Aed ós hUa Þeorgail [mortuair eft].—Mártom la hAed, mac Caithil hUa Concoburgh 7 le Clann-Muirceartaigh aráena ari Muinnter-Raigallair<sup>e</sup>, co n-dorchaigh<sup>f</sup> aindh Pilip hUa<sup>g</sup> Raigillair<sup>d</sup> 7 oíche ri Clann-Suibeáine 7 Mag Ógairce, cenn na n-Galloislaic, maille rí cet<sup>h</sup> ari ceathorcat<sup>i</sup> do Ógainib ailib.<sup>j</sup>—Toirrdeelbaich, mac Neill riard hUa Ógairce, quieuit in [Chripto].

(No,<sup>d</sup> sumatd ari an Kalann ro buidh cionn Donn Mhag Uisdeir do Beirt.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1301. <sup>1</sup>.xx., A; .xxiit, B. <sup>2</sup> Þarla, A. <sup>3</sup> pérus, A. <sup>4</sup> n-drocas, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>6-6</sup> .c. ari .x. at, A, B. <sup>7</sup> .ii., B; aile, A. <sup>b</sup> 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1305, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: carplen nuad Inni-hEogain per Cnglof—the new castle of Inis-Eogain (was built) by the English. <sup>d-d</sup> c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] <sup>1</sup> 1301 = 1305 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Castle. — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., F. M. iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reproba et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie

magis invalescit et robatur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nationis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitum, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum: detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunyehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnis, Mauricio de S[lege]: [Of]faly?, compatrio suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1301<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Macl-mordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle<sup>2</sup> of Mac Feorais.—The castle<sup>3</sup> of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferghail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, so that Philip Uá Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirrce, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.)

ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correcionem (pp. 916-7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305—within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengham of £100 granted to

him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conogheres and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Morierdagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Mael-mordha] O'Conogheres, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race and their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (D. I., V. 434.)

<sup>2</sup>The castle.—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) <sup>1</sup>This year.—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra*.

[Cal. 1an. [f.,<sup>a</sup> un., l. x.iiii.<sup>a</sup>], Annal. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 ii.<sup>o</sup>[ -iii.<sup>o</sup>] Toirrdeilbae hUa Bríain, ri Tuath-Muman,  
 in t-aen duine rob' oiregða<sup>1</sup> 7 rob' fíorr að<sup>2</sup> 7 eñnum,  
 fíorr lan do dérc 7 do crabair 7 robo mó rath<sup>c</sup> dobí i n-  
 A 66b Óriinn i n-a aimirír féin, quieuit in Chripto.<sup>d</sup> Donncaeth  
 hUa Bríain, a mac, do riða<sup>3</sup> i n-a inað.—Ferðal Mac  
 Raighnall, tairc Muintir-e-hEolair, do marbað le [a]  
 derþraðrið<sup>3</sup> fein<sup>e</sup> 7 la bloið d'a oirect<sup>f</sup> meðail.—  
 Caigaird mor etep Ceð, mac Eogain hUa Concobuir, ri  
 Connacht 7 mani SiL-Muirheadair<sup>g</sup> ar aen rír 7 Ceð, mac  
 Caigaird hUa Concobuir 7 moran do macaib tairc Connacht  
 mar aen pe toirecái<sup>h</sup> 7 oirectaib na bresifne aróena  
 'mun Sínainn pe ré tru mír no ceitair, co n-dearnatuir órem  
 do macaib rið Ceða, mic Caigaird, fórbair iRNA Tuataib  
 mar aen pe roðraide, sup'gáðrat creacá 7 airtagn[1].  
 Flann, mac Flaerha [U]i Phloinn, atður taird SiL-  
 Maiルuanair<sup>i</sup> 7 Bríain, mac Donncaetha riðbað hUa Con-  
 cobuir, mar aen pe ðamis imða[1b] ailið<sup>j</sup> do marbað ar  
 lurg na creicé do'n toir. Moran d'farrdoð do na  
 creacáib 7 bloð aile<sup>k</sup> do bresit ar. Ir iat tra ba fíorr  
 dobí annrin: Ruairðri, mac Caigaird hUa Concobuir 7  
 Donncaeth, mac Concobuir in copain, mic Ferðal, mic  
 Donncaeth, mic Muircearta<sup>l</sup> Mic Diarmata, atður  
 rið SiL-Maiルuanair<sup>i</sup> ar að, ar eincé, ar eñnum, connice  
 in la rí. Ir éð ráníc reime co longpoirt [U]i Choncho-  
 buir 7 loirgair pairið rið Connacht, mar aen pe tigis in  
 longpoirt. Beirur fáir Ceð hUa Concobuir 7 benair  
 an crec ðe 7 marbtar é iaptain.<sup>o</sup>—Donncaeth hUa<sup>o</sup>  
 Flaerðbertrair<sup>i</sup>, erfur Cille-alad<sup>o</sup>, fai n-einið 7 crabair<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1302. <sup>1</sup> g om., A. <sup>2</sup> að, B. <sup>3</sup>-reccawb, A. <sup>4</sup> a, A. <sup>5</sup> ii., MS. (A).  
<sup>6</sup> O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1306, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1306, D. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B, C.  
<sup>d</sup> om., A; quieuit, C.

[1306] <sup>1</sup> 1302 = 1306 of the | note 2, *supra*. O'Flaherty died  
 A. L. C. | before the end of May, 1306 (D. I.,  
<sup>2</sup> *Cell-aladh*.—Killala. See [1280], | V. 527).

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1306] 1302<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in “The Territories” with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur “of the Goblet,” son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,<sup>2</sup> most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before

B 67d      nα n-Γαιδελ, do eσ<sup>17</sup> n-Ðun-buínne<sup>17</sup> n-deرهεδ<sup>8</sup> ερραις  
 neimerin, ας ουλ do Οετ-εliač 7 [α] ασνuc|al 'γιn<sup>9</sup>  
 Μuiłinn-cirr,<sup>10</sup> 1 ται᷑ Μuiře co honórač.—Μαι᷑rter  
 Tómar O Naán, αρċiθeočan Rača-boč 7° toša ερρuiс na  
 heclu[1]he cetna,<sup>c</sup> in Chriptō quieuit.—Roibept a  
 briuiř, mormaer, do ſhabail riši n-Ólban<sup>e</sup> ap eisn 1 n-  
 ašair<sup>11</sup> riši Saxon.—Domnall Tuip̄treč O Neill do  
 marbač<sup>14</sup> tuip̄il<sup>12</sup> le lučt tiši hUí Neill.—Sap William  
 Ðruinnodragar, rišire ós ba mó<sup>13</sup> nój 7 eíneč 7° laš probi  
 1 n-Εriñn 1 n-a aiup̄ep̄ fein, mormaer ept.—Crec mór  
 do denum do Clann-Μuiřceptaiš 1 Cric-Cairppi, du  
 ap'marbač Dabibit hUa Caemai[1]n, bhusxiš mór conač  
 7 Donnčač Mæg burišeča[1]n 7 daine imda eile.—  
 Briian carrač O h-Eašra do marbač hUí plannatza[1]n.  
 —Petruſ O Tuatálai[1]n, bicair Cille-espuic-[B]roin,  
 quieuit in Chriptō.<sup>c</sup>—Nicol hUa<sup>6</sup> Donnčač, raeapt ós  
 dobí 1 n-Ðruim-cliač, do marbač do'n Jepran duš do  
 na Baiředačaiš gan cīn, gan atbūr, ačt martra d'imiřt  
 pāiř. Ocūr gač aen gešur Paiter do raič a anma,  
 atait ře<sup>14</sup> pičit<sup>14</sup> la lošair aisi gač meinciu] gebečar<sup>15</sup>  
 do.

(No,<sup>f</sup> gumatč ap in Kalann ri buð cōip Domn  
 Mæg Uidep.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1302. <sup>7</sup>a, B. <sup>8-7</sup>, A. <sup>9</sup>γα, B. <sup>10</sup>-leann-čeařp, B. <sup>11</sup>-ač, A.  
<sup>12</sup>-el, B. <sup>13</sup> mór (the positive), B. <sup>14,14</sup> .u1, xx.17, A, B. <sup>15</sup> gešur,—he  
 recites (it), B; followed by C. <sup>e</sup> 1 n-Ólban—in Scotland, B. <sup>f-f</sup> 66a.  
 f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> Bishop-elect.—See [1284], note 3, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Bruce.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> Took, etc.—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: “taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England’s will.”

<sup>6</sup> Cell-espuip [B]roin.—Church of Bishop Bron (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,

that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. —Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect<sup>3</sup> of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,<sup>4</sup> Great Steward, took<sup>5</sup> the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,<sup>6</sup> rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the “Black Horse” of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days<sup>7</sup> of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag (1302 Uider should be.)

bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

<sup>7</sup> *Six score days.*—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin : omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus

divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) <sup>1</sup> *This year.*—See (1301) note 1, *supra*.

A 66c      Kal. Ian. [f. 1., L. xx.iii.], Annno Domini M.º ccc.º iii.º  
[-iiii.º] Luitrent hUa<sup>1</sup> Laetna[1]n, epruc Cille-mic-  
n'Duac, manac liat, quieuit in [Chripto].—Ecdnuim  
O-Maine do lorcad le dreim do macain<sup>2</sup> ri<sup>3</sup> O-Maine.  
—Soill Rora-comain uile d'[f]orba do marba<sup>4</sup> la  
Donnca<sup>5</sup> O Cellair<sup>6</sup>, ri hUa<sup>1</sup>-Maine, ag Ath-escrach-Cuan,  
dú i trocair Philip Muinnter<sup>7</sup> Sean Muinnter<sup>8</sup> & Maiu  
Driu, mar aer pe dainib aili<sup>9</sup>, eter marba<sup>4</sup> & fagbail<sup>10</sup>  
& sabaile. Do sabaile ann Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata  
& Cormac Mac Ceithearnai<sup>11</sup> & poleige<sup>12</sup> ar a  
rochraide<sup>13</sup> ro cumur. Ocúr ro sabaile ann for Seirriam<sup>14</sup>  
Rora-Comain & do leige<sup>15</sup> ar iat ar trull & doronrat  
rit ar ton in<sup>16</sup> baile do lorcad ne hEmunn buntiller.<sup>17</sup>  
—Eduard, ri Saxon, tigernna na hErinn & bretan &  
Alban, mortuus erit.—Donnca<sup>5</sup> O Flannagha[1]n, epruc  
Oil-find,<sup>5</sup> quieuit in [Chripto].—Domnall, mac Tair<sup>18</sup>,  
mic brian, mic Connriar, mic brian Lusnig, mic  
Toirrdeelbair<sup>19</sup> moir, tanusti Connacht, feir lan d'egnum  
& d'einec, rai coitcenn, a marba<sup>4</sup> la hCed m-Dreifne<sup>20</sup>,  
mac Catail ruair<sup>21</sup> hUa Conchobuir.—Tair<sup>18</sup>, mac Mail-  
[sh]eclainn, mic Donnca<sup>5</sup>, mic Domnall, mic  
Magnuma, mic Toirrdeelbair<sup>19</sup>, feisem coitcenn im bia<sup>22</sup>  
& im ella<sup>23</sup>, a marba<sup>4</sup> do Catail, mac Domnall, mic  
Tair<sup>18</sup>.—Donnca<sup>5</sup> Muimne<sup>24</sup> O Ceallair<sup>25</sup>, ri O-Maine,  
rai coimdeir im ga<sup>26</sup> ni, quieuit in [Chripto].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii, B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>forbail, A. <sup>4-7</sup>MS. (A).  
<sup>5</sup>an, A. <sup>6</sup>Oileann, A. <sup>b</sup>1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1307, n. t. h.,  
C. <sup>c-e</sup>om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>7—and (given in C) is required before this word in  
B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. <sup>e-e</sup>coitcenn[n] i n—(general  
in), B, C.

[1307] <sup>1</sup>1303. = 1307 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Laetna.—Elected in 1290  
(D. I., III. 759); died before  
March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

<sup>3</sup> Ath-escrach-Cuan.—*Ford of the*  
*ridge of [St.] Cuan; Ahascragh, co.*

Galway, “where the memory of St.  
Cuan is still held in great veneration” (O’D., *F. M.* iii. 487).

<sup>4</sup> And, etc.—Literally, *together*  
*with other persons, between killing,*  
*and abandoning, and capturing.*

<sup>5</sup> Sheriff.—Perhaps Richard de

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1307] 1303<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-escrach-Cuan,<sup>3</sup> where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and<sup>4</sup> other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff<sup>5</sup> of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.<sup>6</sup>—Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist<sup>8</sup> of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red.—Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobhair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert

Exon, keeper of the castle of Roscommon (*D. I. V. Index, Roscommon : Richard de Exon.*)

*supra.* According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

<sup>6</sup> Died.—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

<sup>8</sup> Tanist.—From the Irish *tanaise*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.

<sup>7</sup> Donnchadh.—See [1303], note 4,

B 67d ends Mac Pheorais, ardepruc Tuama, | do dul [co<sup>f</sup> Roin<sup>f</sup>].—Copoim do ḥabairt do riš Saxon 7 bretan 7 Erenn, idon, d' Easbaerdo oī.—Clilbi, ingen Tairð[ū]i Concobuir, morthua eft.—Clann-Muirceartais do ḥeċt : Mac-Četne 7 arbhanna Criči-Caireppri 7 moran d' arbuř Tipe-hOilella 7 in Copainn do lorcād leo. Ocūr do'n toirc rīn do marbađ Tairð, mac Ma᷑nuřa. Do marbađ Larin Cačal cētna.—Mail-[Sh]eċlann O Žairmležair, tairfeč Čene[oi]l-Moá[1]n, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ma᷑nuř Mac Oirečtais quieuit in Chriſto.

[bif.] Kal. Ian. [11.<sup>a</sup> f., l. u.<sup>a</sup>], anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> [-1111.<sup>o</sup>] Moirceac do denum do Maelruancais Mac Tiaermata ar macaib Domnall hUí Concobuir i Crič Caireppri. Creacā mora do ḥennum do Clann-Muirceartais ar na macaib cētna 7 riat ar n-denūm riča peime rīu 7 ar tābairt b̄raiget doiř 7 do fealladur oppa iaptain. | Ocūr do ūluairfetdur na meic rompo co Sliaib-én 7 ní riucadur leo aċt a n-eiċ 7 a n-eideō 7 a n-egroisē. Ar n-a cloiftin rīn do Shallainb O-Þiacařac 7 Lusine, do tinoileadur cucū 7 do leanudur iat co mullač Sleibé-én 7 do inntódur meic Donnčađa 7 meic Domnall rīu, sup'teitetur na Soill rompo 7 co tucađ marom popro co Leic Eraf-đara. Ocūr do marbađ leo Tomaz Mac

A 68d A.D. 1303. <sup>ff</sup> om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity between copoim and copoim (the opening word of the next entry).

<sup>9</sup> To Rome.—Doubtless, in reference to the charges brought against him [1297], note 5, *supra*.

C ends this year with : “William Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;” leaving the entry incomplete, as it stands in B.

<sup>10</sup> Young Edward.—Edward II. was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. “But the years were computed from July 7, as appears from the *Red Book of the Exchequer* : Data regis E., filii

regis E., mutatur singulis annis in festo Translationis S. Thomae, Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii.” Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native annalist is that he succeeded to the crown on the death of Edward I.

<sup>11</sup> Same Cathal.—Son of Domnall, mentioned in the seventh entry of this year.

proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.<sup>9</sup>—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.<sup>10</sup>—Ailbi, daughter of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].<sup>11</sup>—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1308 Bis.] 1304<sup>1</sup>[-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these<sup>2</sup> had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de

[1308] <sup>1</sup> 1304 = 1308 of the A. L. C.; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his Annals) by stating that Easter fell in March in this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

<sup>2</sup> These.—Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, F. M. iii. 492-3).

balltaip, Comptabla bona-finne 7 a derbhratáip 7 daine aili.—Crec tigalta do d'énim d'Áed, mac Cathail, ar Ruairí, mac Cathail, ar a derbhratáip fein. Ocuir Macgnúf, mac Macgnúf, do marbað leir 7 daine aili.—Imár Mac Geibennaitigh quieuit in [Chrísto].—Soránen teineod do choití, Mainistir na m-Bhratáip, Rof-Comain, gur'bhír in Mainistir.—Domnall, mac Comarba Comain, aircídeocean Oil-finn, quieuit in Chrísto.— . . . , bicair<sup>b</sup> Cláin-innri, mortuus erit quinto iudicij Februario.

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Áed, mac Eogain, mic Ruairí, mic Áed, mic Cathail Croisdeirid, mic Toirbhealbairigh moir hUí Conchobuir, ri Connacht 7 deagadbur airdriugh Eirenn 7 in t-aen Gairdel rob' ferri eignum 7 eíneach; ro bo mó 7 rob' ferri delb' tainic O'Brien Bormata annaer, do marbað le hÁed m-Breifneach, mac Cathail hUí Conchobuir, (7<sup>b</sup> in dael hUa Sochlaeach[1]n do rín lam do d'a marbað le tuairigh, idon, bodaach rudaipre<sup>b</sup>) 1 Coill-in-clachein 7 moran do maiáthib a muinnsteiri. Ocuir if iat ro na maiáthi rín: idon, Conchobur Mac Diarmata 7 Diarmait ruath, mac Tairis hUí Conchobuir 7 Diarmait, mac Cathail carraiugh, Mac Diarmata 7 Áed, mac Muirceartai, mic Tairis, mic Maileruanai. Diarmait O hEilidhe, plairébhusaigh rob' ferri in-a airíri fein 7 Gillanana-nam Mac Áedusga[1]n, ollamh Connacht 7 Eirenn 7 rai coimseir, n-gaach ceirid, do choití, do'n lucht roir 'rín lo cethra 7 Fáidhartaach O

A.D. 1304. <sup>b-b</sup> 66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.

A.D. 1305. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Fell.*—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> Successor of [St.] Coman.—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Connor.

[1309] <sup>1</sup> 1305 = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Coill-in-clachein.*—Wood of the (stepping) stones. “In Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Bre[f]ne,” Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D. F. M. iii. 490), Kilelogha, parish of

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell<sup>3</sup> on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,<sup>4</sup> archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1309] 1305<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality ; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, (and “the Chafer” Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.<sup>2</sup> And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles : to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O'hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern<sup>3</sup>

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

<sup>3</sup> Eastern.—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the forces.

Doibhilean do lucht tisgi Tomaileas Mic Donncaid.<sup>4</sup> — Creic do denum la hAed, mac Cathail hU Concobuir, ar Muirgir Mac Donncaid 7 a gabair fein.— Cathal, mac in Liathanair, abb na Trinoidi, do thoigha[ð] cum eppucoride Oil-finn.— Uilliam bupc do thoict co hOil-finn ar eir [U]i Concobuir do marbaid i Connachtai 7 Sil-Muirennair do tabairt tisgeoru[1]r do mac Cathail<sup>c</sup> hU Concoibur.— Ruairidh, mac Cathail<sup>c</sup> 7 O Flainn | do dul, marpilusair, ar a Maedair 7 mac Mic Pheorair do marbaid leo.— Coinne do denum d'Uilliam bupc 7 do Chonnaethai ne mac Cathail 'ma Cet-rlipen. Bupred coinne etorrha 7 maiom do tabairt ar mac Cathail ann. Dream d'a muianntip do marbaid. Uilliam bupc do dul co Mamirtip na Buille 7 Clann-Muirceartaig do teict i Tir-n-Oilella. Cepur imda do lorga 7 do millius doibh. Mac Uilliam do teict ar Coirr-rliaib anuaf. Mac Cathail do cup ar a longport do 7 Donncaid O Flinaeta do marbaid do torac rluais Mic Uilliam 7 daire aili.— Creic do denum le Mac Uilliam i Cliondphearminge. Creic aile leir co Deinn-Gulban 7 ni ip rada rír.— Concobuir, mac Briain ruanid hU Briain, do marbaid.

A.D. 1305. ° B. (=Cathal), (A) MS.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal.*—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), “abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the

Premonstratensian Order,” got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an. 1307*). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Conor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,

people on the same day and Faghartach O'Doibhilen by [1309] the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,<sup>4</sup> son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them<sup>5</sup> and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.<sup>6</sup>—Concobur,<sup>7</sup> son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed.

was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predicated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Meeting-them*.—Literally, *breaking of meeting* [*took place*] between them.

<sup>6</sup> *Downwards*. — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—See the first entry of the following year.

[Cal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iiii.<sup>a</sup>], Cenn Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup>] Conchobur hua brian, mac ri<sup>s</sup> rob' repp do leit Mo<sup>s</sup>a, do marba<sup>d</sup> do na gallair duba i me<sup>b</sup>ail.— Cre<sup>c</sup>a mora tigla do denum le hce<sup>d</sup> m-brei<sup>e</sup>ne<sup>c</sup> 7 le Clann-Muirceartais<sup>c</sup> arcen<sup>a</sup> ari Maelruanais<sup>c</sup> Mac n-Diarmada 7 Domn<sup>c</sup>as<sup>c</sup>, mac Domn<sup>c</sup>as<sup>c</sup>, o'argain 7 do gaba<sup>b</sup> 7 a muinnter do marba<sup>d</sup> 7 do s<sup>b</sup>abail 7 do lorc<sup>c</sup>. Ocu<sup>a</sup> a ben do marba<sup>d</sup>, idon, in<sup>b</sup>gen hui plannaga[1]n 7 mn<sup>a</sup> 7 ri<sup>b</sup> imda aili por.—Re<sup>b</sup>sal Mag Domhnaid quiesuit in [Chri<sup>c</sup>to].—Una, in<sup>b</sup>gen Ce<sup>c</sup>a, mic Re<sup>b</sup>slim<sup>c</sup>e, o'eg.— Sluighe<sup>b</sup> le Seffrais<sup>c</sup> O Re<sup>b</sup>sal co Dun-Uaibh<sup>c</sup>, ait ari marba<sup>d</sup> Domnall, mac Ce<sup>c</sup>a ois [U]<sup>c</sup> Rhei<sup>b</sup>sal 7 Ce<sup>c</sup>, mac Mail-ri<sup>c</sup> 7 Saifrais<sup>c</sup>, mac Muirceartais<sup>c</sup>.— Caiplen bona-pinne do lorc<sup>c</sup> 7 o'argain, ete<sup>b</sup> crua<sup>c</sup>is<sup>c</sup> 7 tigis<sup>c</sup>, le Ruairi<sup>c</sup>, mac Ca<sup>c</sup>ail 7 le hce<sup>d</sup>, mac Ma<sup>c</sup>nura 7 le muindir Ce<sup>c</sup>a Breifni<sup>c</sup> arcen<sup>a</sup>.—Rinn<sup>b</sup>ual<sup>c</sup>, in<sup>b</sup>gen Ma<sup>c</sup>nura [U]<sup>c</sup> Choncobur, o'eg.—Ce<sup>c</sup> Breifni<sup>c</sup> O Conchobur, deag<sup>b</sup>bur airtori<sup>c</sup> Connacht 7 in mac ri<sup>s</sup> ir repp tairic o Muirceart<sup>c</sup>, mac brian [boruma], anuar, a marba<sup>d</sup> le Mac Uidhlin (idon, Seonag Mac Uibhlin<sup>c</sup>), idon, buana do bi ari congm<sup>b</sup>al aisi fein, i peall 7 a me<sup>b</sup>ail ari cennairdeet do rona<sup>d</sup>.—Pici tunna pin<sup>a</sup> do c<sup>b</sup>ur fo c<sup>b</sup>ir i Ma<sup>c</sup>-Cetne in tan pin.—Caiplen Sligir<sup>c</sup> do denum leirin lapla.—Re<sup>b</sup>slim<sup>c</sup>, mac Ce<sup>c</sup>a, mic Eoghan,  
A.D. 1306. <sup>b</sup> repp (i.e. p with siglum for ep overhead), MS. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1310] <sup>1</sup> 1306 = 1310 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Black Foreigners.—“Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish” (O'D. F. M. iii. 494).

<sup>3</sup> Burned.—From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup> The castle, etc.—This is copied by the Four Masters. A longer account is given in the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> Killed.—See the fuller description in the A. L. C. (ad an.) and in Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 496).

<sup>6</sup> Mercenary.—The buana was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanacht* (Anglo-Irish, bonagh). A proportion of “wages in money,” “ditts in

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1310] 1306<sup>1</sup>[-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.<sup>3</sup> And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle<sup>4</sup> of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides.—Finnguala, daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.—Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed<sup>5</sup> by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin) : that is, a mercenary<sup>6</sup> that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligech was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of

money," and "dietts in victuells" "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in "The rate of the wages of the Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.). For the two kinds of Bonaght, see

Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.* p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght signified the soldiery thus maintained.

A 67b α η-ιναδ̄ α ατ̄αρ ρειν.—Cormac O Flannagá[1]n, ταιρεć  
Τυαιτ̄-ρατ̄α, δο μαρβαδ̄ le ḥenri Mac Gille-|Phinnein,  
ταιρεć Μινντερι-Ρεοδαč[1]n, α ρεαλ.—Μα[c] Κρατ̄  
Μαγ Ηιδ̄ιρ, ρινδαμνα βερ-Μαναč 7 Τοmnall Mac  
Gille-Micil, ταιρεć Clainni-Conxaille, δο μιλιυδ̄ 7 δο  
λορκαδ̄ le Roolb Mac Μhačgamna.—Cimlaim<sup>d</sup> Mac  
Ηιδ̄ιρ, idon, mac Τuinn cappraig, ταιρεć Μινντερι-  
Ρεοδαč[1]n, πορτυսυρ ερτ 14 |Cal. 1u11, 1306.<sup>a</sup>

|Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ix.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>  
[-xi.<sup>o</sup>] Κρεć πορ δο ծenum le Clainn-Μιντερται<sup>b</sup> 1  
Connacta 7 Gillat-Crixt, mac Μιντερα, mic Τοnnēat̄a  
Mic Τιαρματα, δο μαρβαδ̄ ann 7 Αετ, mac Cormac 7  
Uilliam Mac Gille-αρραι<sup>c</sup> 7 Τοnnēat̄, mac Τomaltai<sup>d</sup>  
7 ταινε imδ̄α αιλι.—Τα Mac Uilliam leit̄ α ծυρ δο  
μαρβαδ̄ δο να μασαι<sup>e</sup> լի Լαιշneča[1]b].—Sluaigse<sup>f</sup> πόρ  
le հUilliam ծυր լրտ Μumain i n-ařas<sup>g</sup> in Clapac<sup>h</sup>  
7 cat̄ δο չաբարտ δοι<sup>i</sup> 7 μαιδ̄ δο չաբար տը in Clapac<sup>j</sup>  
ann 7 Uilliam ծυր ար դըրէ ա մινντερι աշ lenmain  
in տածma. Ocuf ցi՞de թ շաբած, լր այս դօ Եi սօրսը ու  
տածma.—Τած O հԸնլի՞de ծօ μαրβած լա Siuptan  
d'Ειրետրa.—Cagad̄ πορ i Τuad̄-Μumain լրտ ելածան  
րi 7 cat̄ δο չաբարտ δο Τhonnēat̄ Mac Connara 7 o'a  
օրեշt, idon, δο Τruča-cet O-Cairin, i n-ařas<sup>g</sup> h[Ա] ի  
ծրան 7 βεր Μumian uile. Ocuf Τοnnēat̄ Mac Con-  
nara δο μαρβαδ̄ ann 7 μαιծi ա օրեշt ուլ 7 Τοmnall  
O Հրածa, ταιρεć Cene[οι]l-Ծunշaile. Ocuf ար ծարբmide  
ետօրրa, leč ար leč.—Τοnnēat̄ O ծրան, լi Μumian 7

A.D. 1306. <sup>d-d</sup> 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] <sup>1</sup>1307 = 1311 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Battle was given.—At Bunratty,  
co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310  
(Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace).  
These data supplement and correct

each other, enabling the true year  
to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.),  
Easter fell on April 14; Ascension  
Day, on May 20. The text conse-  
quently anticipates by four years.  
<sup>3</sup> Killed.—The A. L. C. state that

Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. [1311] 1307<sup>1</sup>[-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given<sup>2</sup> by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed<sup>3</sup> by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Connara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Connara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.—

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O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the | Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Ros-  
party led by de Exeter into Magh | common).

arbovir riſ Erenn, do marbaſ a meſail do Murcæſ, mac Maſgamna [U]i Bratian.—Loelainn riabac O Deagæſ do marbaſ le Maſgamain, mac Domnall Connac̄taig [U]i Bratian.—Seonag Mac Uigilin do marbaſ in Gruelach<sup>4</sup>, m-Baile-tobair-Brigde<sup>5</sup> 7 a marbaſ fein ino. Ocuf iſ do'n georþraf[m] ]eaiſ ḫar'marſ ſe Aedh Breifneſ O Concobury, ri Connac̄t, do marbaſ e fein.—Cref do ſenum le Peidlimiſ O Concobury, ri Connac̄t, ar Clann-Muirceartaig<sup>6</sup>, ar boord Muirg-Cetni. Ocuf Maſel-Seclainn, mac Concobury riuaid, riſi raitea Ceanan in meiſi, do marbaſ ann 7 dāni eile.—Domnall hua Ruairc, ri Breifne, mortuus erit.—Diarmait Cleirec hua Bratian mortuus erit.—Muirceartaig O Bratian do riſaſ.—Domnall O Bratian, tair̄eſ Tige-Bratian, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Gilla-riu O'Dalair<sup>7</sup>, ollam dāna, quieuit in [Chriſto].

A67e[biſ.] **Kal** Ian. [un.º p., l. xx.º], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º un.º [-x.º 11.º] William Mac Pheorais, arþerpuſ Tuama, in Chriſto quieuit.—Beimidect O Bratia[n]i, erpuſ Lurſne. quieuit in [Chriſto].—Malaci Mag Aedha, erpuſ Oilibin, do doſa[ð] cum arþerpucoide Tuama.

**Kal.** Ian. [11.º p., l. 1.º], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º ix.º [-x.º 111.º] Clemens Papa mortuus erit.—Rex Franci[æ] mortuus erit.—Gilla-riu Mag Dorcear do marbaſ do

<sup>4</sup> *Gruelach*.—The name here intended has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Baile-tobair-Brigde*.—Town of the well of [St.] Brigit (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well “from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well” (O'D. iii. 500).

<sup>6</sup> *Killed*.—In [1311], *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Head of the Harvest-band*.—So called, in all probability, from hav-

ing devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] <sup>1</sup> 1308 = 1312 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Malachy*.—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be [1311] king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlann O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach<sup>4</sup> in Baile-tobair-Brighde<sup>5</sup> and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled-] axe wherewith he killed<sup>6</sup> Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircertaigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band<sup>7</sup> and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, died.—Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1312Bis.] 1308<sup>1</sup>[-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy<sup>2</sup> Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1313] 1309<sup>1</sup>[-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.<sup>2</sup>—The king of France died.<sup>3</sup>—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidd was killed by

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is

antedated by four years.

[1313] <sup>1</sup> 1309 = 1313 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—This obit is five years antededated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

<sup>3</sup> Died.—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.

Concōbuir Cappraic mac Diarmata. — Tað, mac Connriar, d'eg.—Catail, mac Murcetda Cappraig h[U]i pheorghail, quiensit in [Chripto].

[Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xii<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>] Niall O Domnall occipitur eft.—Marom Muinnterpi-Ratgillair ic Drum-lethan le Ruairi, mac Catail [U]i Concōbuir.—Matruig, mac Domnall h[U]i Easra, do marbað le Magnuig, mac Uilliam [U]i Easra, i feall.—Niall, mac Óriain h[U]i Neill, in t-aen mac rið po bo linnmire 7 rob' ferri mat[1]ur bo bi a n-Eriann i n-aen amfipr riþ fein, quiensit in [Chripto].

[Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>] Matra Mag Tigeirna[1]n do marbað do Chatail O Ruairc.—Niall O Domnall do marbað le hæð O n-Domnall.—Matra Mag [Ó]uine, eftus nac bretipne, d'eg.—Roolb Mag Matgamna do marbað d'a bretairib fein.

[Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xxxiiii.<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaig-loinger mor do techt a hælbain le derbretair rið Alban, le hæduðar, i criðairib Ulaid. Crecta mora do denum do ar muinntir in Iapla 7 ar Gallairib na Miðe. Sluaig mor do tinol do'n Iapla i n-agaird na n-Albanac. Peirlimis, mac Ceða h[U]i Choncōbuir, ri Connacht, do dul leifin. Sluaig mor aile do tinol | le Ruairi, mac Catail [U]i Choncōbuir, i

A 67d

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg*.—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Conor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] <sup>1</sup> 1310 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Niall*.—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson

of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> 1311 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*.—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).

Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of [1313] Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1314] 1310<sup>1</sup>[-14]. Niall<sup>2</sup> O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the Muinter-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time as himself, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1311<sup>3</sup>[-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by Cathal O'Ruaire.—Niall<sup>4</sup> O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1315] 1312<sup>1</sup>[-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward [Bruce],<sup>2</sup> into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another great host was collected by Ruaidhri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cathal Ua

[1315] <sup>1</sup> 1312 = 1315 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Edward [Bruce].—For the proceedings of the Bruces in Ireland, see Gilbert's *Viceroy*, p. 134 sq.

<sup>3</sup> Ruaidhri.—According to the  
A. L. C., instead of employing the

force to aid Bruce (the ostensible purpose for which it was raised), Ruaidhri marched unopposed through the province, in the absence of Feilim, and had himself inaugurated king of Connaught.

Connac̄ta. Cairenna do lorgat̄ 7 do b̄urrius. — Ceō, mac Magnúra [U]i Conchobuir, do marbaō le Cathal, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir. Māgnur, mac Magnúra, in mac riō rob' fēr̄r eīneō 7 eīnom do b̄i do Connac̄taib̄ 7 Domnall, a derbhrat̄air, do marbaō in la aī nāmaraō leirin fēr̄r cētia. Diarmata, mac Simoin n̄ a t̄ r̄ a ū a, do marbaō in la do marbaō Ceō, mac Māgnur [U]i Concobuir, leirin Clann cētia a n̄-dīsail a n̄-ačar. — Cāt do'n 1apla d̄on d̄-aīra lēt̄ 7 d̄'Eduard co n̄-a fēdai do'n lēt̄ aile, gūr' māitom[eō] aī in 1apla 7 aī Gallairib̄ ařcena. Ocūr do gābaō ann William Būrc 7 da mac Mic-in-Mhili. — Māthgamain Mac Rāgnall, tāirec̄ Muinnsteiri-héolu[1]r, do marbaō le Maelruanaigh Mac n̄-Diarmata, n̄i Muīge-Luirz 7 O Mailmīaib̄, tāirec̄ Muinnsteiri-Ceapballa[1]n 7 moran do Muinnstir-Eolu[1]r ařaen riū. Conchobur riād, mac Ceōa Óbreifnī, do marbaō ann. — Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata 7 Gille-bērd Mac Goirtdelb̄ do ēt̄ 1 Māg-Luirz 7 c̄reac̄a do denum doib̄. Ocūr rucadur ben Diarmata Ga[1]ll leo 7 do aīrgedair uile muin[n]tip̄ Diarmata Ga[1]ll. — Tāinic Ceō O Domnaill fa čairlen Sligis 7 do cuar fāir leir. Ruaidri, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, do marbaō le Derbhorgaill, ingen Magnúra [U]i Choncobuir, aī cennait̄eēt̄ do ceit̄irn gallóglac̄.

<sup>4</sup> Father. — Domnall O'Conor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Conor the Brefnian [1307], *supra*. According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermot, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

<sup>5</sup> Was fought.—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

<sup>6</sup> William de Burgh.—Probably, the son of the Earl.

<sup>7</sup> Mathgamain, etc. — See the *A. L. C.*, *ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

<sup>8</sup> Maelruanaigh, etc.—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

<sup>9</sup> Derbhorgaill. — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509-10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

<sup>10</sup> Was done.—Given at 1216 in

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir. Maghnus, son of Maghnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the Morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon o f t h e S t r a n d, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.<sup>4</sup>—A battle [was fought]<sup>5</sup> by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh<sup>6</sup> and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhilidh were taken prisoners there.—Mathgamain<sup>7</sup> Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muinter-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Dom-naill came against the Castle of Sligech and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir. [The deed was done<sup>10</sup>] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses.

the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers,

made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre. Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.

B68a[B17.] **[C**al. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> f.<sup>o</sup>, l. iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>b [-x.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaſ mor do t̄inol le Peirðlimid  
O Concobuir 7 le Mac Þeopair 7 le Gallair 1arðair  
Connac̄t. Techt doib co Točur Mona-Coinneā. Ruaidhri  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir do ūl 'n-a n-aſaið 7<sup>c</sup> cumur[c] doib  
ap̄ a ceile. Ruaidhri<sup>d</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, ri Connac̄t, do  
marbað ann 7 Óiarmat Gall Mac Óiarmat, ri  
Muſi-Luirg 7 Cormac Mac Ceit̄ernat̄, ri Ciapaird̄ 7  
Salloglaċċa uairli 7 daine imda aili.<sup>2</sup> Rige in Coicid<sup>e</sup> do  
S̄abail o'Peirðlimid<sup>3</sup> ap̄ir. Ocūr ſluaiſ mor leir  
d'inn̄fariſiō C̄ca-lēt̄an 7 in baile do loiḡað leir. Ocūr  
Slēimne o'Ef̄ertra, tiſ̄erna in baile, do marbað leo 7  
in Gozanaċ, in t-aen Bařun ba raipe<sup>4</sup> do bi a n-Eriinn, do  
marbað leo 7 Goill imda aili.<sup>2</sup> Ocūr eðala mora  
d'f̄aſ̄bail doib. Cf̄ nōr 7 a n-allarð do ūl fa Eriinn,  
Gur'ſ̄iallrat moran doib.<sup>f</sup>—Sluaif̄eſ̄ mor do<sup>g</sup> comorad̄<sup>g</sup>  
le<sup>h</sup> Peirðlimid<sup>h</sup> | mar aen pe mar̄i b̄ an coicid<sup>e</sup> 7 Domi-  
ċað O Br̄ain, ri Mumain 7 O Mael-[Sh]eċċainn, ri  
Miðe 7 Ual[ſ̄]apc O Ruairc, ri Br̄eipne (Ual[ſ̄]apc<sup>i</sup>  
O Ruairc do ūbail riſ̄i in ip̄to anno.<sup>j</sup>) 7 O Peirðal, ri  
Muinnterpi-hC̄ençale 7 Taðs O Cellaiſ̄, ri O-Mane 7  
Maſ̄nur, mac Domnaill hUa Concobuir, tanur̄i Connac̄t  
7 C̄pt O hEaſ̄ra, ri Luiſ̄ne 7 Br̄ian O Dubða, ri O-Biaċraċ.  
C̄ n-ūl riñ uile co hC̄e-n-a-piſ̄. Goill 1arðair Connac̄t  
uile do t̄inol 'n-a n-aſaið: idon, Uilliam b̄urc 7 in  
Bařun Mac Þeopair, tiſ̄erna C̄ca-na-piſ̄ 7 Goill Leit̄i

A.D. 1313. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>-līm, B. <sup>4</sup>ræihe, A. <sup>b</sup> 1316  
overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> Opposite this place, Ruaidhri, ri  
Connac̄t—Ruaidhri, *King of Connacht*— is placed, l. m., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup>.u.  
(the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—five) with *to* overhead, A, B.  
<sup>f</sup>om., B. <sup>g</sup> docum omorad̄, which is meaningless, B. It can signify  
against (literally unto) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable  
here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. <sup>h-h</sup>do—by him  
(Fedhlimid), A. <sup>i-i</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] <sup>1</sup> 1313 = 1316 of the  
A. L. C.  
<sup>2</sup> Killed.—Fidelmeus O Conghur

interfecit Rororicum, filium Catholi  
O Conghur (Grace, ad an. 1315 [=  
1316]. His A.D. notation com-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1316 Bis.] 1313<sup>1</sup>[-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed<sup>2</sup> there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame<sup>3</sup> and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]ec-lainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruaire, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruaire took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muinter-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiach-rach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],<sup>4</sup> lord of Ath-na-righ and all the

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

<sup>3</sup> *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was

O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

<sup>4</sup> *Birmingham.*—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Conor in the previous expedition.

Cuinn<sup>5</sup> uile d'uríomor. Caé do comorat leo 7 maiom do tábairt ar Gáidhelait ann. Peirbhímiú O Concobuir (mac<sup>j</sup> Céada, mic Eogain<sup>j</sup>), rí Connacht, do marbaid ann: in t-aen duine<sup>k</sup> iñ mo ne<sup>l</sup> raiþe ariþe Þep n-Epenn uile 7 rob' Þep eimec 7 eñnum. Táid hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceallaig, rí O-Maine, do marbaid ann 7 oëtar ar piçit d'ar'ðual riȝi do Clann-Cellairig do marbaid ann. Airt O hEasra, rí Lusigné, do marbaid ann. Aict aen ní, nír'maribaid 'rin amhrír ri 1 n-Epinn in coimlin do marbaid ann<sup>e</sup> do macairb<sup>f</sup> riȝ 7 tairfeç 7 do dainib<sup>g</sup> imða aili<sup>2</sup> orin amach. Ruairðri, mac Donncaidh, mic Eogain hUa Concobuir, do riȝað do Connachtai. —Sluaig<sup>h</sup> le hUilliam Burc 1 Sil-Muirheadairig.<sup>i</sup> O Concobuir 7 Connachtá do ȝenum riȝa, aict Mac Diarmata. Techt<sup>j</sup> do Mac Uilliam 1 Maigh-Luaird. Crecca mopa do tábairt leó o Aic-in-éip 7 o Uacatar-ȝire 7 in tir uile do lorcad 7 do milliud doi. 1mtecht doi<sup>k</sup> airtir amach iap' rin.<sup>l</sup> In Ruairðri cetha do aicriȝað le Mac Diarmata iap' rin. —Derboraigall,<sup>m</sup> in gen Maighnuig hUa Concobuir, d'eg.<sup>n</sup>

B 68b

[Cal. 1an. [un.º p., l. x.u.,º] Cenn Odomini M.º ccc.º x.º  
111.º<sup>b</sup> [-x.º un.º] Toirrdeilbaç, mac Céada,<sup>1</sup> mic Eogain,  
do riȝað le Connachtá.—Roibeart a Þriuif, rí Ulban, do  
techt a n-Epinn maille<sup>e</sup> pe galloglaçai<sup>g</sup> imðaï<sup>h</sup> 1 furtacæt  
Eduibaird, a bretar fein, do ȝicur Gall a hEpin. —  
Maihir<sup>d</sup> d'Eigertra, tisegerna Aic-in-éip, do marbaid le

<sup>5</sup> The MSS. have q for cu.—<sup>6</sup> 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Sluaig to ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [*alias*] 1316. The next year is 1486. <sup>j</sup> jilt., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>k</sup> Gáidhel—Gaidhel, B. <sup>l</sup> riȝi (same in meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. <sup>1</sup> Oaeða! B. <sup>2</sup> O, B. <sup>b</sup> 1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> Þarlaæn (same signification as the A word), B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>5</sup> Battle, etc.—On the feast of St. Lawrence (August 10), according to the A. L. C., Clyn and Grace.

<sup>6</sup> Made peace.—Namely, with de Burgh.

<sup>7</sup> Mac Diarmata.—Who had not made peace with de Burgh.

<sup>8</sup> Derboraigall.—See [1315], note 9, supra.

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle<sup>5</sup> [1316 Bis] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Ui-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.<sup>6</sup> Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luirg. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata<sup>7</sup> after that.—Derborgaill,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Magnus Ua Concobuir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1314<sup>1</sup>[-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland<sup>2</sup> along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath-

[1317]

[1317] <sup>1</sup> 1314 = 1317 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Came to Ireland.—Bruce, according to Clynn, came about Christmas,

1316. But, having regard to Clynn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.

A 68b Cætal, mac Domnall hU1 Concobuir, ari borth Óroma-cliaib 7 Domnall, mac Tairis, mic Domnall 1rpat, do mafbaib ann 7 ceitri fili déc aili.—Cairlen Céa-cliat-<sup>m</sup>-copaind do briuinid.<sup>a</sup>—Donncaib hUa<sup>2</sup> | Óriain, ri Mumhan, occirfir eft.—Concoibur<sup>a</sup> buide Mag Tiúerna[1]n, tairic Tellais-Tuineada, occirfir eft immairid Cille-móire [7] Mastamain Mag Tiúerna[1]n 7 in Silla riuaib, mac in Círeinnis 7 moran aile d'a ciniusd 7 Nicol Mac-in-Mhaistir 7 moran d'a aicme. —Mairid Cille-móire ari mac Ruairi n-Gallaoilac 7 ari Úreibne 7 ari Mhuinni-Deoduc[1]n, du<sup>e</sup> inar'chuit moran do Ósinis.<sup>e</sup>—Mael-1ru riuaib Mac Aedhaga[1]n d'eig.—Raixnall<sup>a</sup> Mag Raixnall do Sáibail 7 Seffraib Tmag Raixnall, tairic do denum ðe.<sup>a</sup>—Sorpa mor iñin bliadain ri.<sup>f</sup>

[Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup>, [L.<sup>b</sup> xxii.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup> x.<sup>e</sup> ii.<sup>f</sup>  
[-ii.<sup>c</sup> iii.<sup>d</sup>] Mairid<sup>a</sup> i n-Eliib ari Gallaoil leir O Ceirbáill, dú ari mafbaib Céam Maireris 7 Goill imda eile.<sup>a</sup>—Sluaib mor do tinol le Maelruanais Mac n-Óiarmata 7 iñ iat ro: idon, Tuirptelbaic O Concobuir, ri Connacht 7 Conacobur O Ceallaib, ri O-Maine 7 Ual[5]apc<sup>1</sup> O Ruairc, ri Úreibne 7 Tomaltaic Mac Donncaib, tiúerna Thíre-hOilella, d'innraigis Cætal, mic Domnall, co Láraib-coille. Ocuir tarfad<sup>2</sup> Cætal coimbaib mora do Mac Óiarmata do cinn gan teacit cùisí do'n<sup>e</sup> toiric iñin.<sup>e</sup>

A.D. 1314 <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> iñin—that, B.

A.D. 1315. <sup>1-g</sup>, A. <sup>2-garð</sup>, B. <sup>a-a</sup> om., A. <sup>b-b</sup> Blank space, A, B.  
<sup>c</sup> 1318, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A.

<sup>3</sup> *Conchobur, etc.*—This item should follow the next.

<sup>4</sup> *The Herenagh.*—Namely, Mag Tighernain.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-in-maighistir.*—Son of the master. “This name is still extant in the co. Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson” (O D. iii. 516).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Aedhaga[1]n.*—“The best learned in Ireland in the Breton Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus” (Mageoghegan). See the Introduction (p. x.) to the lithographed edition of the Lebar Breac (*Speckled Book* [of the Mac Egans]).

<sup>7</sup> *Great dearth.*—Frumenti magna caritas : eranocus valebat 24s,

lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, [1317] on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur<sup>3</sup> Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Hernagh<sup>4</sup> and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-in-maighistir<sup>5</sup> and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruaire] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> the Red died.—Raghnall Mag Raghnaill was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill was made chieftain.—Great dearth<sup>7</sup> in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. [1318] 1315[-18]. Defeat<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruaire, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of

avenae 16s, vinum 8d. Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis (Grace, A.D. 1317). Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318]<sup>1</sup> 1315.—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

<sup>2</sup> Defeat, etc.—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Ocup nír'gabað uadha, gur'inngratáiseadh na roéaraiðeaða  
 rín co<sup>3</sup> lár a longraimt 7 nír'time 7 nír'ðeicéid do  
 Cathalim in toirc rín. Inngratáisig<sup>4</sup> Cathal arna tisig  
 amach 7 cumarsat ar a céile. Céit en ní, marbtheap<sup>5</sup>  
 Conchoðuir O Ceallaigh, ri O-Maine 7 Óriam, mac Toirr-  
 ðelbaig [U], Conchoðuir, atðbun rið Connacht 7 daine  
 imða aili, etep marbhað 7 leatðað. Cathal cetha  
 t'inngratáisid Connacht 7 do hæðriðat Ó Toirrðelbaig O  
 Conchoðuir. Ocup do sáð Cathal riðe Connacht 7 do roine  
 crecha mora ar Mac n-Diarmata.—Seán, mac Dom-  
 naill hUí Neill, do marbhað le hAed O n-Domnaill.—  
 Ricard a Clara do marbhað.—Eduard a Óriam, feair  
 millti Eirenn co<sup>6</sup> coitcenn, etep Ghallaiß 7 Ghairdelaiß,  
 do marbhað le Gallaiß Eirenn tré neart caðaig[é]i að  
 Dun-Dealgan. Ocup do marbhað 'n-a focair Mac  
 Ruaidhri, ri Innri-Gall 7 Mac Domnaill, ri Cær[é]er-  
 Ghairdel,<sup>7</sup> mar aen re háir na n-Albanac uime. Ocup  
 B 68c ni deirnadh | o éur domain gnim buð feirr d'Eirinncaib  
 ina'n<sup>d</sup> gnim<sup>d</sup> rín.<sup>d</sup> Uair tainic gopta 7 tis daine  
 A 68c ne [a] linn a n-Eirenn uile | co coitcenn re<sup>d</sup> headh trí m-  
 bliaðan co leit<sup>d</sup> 7 do iðdir na daine a céile gan amurur  
 ar fuit Eirenn.—Seffraig hUa<sup>8</sup> Þerðal, tajfech na  
 hCnigale, quieuit in [Chripto].—Snechtá mor iðrin  
 bliðdair rín.<sup>g</sup>—Seann O Þerðal do marbhað d'aen upréir  
 róisde.

A.D. 1315. <sup>3</sup>gu, A. <sup>4</sup>-gu, A. <sup>5</sup>-tar, A. <sup>6</sup>go, B. <sup>7</sup> Oíru-ðaðil, B.  
<sup>8</sup> O, A. <sup>f</sup>no—or, B. <sup>g</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> There was not fear, etc.—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew."

<sup>4</sup> Killed.—In Derry, according to the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> De Clare.—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126-7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years pre-dated.

<sup>6</sup> Dun-Dealgan.—Dundalk. "The

not coming against him on that expedition. And they were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear<sup>3</sup> and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed<sup>4</sup> by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare<sup>5</sup> was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.<sup>6</sup> And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done<sup>7</sup> from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people during his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief<sup>8</sup> of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son<sup>9</sup>].

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii. 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Cly : "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope

and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

<sup>7</sup> There was not done, etc.—For the opposite view, see Gilber, *Viceroy*, p. 140 sq.

<sup>8</sup> Chief.—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>9</sup> By—son.—From the *A. L. C.*

[Cal. Ian. [11.<sup>a</sup> f., l. 111.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> b  
11.<sup>o</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup>] Enri Mac-in-Crofain, erpuc Raata-bot<sup>o</sup>, in  
Chripto<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup> Tomar, mac Carraig hUil Domnall,  
abb Erra-puaird, do Toisach<sup>o</sup> cum erpucoride Raata-bot<sup>o</sup>.—  
Erpuc Doire in Chripto quieuit.—Erpuc Clochar in<sup>d</sup>  
Chripto quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Erpuc Cluana - pearta - Brencainn  
quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chripto<sup>d</sup>].—Cine,<sup>e</sup> ingen Mic Diarmata,  
ben Mic Con[Sh]namha, quieuit in [Chripto<sup>e</sup>].—Tomaltae<sup>e</sup>  
O Maell-Brenainn 7 Echmarca<sup>c</sup> Mac Branain, taife<sup>c</sup>  
Corco-Clann, do marba<sup>d</sup> a ceile.<sup>e</sup>—O Banai<sup>1</sup>n, erpuc  
Oirgiall, d'eg.<sup>f</sup>—Briam, Mac Domnall h[Uil] Neill, do  
marba<sup>d</sup> le Cla[1]nn-Ceada-burde.

[bif.] [Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. x.1111.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
111.<sup>o</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup>] Coinne<sup>e</sup> mór etep Catál O Conchobuir 7  
Maerluanair<sup>d</sup> Mac Diarmata: ri<sup>c</sup> do denum doib<sup>d</sup> 7  
taimic Mac Diarmata airtir iap rin.<sup>e</sup> Feall do denum  
do[']n] Catál cetna<sup>d</sup> ar Mac n-Diarmata i<sup>1</sup> Mullac-  
Doirabru<sup>c</sup> 7 a gábhail ann 7 Síaine, ingen Mic Maghura,  
a ben, do gábail 'rin lo cetna i<sup>2</sup> Roit Calad-na-carrig. Ocup  
do lomairgeset in tíre uile. Ocup<sup>e</sup> for<sup>e</sup> do gába<sup>d</sup>  
Maell-ru<sup>c</sup> donn Mac Ceada<sup>1</sup>n 7 a mac<sup>f</sup> 7<sup>g</sup> Tomaltae<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1316. <sup>b</sup> .x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in  
paler ink, B. <sup>c</sup> 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> quieuit in [Chripto], B.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. <sup>1</sup> a, B. <sup>2</sup> a, A. <sup>a-a</sup> Blank space, A; none left in B.  
<sup>b</sup> 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except  
at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373 (=1378), where the  
misdating ends.), B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> O Conchobuir—*O Conchobuir*, B. The  
words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous  
entry) to identify Cathal. <sup>e-e</sup> for<sup>e</sup> 7, B. <sup>f-f</sup> Placed (with ocup—and  
prefixed) after Tíre-hOilella, B. <sup>g</sup> om., B.

[1319] <sup>1</sup> 1316 = 1319 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Doire.—Hugh O'Neill,

1316-1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

<sup>3</sup> Clochar.—This obit is omitted  
in the A. L. C. and Four Masters.

It may have reference to the sub-  
ject of the seventh entry of this  
year.

<sup>4</sup> Cluain-ferta.—Gregory O'Brogy,  
1308-1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

<sup>5</sup> Echmarcach.—He died of his

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1319] 1316<sup>1</sup>[-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cluain-ferta<sup>4</sup> of [St.] Brennann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach<sup>5</sup> Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]<sup>6</sup>, bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. [1320 Bis.] 1317<sup>1</sup>[-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobuir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made betwcen them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruach and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal-

wounds within three days  
(A. L. C.).

<sup>6</sup> O'Bana[i]n. — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of ex-communication (Theiner, p. 223).

<sup>7</sup> Clann-Aedha-buidhe. — Clan of Hugh [O'Neill] the Tawny, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] <sup>1</sup> 1317 = 1320 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Graine. — “And also took Graine . . . whom he found stay-ing for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce],” Mageoghegan.

Mac Domnachaird, tigernna Tíre-hOilella 7 fuairtadur  
moran<sup>h</sup> d'ulc.—Morp, ingen uí Baileill,<sup>3</sup> ben h[U]i  
Fergail, d'ec.<sup>4</sup>—Matgamain, tanúrti o brian, quiensit  
in [Chripto].<sup>c</sup>

A 68d      [Cal. 1an. [u. p., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>.] Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
x.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup>b [-xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Graine, ingen Mic<sup>1</sup> Matgamair, banriúgan<sup>c</sup>  
Muisci-Luirig,<sup>c</sup> ben Maelpuancas<sup>c</sup> Mic Tiarmata, d'eg.—  
Ruairí, mac Domnachaird, ri Connacht, do marba<sup>d</sup> le  
Catal, mac Ceolda<sup>2</sup> hui Conobuir.—Carraige<sup>e</sup> Loche-Cé  
do leasád le Catal O Conobuir.<sup>e</sup>—Matgamair O hCenluain  
do d'alla<sup>d</sup> la Niall O n-Cenluain.—Niall O hCenluain,  
ri Oirrigher, do marba<sup>d</sup> do Gallairb Tuin-Dealgan i  
meathair.—Marom<sup>e</sup> mor do tábhairt do Cenobriú Mac  
Fheorair 7 do Gallairb na Mide ar marba<sup>d</sup> ri<sup>f</sup> O-  
Baileigi.<sup>e</sup>—Bordat mor ar<sup>e</sup> fuit<sup>e</sup> Erenn<sup>d</sup> uile co coitcenn.<sup>d</sup>

B 68d      [Cal. 1an. [u. <sup>a</sup>p., l. x.<sup>a</sup>.] Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>b  
[-xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Coigaird móir eteर ri Saxon 7 a 1apla<sup>d</sup>da.—  
Matgamair O hEochaird, efruc Cerd-ača<sup>d</sup>, quiensit in [Chripto].  
—Murcaid O Fergail, tairfeč na hCenšaille, do marba<sup>d</sup>  
le Seoam O Fergail, le mac a deirbhratcar. Murcerata<sup>e</sup>  
hui Fergail do marba<sup>d</sup> le [a] bhratcar fein pos'rin lo  
cetna.—Domnachaird, mac Domnachaird Mic Tiarmata,  
quiensit in [Chripto].<sup>c</sup>—Gillibert O Ceallaird, ri O-  
Maine, d'eg (i<sup>d</sup> No[1]n Auguirt<sup>d</sup>).—Enri Mac Gilli-

A.D. 1317. <sup>3</sup>Buī—, B. <sup>4</sup>-g, A. <sup>h</sup> mor, much (adjective used as substantive), B.

A.D. 1318. <sup>1</sup>Meig, A. <sup>2</sup>Ceoða, B. <sup>a-abl.</sup> [blank space], A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1321,  
B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> in-Eriann in bliadain ri—in Ireland this year, B.

A.D. 1319. <sup>a-abl.</sup>, A, B, <sup>b</sup> 1322, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., B ; om., A.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamain*.—Son of Domnall, and grandson of the Domnall O'Brien who died 1194, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—The A. L. C. state he was slain by the Clan-Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] <sup>1</sup> 1318 = 1321 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Graine*.—Mentioned in the last entry but two of the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> *The Rock*.—See 1187, note 1 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Domnall. He was slain in [1324], *infra*.

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured [1320] and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain<sup>3</sup> O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1321] 1318<sup>1</sup>[-21]. Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir.—The Rock<sup>3</sup> of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal<sup>4</sup> O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery.—A great defeat<sup>6</sup> was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1322] 1319<sup>1</sup>[-22]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein,

<sup>5</sup> Blinded.—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>6</sup> Great Defeat.—Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] <sup>1</sup> 1319 = 1322 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Great war.—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clym says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the

Phinnein, tairfeč Muinnsteri-Þeodrača[1]n, do mairbaš  
do clainn Cenlaim Međ Uisliir.—Bařun⁹ Mac Þeorair  
t'eg.⁹—Uilliam liat̄, mac Uilliam móir, do<sup>1</sup> ecc.<sup>1</sup>

[Cal. 1an. viii. p., [l.² xx. i.²], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º xx.º  
[-i.º] Caippri O Maēl[-sh]eclainn¹ occīrūr ept.—  
Seoinin⁹ O ÞerfaiL do mairbaš do clainn Sheoain [U]i  
ÞerfaiL.—O hēaſra do mairbaš do hūa Connmaca[1]n  
in bliat̄an rīn.<sup>2</sup>

[bif.] [Cal. 1an. i. p., [l.² ii.²], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º xx.º i.º  
[-i.º] Uilliam ðiirc, mac Uilliam móir, mortuus ept.  
—In boðiž cetna ap̄ fuit Erenn, idon,⁹ Maēldomnaic.<sup>1c</sup>  
Catał, mac Domnaill, mic Tarð, mic ðriain, mic  
Cennriaig, mic ðriain Luiſniç, mic Toirþðelbaic mōir,  
idon, ri Connacht, aen dūine iř⁹ beoða 7 buð⁹ mó at̄iur  
7 turcūr do bi i² n-aen ait̄rīr riſ, do<sup>f</sup> mairbaš le  
Toirþðelbaic O Concobuir 7 le Connac̄taic ap̄cena 7  
Maēl-Seclainn, mac Toirþðelbaic hūi Domnaill 7  
Silla-Criſt og Mac Domnaic do⁹ mairbaš ann⁹ 7 dāine  
imda aili.<sup>3</sup> Toirþðelbaic (mac⁹ Cēða, mic Eoſain⁹) hūa⁹  
Concobuir, do gábaile riſi Connacht.—Raſnall⁹ óg Mac  
Raſnall, tairfeč Muinnsteri-hēolair, do mairbaš.<sup>4</sup>

A.D. 1319. <sup>1-1</sup>t'eg, A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1320. <sup>1</sup>Maēl—, B. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1323, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1321. <sup>1</sup>Mol—, A. <sup>2</sup>a, B. <sup>3</sup>i, B; eile, A. <sup>4</sup>hūi (gen.), A; O, B. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., B; none left in A. <sup>b</sup>1324, B. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> ſa—(that) was, B. <sup>f</sup> a—his, B. <sup>g-g</sup>om., A. <sup>h-h</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>i-i</sup>om., B.

feast] of St. Benedict, 1321-2.  
For the others hanged and drawn,  
see *ib.*

<sup>3</sup>Sons.—By his brothers, Lochlainn and Robert, according to the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup>Died.—In the beginning of  
Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] <sup>1</sup>1320 = 1323 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup>Caippri.—King of Meath; slain

treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief of Fir-cell, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

<sup>3</sup>Ua Connmaca[i]n.—“The name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, co. Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway” (O'D. iii. 528-9).

[1324] <sup>1</sup>1321 = 1324 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup>William, etc.—A repetition of the final obit of [1322], *supra*.

chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons<sup>3</sup> of Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died.<sup>4</sup>—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son of William Mor, died. [1322]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1323] 1320<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Cairpri<sup>2</sup> O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n<sup>3</sup> in that year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. [1324 Bis.] 1321<sup>1</sup>[-4]. William<sup>2</sup> de Burgh, son of William Mor, died.—The same<sup>3</sup> cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-domnaigh<sup>4</sup>) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht,<sup>5</sup> the person the most active and of most goodness and success that was in the same time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall<sup>6</sup> Mag Raghnaill junior, chief of Muinter-Eolais, was killed.

Clyn states he died on Septuaginta [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4: he true date, judging from the precision of the diurnal notation.

<sup>3</sup> Same.—Mentioned in the last entry of [1321], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-domnaigh*.—The meaning of this word in connection with a murrain is unknown to me. (The literal sense is *devotee of Sunday*.)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quae dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-naigh?* (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D. 1324).

It may accordingly be concluded that there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Connacht*.—Since [1318], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Raghnall, etc.*.—Omitted in the *A. L. C.*; given in the *Four Masters*.

A 69a      [Cal. Ian. (m.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.m.<sup>a</sup>), Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>b [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall, mac Óriain hUí Neill, ri Tíre-héogair, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Christ<sup>c</sup> cleirec Mac Diarmata o'eg.—Diarmait O Maol-Órenain, tairce Clainne-Conobuir, quieuit in [Christo].<sup>c</sup>—Cu-Ulaid, mac Domnall, mic Óriain h[U]í Neill, deßatbur airdriß Erenn, do marb[is] le macair hUí Neill, mic Óriain. Óerbraðair rein a aðar rinn.—In bost[is] cethna<sup>1</sup> n-Erinne ari[is].—Óriain<sup>c</sup> O Ísæra quieuit in [Christo].<sup>c</sup>

B 69a      [Cal. Ian. [1111. p.<sup>a</sup>, l. xx.1111.,<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup>b [-u11.<sup>o</sup>] Ríordárd a Óiric, 1apla Ulaid (an<sup>c</sup> 1apla riað<sup>c</sup>), aen raðsu<sup>1</sup> Gall 7 Gairdel Erenn, o'eg.—Coigaird<sup>2</sup> mor eteri ri<sup>d</sup> Saxon 7 ri Franc<sup>d</sup>.—Lúipint O Laetna[1]n, epruc Oil-pinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Mairgairter<sup>e</sup> Seoan O Úinaccta do toða[ð] cum na heppu-corde cethna.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup>b [-u11.<sup>o</sup>] Coigaird<sup>1</sup> mor eteri ri Saxon 7 a ben fein, in gen rið<sup>2</sup> Franc<sup>d</sup> 7 ri Saxon o'atþriða[ð] le 7 a mac fein do ðaðail a n-aða[ð] a aðar tpe forðall a matðar, idon, na riðna 7 copoin rið do tðabairt do'n mac cethna tpe

A.D. 1322. <sup>1</sup>α, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1325, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> þeoſt—*still*, B.

A.D. 1323. <sup>1</sup> ñoða, B. <sup>2</sup> Ca—, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1326, B. <sup>c-e</sup> l. m., t h., B; om., A. <sup>d-d</sup> ri Franc<sup>d</sup> 7 ri Saxon, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1324. <sup>1</sup> Ca—, A. <sup>2</sup> ri, B. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1327, B.

[1325] <sup>1</sup> 1322 = 1325 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Rested in Christ.—At Lough  
Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co.  
Tyrone), according to the *Four  
Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> One—arch-king.—Literally, ex-  
cellent material of an arch-king.

<sup>4</sup> The same.—Mentioned in the  
second entry of the previous year.

[1326] <sup>1</sup> 1323 = 1326 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *De Burgh*.—According to the  
eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on  
the Tuesday [July 29] before St.  
Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326.  
This is confirmed by the date, Aug.  
5, a. r. Ed. II. 20, of the writs  
issued respecting the goods and  
chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.*  
note, p. 102-3.) The textual date  
is thus three years too early.

<sup>3</sup> War.—Declared by Edward II.  
against Charles le Bel on account

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1325] 1322<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king<sup>3</sup> of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same<sup>4</sup> cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1326] 1323<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Richard de Burgh,<sup>2</sup> Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Ireland, died.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lacht-na[i]n,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1327] 1324<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,<sup>3</sup> the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given<sup>4</sup> to the same son through advice<sup>5</sup> of the

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Lacht-na[i]n*.—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any

archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] <sup>1</sup> 1324 = 1327 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war*.—The “war” (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

<sup>3</sup> *Wife*.—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

<sup>4</sup> *Was given*.—To Edward III.

comarpli Shaxan.—Gormlaith,<sup>c</sup> in hēan Mic Diarmata, mōrtuā eft.—Blairtbeartač Mag Uidir, ri Þer-Manač, mōrtuār eft.—Mael[-Sh]eclainn hUa<sup>3</sup> Blannagá[1]n, tairfeč Tuaití-ratá, do marbač le n-a b̄rat̄ruč fein.—Eduńbaro, ri Saxon, ar m-buain a riúe ūe, mōrtuār eft.—Teidom galair b̄ric ar fuit Erenn uile.—Þerigal, mac Ual[š]aird hUa Ruaire, d'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Cuilen hUa Dímaraid d'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Saoðb,<sup>e</sup> in gen Mic Ceðacá[1]n, d'eg.<sup>e</sup>

[bif.] [Cal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.ii.<sup>b</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup> xx.<sup>e</sup> u.<sup>b</sup>[-u.ii.<sup>b</sup>] Mael-Seclainn O Raigillair, ri Muinnsteiri-Mailmorič, do gabail 7 do lot do Ghallair na Miðe. Ocuf a fuarluicurð<sup>1</sup> ar b̄rat̄dóib 7 a eg 'n-a tis̄ fein d'a ſonair.<sup>f</sup>—Órián, | mac Tomaltair<sup>g</sup> Mic Donncair, do marbač do Órián, mac Taird.—Toirneč 7 teinntec anbail iþin bliaðain rín, gur' milledui torad<sup>h</sup> 7 arbanna Erenn, eo rabatdui fínnia far.—Teidom<sup>i</sup> galair coitcinn ar fuit Erenn uile, riþi n-abairchea Sláeða, ne heð tri lá no čeðair ar gač neč, gur'ba tanairti baip é.—Gilla-nanaingel O Taicli<sup>j</sup>, aircinneč Dam-innri, mōrtuār eft.<sup>k</sup>—Imar Mag Raignaill, tairfeč Muinnsteire-hEolu[1]r, occiurur eft.—Sap hEoan Mac Þeoraif, 1apla Luȝbaic, in t-aen Gall ro bo beoða 7 nob' feinr eimeč<sup>l</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> egnom<sup>n</sup> do bi i n-Eriinn, do marbač ar<sup>o</sup> n-ðenum feille d'a

A.D. 1324. <sup>c</sup> The order in B is: Eduńbaro—Blairtbeartač—Maelleláinn—Gormlaith. <sup>d</sup> mōrtuār eft, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1325. <sup>1</sup>-gað, A. <sup>2</sup>-eač, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A. B. <sup>b</sup> 1328, B. <sup>c</sup> tanirči (pl. of the word in A), B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e-e</sup> dia muinnsteip fein a pell—by his own people in treachery, B.

He was crowned, according to Clynn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326(= 1327). The Dominical Letter was changed in Clynn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

<sup>5</sup> Advice.—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

<sup>6</sup> Gormlaith.—Married (A. L. C. and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

<sup>7</sup> Died.—According to Clynn (who employs the misleading *obii*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death

Saxons.—Gormlaith,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— [1327] Flaitbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.— Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.<sup>7</sup> —A plague of small-pox<sup>8</sup> [prevailed] throughout all Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.— Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Aedhaga[i]n, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1328 Bis.] 1325<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and crops of Ireland, until<sup>2</sup> they were quite withered.—A plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which was called a C o l d :<sup>3</sup> for the space of three days or four [it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daiminis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham<sup>4</sup>], Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland,

was violent became known in Ireland at the time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state “he was pressed to death by pressing a great table on his belly . . . with many other tortures.”

<sup>8</sup> Small-pox.—Literally, *speckled disease* (“pied pox, or little pox,” Mageoghegan). “Throughout the province of Connaught, galap

bpeac means the small-pox; but in the south of Ireland, where bolgáic is used to denote the small-pox, galap bpeac is used to denote the spotted fever” (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328]<sup>1</sup> 1325=1328 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Until, etc.—Literally, *until they were white [and] empty.*

<sup>3</sup> Cold.—Namely, the Influenza.

<sup>4</sup> Birmingham.—Slain, according

muinntir fein air.<sup>e</sup> Moran<sup>i</sup> do Gallair<sup>j</sup> & do Gairdelair<sup>k</sup>  
 maristi[<sup>l</sup>]s do marbað por<sup>h</sup> ar in laethair cetna. In<sup>f</sup> Cae<sup>g</sup>  
 Mac Cernaille, idon,<sup>i</sup> Maelruanais,<sup>i</sup> aen ragas timpanac<sup>l</sup>  
 Erenn & Alba<sup>j</sup> in domain uile<sup>d</sup> ni derbtar a leitseid  
 do techt riath o chur domain riur elathain rin,<sup>d</sup> a<sup>j</sup> marbað  
 fein<sup>d</sup> & derbriat air maristi eile do<sup>d</sup> ar in laethair cetna.<sup>k</sup>—  
 Muirir O Sibeala[1]n, ardomatuir<sup>l</sup> Erenn a n-dligis<sup>l</sup>  
 nu a & fein dligis<sup>l</sup>, a Canoin & Lex, fellram ferfa<sup>d</sup> &<sup>d</sup>  
 eolair,<sup>l</sup> rai<sup>d</sup> n-dana & n-ostmoracta & elathan imda aile,<sup>d</sup>  
 Cananac<sup>l</sup> copar<sup>j</sup> i Tuaim-dha-ssualann & n-Oil-finn & n  
 n-Cecat-Conaire & Cill-ala<sup>j</sup> & n-Eanac-duin & n  
 Cluain-pearta; Oifriofel & brefeicim coitcenn na  
 hainderpucorde, quieuit in [Chripto].—Tomar O Mel-  
 lais, erpus Eanac-duin, mortuus erit i Cuirt in<sup>3</sup> Phara.  
 —Taðs, mac Toirbhelais hil Conobuir, occisus erit  
 in Diafrmat O n-Gaðra & meðail.—Coinde<sup>d</sup> mor eteir  
 baiteir a bufe & Gillibert Mac Toirbel do'n d-ara  
 leit & Maelruanais Mac Diafrmat & Tomaltae, a mac  
 & Tomaltae Mac Donncair & Muinnter-Maelruanais  
 arçena do'n leit eile, pa Cet-cinn-Locha-Teicet.—Brefiym  
 matoma ar Mac William d-ap'marbað Briaen, mac Taðs,  
 le [a] bratair fein a n-diðar briaen, mic Tomaltae<sup>l</sup>  
 Mic Donncair, do marð in fer cetna.—Morþluair<sup>l</sup> le  
 hilaplus illas & le Toirbhelba O Conobuir, ri Connacht  
 & le Muircearta O m-Briaen, ri Mumhan, & n-aðar<sup>l</sup>  
 Briaen [U]i briaen. Marom le briaen O m-Briaen, du

<sup>3</sup> an, A. <sup>f</sup> Ocuf—and—prefixed, B. <sup>g</sup> ailib—other—added, B. <sup>h</sup> om.  
 B. <sup>i</sup> i. m., t. h., B. <sup>j</sup> do (the verbal particle), B. <sup>k</sup> Ocuf derbriat air  
 maristi aile do marbað i n-a foðair—and another good brother was killed  
 along with him—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A  
 text.) <sup>l</sup> ocuf inntlecta—and of intelligence—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost  
 and of St. Barnabas the Apostle,  
 1329. These criteria are accurate:  
 Easter (XIX. A), April 23; Pente-  
 cost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas).

Two of his brothers, nine of his  
 name and over 160 retainers fell on  
 the occasion (*id.*).

<sup>5</sup> Blind.—Of an eye. Vocatus  
 Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind<sup>5</sup> Mac Cer-bail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist<sup>6</sup> of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.— Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmic and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teiced.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man<sup>7</sup> killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua

nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

<sup>6</sup> *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis

primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

<sup>7</sup> *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.

ANNALIS ULSTORUM.

A 69c inar'marbaird Concobuir O' Briain, deßabur riß Erenn ap ðeilb 7 ap trinuccal, maille pe ceitri pictib, etep maið 7 raið.<sup>d</sup>—Aine, ingen<sup>4</sup> Muircertach | hUí Ruaidhlii, ben Tomaltairis Mic Diarmata, mortua eft.—Donncaidh Gall, mac Domnaill<sup>m</sup> hUí Concobuir, do marbaird la hæð, mac Tairis, mic Maighnuigra.<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. Ian. [1.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xx.iiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Cathal, mac Domnaill hUí Ruairc, tennabur riß Breifne, mac<sup>e</sup> riß iþ normuipre 7 iþ gnimaiði do bi do Breifnecaib,<sup>c</sup> do marbaird do Shallair 1 fell 7 daine aili.<sup>1</sup>—Muircertach, mac Domnaill, mic Tairis hUí Concobuir, tigernna Cairepri 7 Calraigis, macam na mac riß, mortuus eft.—Tadhg<sup>e</sup> donn Mac William, riðipre morconais, quieuit in [Chripto].—Caoisach etep Toirrdeilbaec hUia Concobuir 7 Muinnntir-Maileruanais.—Cathal, mac Ceada, mic Eogain, do ðicur ap eigin agra þeðair 7 a Tir-Maine tre folgoll baitear a burre ap Clann-Ceallaig.<sup>d</sup>—Tairis, mac Toirrdeilbaec Mic Matgamna [mortuus eft].—Aisgurtin, ab Lera-zaibail pop Loch-Eirini, mortuus eft pridie Kalendas Novembris.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. Ian. [ii.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup>] Maighnuig, mac Ceada Breifniis hUí Concobuir, do marbaird Leirin<sup>e</sup> Cathal cethna rin<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> Simon Mac-an-faileigis<sup>d</sup> do marbaird ann pop, ap in latair cethna.—

A.D. 1325. <sup>4</sup>-eon, B. <sup>m</sup>Diarmata was written after Mac, but deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. <sup>1</sup>ii., B; eiße, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1329, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1327. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1330, B. <sup>c-c</sup> 1st Cathal, mac Ceada, mic Eogain—by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, B. This was necessary in consequence of the omission of the Cathal entry (the last but two) of the previous year. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>8</sup> Defeat, etc.—Eodem anno (1329), 14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exercitu Willelmi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fra-

trem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] <sup>1</sup> 1326 = 1329 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Foreigners.—According to the

Briain [the Fair]. Defeat<sup>8</sup> [was inflicted upon them] by Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain, well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal, together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine, daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnchadh the Foreigner, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair].

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. 1326<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians, was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ.—War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of November [October 31].

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1327<sup>1</sup>[-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal<sup>2</sup> and Simon Mac-an-fhailgidh<sup>3</sup> was killed there likewise, on the same spot.

entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he was treacherously slain [probably at a banquet] by the sons of John O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford] and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite at the monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] <sup>1</sup> 1327 = 1330 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Same Cathal. — Mentioned in the third entry of the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> Mac-an-fhailgidh. — Anglicised Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

A 69d  
 Annur longbuipt le Toirrdeilbaeç O Concoobuir ap Íanáer Mac Uilliam a Dúrc 7 a ruágras ap fad Muise. Síllibeart Mac Toirrdeilb do techt, fedan mor, d'fúrtaest Mic Uilliam. Inntoð do na rluagairb yin, leat̄ ap let̄, ap O Concoobuir, no co rangadur at̄ Díript-Nuaðat. Beccan do muinnitip [U] Concoobuir do marbað annurin 7 O Concoobuir d'imtecht o'n Cé co beoða, normur iyna Tuat̄anb 7 longbórt do gabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-Lomat. Sið cunnail, cairiðemail de ðenum d'O Choncōbuir 7 do Mac Diarmata.—Mael-Seclainn Mac Carmanic, bprugaird coitcenn, d'eg.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-Íru donn Mac Aedagair<sup>1</sup> d'eg.—Sliuageð le húal[ñ]arpc<sup>2</sup> O Ruairc, ri Óbreifne, co Þið-in-aða. Goill in baile d'er|si daib, sur'marbað Airt O Ruairc ann, aðburp rið Óbreifne 7° moran aile.<sup>3</sup>—Beiniðeðt<sup>4</sup> O Þlannagair[1]n, ppior Cille-moipe Tíre-Uruin, in Chripto quieuit.<sup>5</sup>—Sílla-Íru húa<sup>3</sup> Raigillaið, ri Muinnitepi-Mailmordha 7 na Óbreifne uile pe moran d'aingrur, a eg i n-a fenoip<sup>4</sup> rat̄mair, iap m-breið buada o doman 7 o ðeimion.—Maitom<sup>d</sup> mor le Concoobur, mac Tairð, mic Óriain, mic Annriair, mic Óriain Lusnig, ap Diarmataisib, sur'marbað moran díb leir.<sup>d</sup>

(No<sup>f</sup> gumað aip an Ícallainn ro buð չoiр Maeileac-lainn húa Raigillaið, in peryto Natafir Domini, pculicet [O.C.O.] 1327.<sup>i</sup>)

A.D. 1327. <sup>1</sup>-uȝan, A. <sup>2</sup>-ȝ, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> fœan—, B. <sup>e-e</sup> et alii multi (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. <sup>f-f</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

meaning of *failgidh* has not been determined.

<sup>4</sup> *Desert-Nuadhat*.—*Desert* [hermitage] of [St.] Nuadu. He is the Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the interpolations in the *Tripartite Life* (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed

to St. Patrick respecting this saint. By the usual phonetic changes, *Ath-desirt-Nuadhat* became Eastersnow (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546-7.

<sup>5</sup> *Cell-Lomat*.—*Church* of [St.] Lomu (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon: O'D., ubi sup.).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Diarmata*.—He had joined

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Conchobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.<sup>4</sup> A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.<sup>5</sup> Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.<sup>6</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruaire, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.<sup>7</sup> The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruaire, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him.

(Or<sup>1</sup> perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right (1327) for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor  
on this occasion.

<sup>7</sup> *Fidh-in-atha*.—*Wood of the ford*  
(on the stream which connects  
Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny :  
anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544-5.)

<sup>8</sup> *Tir-Briuin*. — One of the

Three Territories forming  
a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin  
diocese.

(1327) <sup>1</sup> *Or, etc.*—The suggested  
correction has reference to the first  
entry of the textual year 1325(= 1328), *supra*.

[Cal. 1an. (111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>), Annal of Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1111.<sup>b</sup> [-xxxx. 1.<sup>o</sup>] Maelruanairis Mac Diarmata, ri  
Muisti-Luirig, d'fagbaile a riisti 7 do s'abail airbide manach<sup>1</sup>  
liat<sup>1</sup>, Mainiftir na Duille. Tomaltae Mac Diarmata,  
a mac, do s'abail na riisti cethna, in<sup>c</sup> reifreid<sup>d</sup> la iar m-  
Bealltaine.—Pengal, mac Mail[-Sh]eclainn Charnais  
Mic Diarmata, do marbae le Taed, mac Catail, mic  
Domnall hUli Concobuir.—Sluaig le Baiteir Mac  
William 1 Magh-Luirig 7 in tip uile do loicair, aet na  
cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibhreim.<sup>e</sup>

B 69c [Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Annal of Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
1x.<sup>b</sup> [-xxxx. 11.<sup>o</sup>] Baiteir Mac William do s'abail leirin  
1apla 7 a bres<sup>c</sup> do leir co Cairenn Innri-hEogain 7 a eg  
iuran ppurun do s'orpa.—Mail<sup>d</sup> Alban do marbae  
leirin Ciriðelbae.<sup>e</sup> — | Mail<sup>d</sup> Ærna-in-mil ap Tomaltae  
Mac n-Diarmata 7 ap Mac William, ait a<sup>d</sup> p'marbae  
moran do muinnitir Mic William ann<sup>e</sup> [la] mac in 1apla  
7 Tomaltae Mac Donncaird.<sup>e</sup>

A 70a [Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> f., l. xi.<sup>a</sup>], Annal of Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>b</sup>  
[-111.<sup>c</sup>] Tomaltae, mac Donncairda Mic Diarmata,  
mortuus<sup>d</sup> erit.—Uilliam a Burc, 1apla Ulaid, | do

A.D. 1328. <sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup> manair leit (sg. of the A reading), B. <sup>a-a</sup>abl., A. B.  
<sup>b</sup> 1331, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> ui. (the Latin equivalent), with e<sup>d</sup> placed above,  
(A) MS.

A.D. 1329. <sup>a-a</sup>abl., A. B. <sup>b</sup> 1332, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> n-a—in which, B.

A.D. 1330. <sup>a-a</sup>abl., A. B. <sup>b</sup> 1333, B.

[1331] <sup>1</sup> 1328 = 1331 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Took, etc.—According to the  
Clonmaenoise Annals (Mageoghe-  
gan) : “within a short while after  
died, after whose death his sonne,”  
etc.

<sup>3</sup> A host, etc.—In retaliation for  
the defection of Mac Dermot  
([1330], note 6, supra). The A. L. C.  
add that Mac Dermot attacked

de Burgh, but was defeated with  
heavy loss; which, however, he did  
not suffer to remain unavenged  
(apparently, by making sudden  
attacks on the retiring force of de  
Burgh).

[1332] <sup>1</sup> 1329 = 1332 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Castle.—Green Castle, at the  
western entrance to Lough Foyle,  
according to O'Donovan (F. M. iii.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1328<sup>1</sup>[-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took<sup>2</sup> the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host<sup>3</sup> [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1332 Bis.] 1329<sup>1</sup>[-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle<sup>2</sup> of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain<sup>3</sup> by the Baliol.—The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by]<sup>4</sup> the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1330<sup>1</sup>[-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed<sup>2</sup> by

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the “Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowgertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)” contained in the Munich MS. 68<sup>a</sup>, fol. 60b: “First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called Newcastle.” ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to *Ap.*, *ib.* p. 51.)

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—At Dupplin Moor, Perthshire, in 1332. Hence there is a

prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

<sup>4</sup> *By*.—Taken from the *A. L. C.* [1333] <sup>1</sup> 1330 = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Killed*.—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4 : Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

marbair le Gallair Ullaidh <sup>7</sup> na Gaoill fein do thoitim ann, eteर criočair <sup>7</sup> marbair <sup>7</sup> tarraing, doe' muinnisipr riš Saxon.—Sillibert Mac Goirtdelb do marbair le Catal Mac Diarmata Gall, ar lár a carplein fein.—Aeð, mac Domnall hUí Domnall, ri Thíre-Conaill, aen duine rada mo grian <sup>7</sup> coreir, peicium coitcenn,<sup>1</sup> neoc nob' ferri rmaect <sup>7</sup> riachail nobi <sup>2</sup> n-aen airmirri ri, ar m-briat biaða o doman <sup>7</sup> o ðeimhan, ar n-gabair aibiti manac̄ leit̄ uime, a eg <sup>3</sup> n-a<sup>3</sup> longþopt fein <sup>7</sup> a aðnucal i tempall<sup>e</sup> Mairiþtrecc<sup>f</sup> Era-ruair. Concobur, mac Aeða cetna, do ghabail riši Thíre-Conaill ar<sup>4</sup> eir a atðar. Imcornam eteर Arct hUa<sup>5</sup> n-Domnall <sup>7</sup> Conacobur,<sup>h</sup> mac a atður fein, im<sup>i</sup> an<sup>j</sup> riſe <sup>7</sup> Arct do ghabail le Conacobur <sup>7</sup> a marbair a cetoir leir.—Dannacð,<sup>h</sup> mac Aeða hUí Cellair, do ghabail le Toirrðelbað O Conacobur, ri Connacht.—Aeð Mac Con[sh]nama mortuus erit.—Domnall Mac Con[sh]nama, taircech Muinnsteri-Cináit, mortuus erit.—Mac na hauðce Mag[ph]lannacða, atðbur tairis Þartrraisi, do marbair le Connachtai.

[Cal. 1an. [un.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iiii.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1.<sup>b</sup> [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaigasð le Connachtai, eteर Gall <sup>7</sup> Sarðel, ri Mumain cum Ma[1]c Conmara. Þrægðe<sup>1</sup> <sup>7</sup> nept do ghabail doib ap Mac Conmara. Tempoll do lorcad le

A.D. 1330. <sup>1</sup>-cinn, B. <sup>2</sup>α, A. <sup>3-3</sup>n-a (aphaeresis of 1), A. <sup>4</sup>tar, B. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>le—by, B. <sup>d</sup> ip—(who) is, A. <sup>e</sup>om., B. <sup>f</sup>Mairiþtrepi—(in) the Monastery, B. <sup>g</sup>(eteर) Conacobur <sup>7</sup>—(between) Conacobur and, B. <sup>h-h</sup>om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcornam item, as given in A, is inverted. <sup>1-i</sup>mun (aphaeresis of 1), B.

A.D. 1331. <sup>1</sup>þrægðoi, (pl. of A word), B. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1334, B.

<sup>3</sup> Fell, etc.—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded

to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the “king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered.”

<sup>4</sup> Killed.—Treacherously (A. L. C. and Mageoghegan).

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell<sup>3</sup> therefore, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed<sup>4</sup> by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,<sup>5</sup> king of Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own stronghold<sup>6</sup> and was buried in the church of the Monastery of Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed immediately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died.—Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1331<sup>1</sup>[-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Conmara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host, wherein were two score and one hundred<sup>2</sup> persons, both

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Domnaill.* — Died [1281], *supra.*

the town of Ballyshannon" (O'D. iii. 552).

[1334] <sup>1</sup> 1331 = 1334 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Two score and one hundred.* —

"Some of the said armie burnt a church, wherein 180 persons [the number given in the *A. L. C.*] with two priests were altogether burnt and turnt to asshes" (Mageoghegan).

[1333]

[1334]

o'reim do'n t-rluaig i'rathair do fi'cet 7 c'et do 'daimis,  
eter uafal 7 i'rel 7 diaf do f'acairtai'b' tib' r'lin 7 a'  
lo'rcat'd' r'lin uile.—Teicnebur'd' do m'uiintip' Thonncat'a  
muabai's, mic Mail[-Sh]e'clainn Carrrait's Mic Diarmata,  
do batu'd' ar Lo'c-Teicen.—Tad's, mac Catail, mic Dom-  
nall, qui'euit in [Chripto].<sup>a</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 1111.<sup>a</sup>] Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
11.<sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>c</sup>] Seaan' O'hEasra do g'abail le mac in 1apla  
7 f'ongla a m'uiintipe d'ar'gairn.—C'pech le clann Dom-  
nall ar Gallai'b, idon, ar Clann Muirir Shusai's Mic  
Seapait. C'pech mor le Clann-Muirir ar a[n] clann  
cetna. 1ap'tar Chonna'ct do milliu'd' uile le William  
Burc. Daine imda do marba'd' 7 c'peach'a 7 loifcti 7  
uile diairmid'e ar mac in 1apla 7 ar Chlainn-Ricaird a  
Burc do 'denu'm do. Si'c etep na Burca'cti' cetna.<sup>c</sup>

A70b[111.] [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.u.<sup>a</sup>], Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
111.<sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>c</sup>] Tomaltae Mac Diarmata, ri Muig-i-Luirg,  
B 69d f'ep ro bo mo | g'raint 7 coreun 7 nob' f'eppe r'i't 7 cocat'd,<sup>1</sup>  
depc'd 7 daenact'd ro' b'i a'd n-Erinn'd 1 ii-a am'ri'p fein, a  
e'g a'd n-Domna'c na Trinorde,<sup>d</sup> 1 n-a longropt fein, 1  
Calao'd na Cairenge<sup>e</sup> 7 a a'nu'cal 1<sup>f</sup> Mainistir na Buille,<sup>g</sup>

A.D. 1331. <sup>c-c</sup> allo'rcat'd, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1332. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1335, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.

A.D. 1333. <sup>1</sup> c'agat'd, A. <sup>2</sup> carri'p (doubtless a scribal mistake for  
carri'p), A. <sup>[b]</sup> 1336, B. <sup>c</sup> tob', B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup> to, B. <sup>f</sup> im, B. <sup>g</sup> 7  
a'nu'le—and the rest (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unne-  
cessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] <sup>1</sup> 1332 = 1335 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Earl.—Richard de Burgh, the  
Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Domnall.—O'Connor, mentioned  
in the final entry of the preceding  
year.

<sup>4</sup> Gerald.—Taken from Mageo-  
ghegan: “The sonns of Donnell  
O'Connor took a prey from the

sonns [descendants] of Gerald  
Succagh [Merry] and killed Mac  
Morishe himself. This is Mac  
Morish of the Bryes, he is of the  
Geraldines” (1335).

From this it may be concluded  
that the founder of the family of  
Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or  
Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo,  
bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.

noble and base and two priests were of them and those all [1334] were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teiced.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1335] 1332<sup>1</sup>[-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl<sup>2</sup> and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall<sup>3</sup> on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald<sup>4</sup>] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.<sup>5</sup> Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son<sup>6</sup> of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricard<sup>7</sup> de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1336 Bis] 1333<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,<sup>2</sup> in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock<sup>3</sup> and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an

iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>5</sup> *William de Burgh*.—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Ricard*.—*Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] <sup>1</sup> 1333 = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Sunday of the Trinity*.—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

co<sup>d</sup> rōc̄r̄at̄ ōn̄or̄ac̄. Quicunque legērit op̄et.<sup>d</sup> Conco-  
buīr, mac Tomaltair̄ Mic Diāpmata, do ſ̄ab̄aīl rīḡi ār̄<sup>h</sup>  
ēir̄ ā āt̄ar̄.—Teboit̄ ā b̄ur̄ mōrtuaif̄ ērt̄.—Māilir̄<sup>d</sup>  
Mac Siūrtan d' Ēxet̄ra, quiueuit̄ in [Chrīft̄].—Māilir̄  
le h̄eōgan h̄ua Macdūsa[1]n ār̄ Clānn-Ricair̄d ā b̄ur̄,  
dū īt̄rōc̄aīr̄ rēir̄f̄er̄ 7 t̄rī f̄īnt̄. et̄er̄ māit̄ 7 f̄aīd.<sup>d</sup>  
Domnall, mac Seaa[1]n, mic Domnall [1]i Concobuīr,  
mōrtuaif̄ ērt̄.—Niall,<sup>d</sup> mac Concobuīr Mic Tair̄d,  
occ̄ir̄uif̄ ērt̄ d' āen ūrc̄uif̄ rōīz̄ōī.—Tr̄inoit̄ O Naa[1]n,  
māit̄f̄ter̄ coitcenn ī n-ealādnaīb̄ exam̄laib̄, ī n-Olīgēd̄  
čanont̄a 7 illex, mōrtuaif̄ ērt̄.—C̄rēc̄ mōr̄ le macaīb̄  
Diāpmad[α] Gall ār̄ Clānn-n̄Ḡoir̄deib̄ 7 do mārb̄aib̄  
Māius, mac B̄ailētr̄in Mic [Ḡ]oir̄dealb̄.—C̄rēc̄ mōr̄ le  
h̄emonn Mac Uilliam ār̄ Clānn-Cat̄ail, dū ār̄'hāir̄gēd̄  
Con̄cobuīr O Flannaḡa[1]n 7 mōran aile do lūct̄ in t̄ipe.  
Ocup̄ do mārb̄aib̄ Māel-Sēclānn, mac Cēd̄a h̄uī Phlan-  
naḡa[1]n, ār̄ t̄oraīb̄ēct̄ na c̄reīc̄ 7 do ſ̄ab̄aib̄ leor̄an mac  
Mic-in-Milis.—Cancobuīr Mac Diāpmata, rī Muir̄gi-  
Luīrs 7 Cēd̄, mac Cēd̄a 7 lūct̄ t̄īḡe h[1]i Con̄cobuīr 7  
Clānn-Donn̄caib̄ 7 gl̄ar̄laib̄ C̄rīce-Caīppu im̄ Cormac,  
mac Ruaīorī, do ūl ār̄ c̄reīc̄ hī T̄īp̄-Phiāc̄rāc̄, eō pan-  
gāduif̄ Mullac̄-rat̄a. Ocup̄ ba in t̄ipe do ētēc̄ēd̄ rompa.  
Māir̄bedala mōra 7 cap̄all im̄d̄a do ſ̄ab̄aīp̄t̄ doib̄ leo  
7 le Connac̄taib̄ ār̄c̄ena.<sup>d</sup> Caīplen mōr̄ Mic Ḡoir̄deib̄  
do leḡaib̄<sup>3</sup> le Toir̄p̄deib̄ 7 le Connac̄taib̄ ār̄c̄ena.

[Cal 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>], Ann̄o Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>[-u11.<sup>o</sup>]. Sīc̄ do ūnum do mac in 1apla ne  
b̄rīan m-b̄an O m-b̄rīan.—Sīc̄ do ūnam d' Cēd̄ nemur  
h̄ua Neill (idon,<sup>d</sup> Cēd̄ meit̄<sup>d</sup>) ne h̄oip̄sīallaīb̄ 7 ne  
A.D. 1333. <sup>3</sup>Leaḡan, A.      <sup>h-h</sup> d' ēir̄ (same in meaning as the A reading, B).

A.D. 1334    a-a bl., A, B.    <sup>b</sup> 1337, A.    <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.    <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> The Rock.—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, F. M., iii. 556.

<sup>4</sup> Son of Domnall.—Son of Eogan, B; against the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> Clānn-Cat̄ail—Descendants of

Cathal: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> Son of Aedh.—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, A. L. C.; son of Feidh-

honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Con- [1336]  
 cobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship  
 after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac  
 Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted]  
 by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricard de Burgh,  
 wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—  
 Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Concobuir, died.  
 —Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one  
 shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in  
 divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—  
 A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the  
 Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of  
 Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made]  
 by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-  
 Cathail,<sup>5</sup> wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many  
 more of the people of the country were plundered. And  
 Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed  
 in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh  
 was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada,  
 king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> and the  
 household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donn-  
 chaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac,  
 son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into  
 Tir-Fiachrach,<sup>7</sup> until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the  
 beeves of the country fled<sup>7</sup> before them. Large inanimate  
 chattels and many horses were brought by them and by  
 the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of  
 Mac Goistelb<sup>8</sup> was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhel-  
 bach and by the Connachtmen likewise.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1337]  
 1334<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the  
 Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace  
 was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor, Anglicised Castlemore - Costello  
 Mageoghegan. (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii.  
 558-9).

<sup>7</sup> Fled.—That is, were driven off hastily.

<sup>8</sup> Great castle of Mac Goistelb.— [1337] 1334 = 1337 of the  
 A.L.C.

Peiraiib-Manac.—Párlongborc do d'enum le Tuirneadh-  
baib hUa Conchubair is Aile-Liacc i n-aibhíns Eimoind a  
búrc.—Seoan O' Pallamain, tairfeach Clann-hUaadaib,  
morthuair eft.<sup>c</sup>—Tadhs Mac Flannchaidh, tairfeach Óarpt-  
raibh, do marrbaib le Cormac, mac Ruairí, mic Dom-  
nall, maraen ne rocráide aile,<sup>1</sup> | ac n-ónighil Seán  
mic Domnall. Ocúr creibh a mormha do d'enum ar  
Óarptraibh 7 mac Muirí Meg Phláinnchaidh do marrbaib  
an la cetna.<sup>e</sup>—Tadhs 7 Maile[-sh]eclainn, da mac 1maip  
Meg Raighnall, do gábail do Cháel Máig Raighnall.  
Uilliam, mac Matgamna 7 in bláibh aile do clainn 1maip,  
idon, Conchubair 7 Tomaltaib, ri gCathairbhuir Muinnter-  
hEolus[1]r, do timol d'a tóraibhdecht 7 Cáel Mac Raighnall  
7 Máig Ruairí, mac Peigil, do marrbaib doibh. Tairfeach do  
d'enum do Thadhs Mac Raighnall.<sup>e</sup>—Domnall riuaibh<sup>2</sup>  
O' Maille 7 Cormac O' Maille, a mac, do marrbaib do  
Clann-Meibric 7 do Ghallair ailiib maille fhiú, aibhíns  
feil Steffain in bliathain ri.<sup>e</sup>—Tomáir, mac Cármain hUa  
Domnall, epruc Tíri-Conaill, rai n-eigna 7 crabhaib  
coitcenn<sup>e</sup> fa biaibh 7 fa ellaibh d'eisgríb 7 d'ollamhainibh in  
beith,<sup>e</sup> in Chripto quieuit.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., [l.<sup>a</sup> uii.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup> xxx.  
u.<sup>e</sup>[-uui.<sup>f</sup>]. Ruairí (in<sup>g</sup> eisgríb, mac Blaíbhertaiib, mic  
Óhuinn oibh, aliaf Cármain<sup>h</sup>) Mac Uillib, ri Peir-Manac  
7 Lácha-Eirne (peir<sup>i</sup> quatuordecim annor; aliaf, peir duor  
annor<sup>j</sup>), in feir iñ mo ro tórlaic d'aibhdeidh 7 d'inniu,  
d'eisgríb 7 d'almáibh 7 d'innilibh, do dul d'eg ne hachairt,

A.D. 1334. <sup>1</sup> oile, A. <sup>2</sup>-g, A.

A.D. 1335. —a-a bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1338, c. m., B. <sup>c-e</sup> itl., t. h., A; om.  
(except in emig) B.

<sup>2</sup> *Edmond de Burgh*.—The Lower  
(or northern) Mac William.

<sup>3</sup> *In revenge, etc.*.—From this it  
can be inferred that John O'Conor  
had been slain by the Mac Clancys  
(Maic Flannchadha).

<sup>4</sup> *Mathgamain, Fergal*.—Brothers  
The former treacherously slew the  
latter in 1306 (*A. L. C.*). Hence  
the feud between their sons.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Since [1319], *supra*.  
[1338] <sup>1</sup> 1335.—The ferial (5)  
proves that the true year is 1338.

Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A [1337] fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Ath-liacc against Edmond de Burgh.<sup>2</sup>—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge<sup>3</sup> of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Maghnus, son of Fergall<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mebrick and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop<sup>5</sup> of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1338] 1335<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen<sup>2</sup> years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of

<sup>2</sup> *Fourteen.*—*Recte*, eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra*.

íar m-buarð<sup>d</sup> o<sup>e</sup> éigri<sup>b</sup> 7 o ollamnaid<sup>c</sup>.—Mac 1apla Ulad<sup>d</sup> do ḡabail d'Emonn a būrc 7 a čur illoč-Oirbren. Uile<sup>e</sup> mora 7 casat<sup>d</sup> coitcenn 1 Connachtair t̄rið r̄im.—Tad<sup>d</sup> mac Ruair̄ri, mic Caṭail hUí Conchobuir, do ḡabail do Tomar Mac Sám̄raðain 7 moran d'a muinntr̄ do marbað. Mac Sám̄raða[1]n do dul do t̄is [U]i Conchobuir in bliatðain cetna 7 a ṭecht ariꝝ 1 n-a [f]riúeind 7 aircir do ṭabor<sup>c</sup> do Clann-Muirceartais ari 7 do Muinntr̄-Eolu[1]r 7 do com̄inol na b̄reifne, etergairdel 7 Galloglač. Ocuꝝ Mac Sám̄raða[1]n do ḡabail 7 moran d'a muinntr̄ do marbað.—Aedh in cleiti<sup>c</sup>, mac Ruair̄ri [U]i Conchobuir, do lot ari depeð creiċe 'ra bolegan 7 a e᷇ ðe.—Deirbail,<sup>e</sup> in gen Caṭail mic Murcharð, ben Donncaða, mic Aedha oíð, d'e᷇.<sup>e</sup>

A 70d

[Cal. 1an. vi. f., [l. a x.iiii. a.] Anno Domini M.º ccc.º xxx.º vii.º<sup>b</sup>[-ix.º] Sluað<sup>1</sup> mor la hCceð remar<sup>2</sup> hUa Neill cum Tíre-Conaill, darp'marbað mac | Seacain hUí Neill 7 Safr̄rais hUa Domnall la muinntr̄ hUí Dochartais.—Ruair̄ri O Ceallaig, ri hUa<sup>3</sup>-Maine, do marbað la Caṭail, mac Aedha, mic Eogain, ap<sup>c</sup> n-dul a t̄is Toirr̄delbað hUí Conchobuir d'a t̄is fein. Sui Erenn gan imregrain rem.<sup>c</sup>—Emonn Mac William a būrc d'innapr̄bað[ð] in bliatðain ri.<sup>d</sup>—Beam<sup>e</sup> mic 1apla Ulad<sup>d</sup>, idon, in gen Toirr̄delbað hUí Briaim, do ṭabairt do Toirr̄delbað hUí Conchobuir, do ri<sup>c</sup> Connacht, in bliatðain ri 7 Deirbail, in gen Aedha [U]i Domnall, do legan do.—Tomar Mac Sám̄raða[1]n, do bí illaim i[c] Clann-

A.D. 1335. <sup>d</sup> 7 apaire—and so on—added, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1336. <sup>1</sup>-<sup>57</sup>, B. <sup>2</sup> nea—, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1339, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Put into.—With a stone tied to his neck, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> Went to the house.—See [1339], note 4, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Of the Quill.—Mageoghegan,

according to O'Donovan (iii. 564), says the soubriquet was applied to Aedh, because his mother could weave.

[1339] <sup>1</sup> 1336.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1339.

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [cf [1338] praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh and put into<sup>3</sup> Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the house<sup>4</sup> of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh and by Muinter-Eolu[i]s and by the muster of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him. And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many of his people were killed.—Aedh o f t h e Q u i l l,<sup>5</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnehadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. [1339] 1336<sup>1</sup>[-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout to Tir-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac William de Burgh was expelled<sup>2</sup> this year.—The wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who

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<sup>2</sup> Expelled.—This was the second | the first in the A. L. C. under expulsion. See the account of | 1338.

Muirceartach, do b'ul ari in b'liat'ain r'iu, ari n-diuilteadh  
d'ingin Donnchadh a riabhat' r'iu 7 a da mac d'eloigh i'r'iu  
b'liat'ain r'iu for.<sup>c</sup>—Plais<sup>d</sup> mor do fnecht'a 7 do f'ic in<sup>e</sup>  
b'liat'ain r'iu<sup>f</sup>, o cenn canisid'ri do gheimhreod co tainic blois  
d'ephraic, co n-deacaird moran d'ellaic Eirenn d'eig ann 7<sup>g</sup>  
guit ge'mair Eirenn do b'ul a musu'da in b'liat'ain cetaic.<sup>h</sup>

B70a[bit.] [Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> f.,<sup>b</sup> [l.<sup>b</sup> xxix.<sup>b</sup>], Annal Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup>  
xxx.<sup>e</sup> iii.<sup>e</sup>[-xl.<sup>e</sup>] Comtóisbail<sup>d</sup> mor casaird eteir Maine-  
chais, idon, eteir Tairis, mac Tairis [U]<sub>i</sub> Cheallais 7  
Uilliam, mac Donnchadh Muimhni<sup>f</sup> [U]<sub>i</sub> Cheallais 7  
Donnchadh, mac Ceada [U]<sub>i</sub> Chellais, d'a tuc Toirtheadbaic  
O Concobuir uplamhur O-Maine, do Tairis 7 moran d'a  
cineadh fein for, sur'teilsgret Uilliam ar'fir imac. Ocuf  
polenrat uile e, sur'implo Uilliam orra 7 sur'marbaid  
Donnchadh, mac Ceada [U]<sub>i</sub> Cellais 7 sur'gabaid Tairis  
O Cellais 7 sur'loiteth 7 co n-deacaird d'eig d'a loitais.<sup>d</sup>—  
Mael-Seclainn hUa<sup>1</sup> Sairmleasai, tairfech Cene[oi]l-  
Mo[1]n, d'eig.—Toirc<sup>d</sup> do'cho'dar meic Ual[š]airc hUa  
Ruairc, idon, Domnall 7 Ceada 7 Silla-Cruird 7 Ruairi,  
ari creid cum Caetair, mic Ceada Brefnui<sup>f</sup> 7 do riinneadair

A.D. 1336. <sup>4</sup>-d, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.

A.D. 1337. <sup>1</sup>O, B. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1340, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Was set free.—Literally, went out of it (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—Namely, O'Conor.

<sup>5</sup> Was renounced.—From this it appears that the “going to the house of O'Conor,” mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescission of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The A. L. C. and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

<sup>6</sup> Snow, etc.—“This year was

very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously.... This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the

was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free<sup>3</sup> [1339]

in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> the Swarthy was renounced<sup>5</sup> him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow<sup>6</sup> and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.] 1337<sup>1</sup>[-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg<sup>2</sup> Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian<sup>3</sup> and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom<sup>4</sup> Toirdelbach O'Concobuir gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg<sup>5</sup>, and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken<sup>6</sup> prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian and they made an

plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, sallows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight ” (Clyn).

[1340] <sup>1</sup> 1337.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

<sup>2</sup> Tadhg.—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Donnchadh the Momonian (reared

in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine ; died [1307], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—Tadhg.—This clause should have been inserted after *son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.

<sup>5</sup> Gave to Tadhg.—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

<sup>6</sup> Was taken, etc.—“ And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards ” (Mageoghegan).

creic a' dhal gaoth impreisain 7 do tharbhadh Conchobuir, mac Donnchadha riabait 7 moran aile. Do rinne Cathal doraid mai, darbh'farsto moran do'n creic 7 darbh'farbaidh Domnall O Ruairc, aen rada mac ri 7 na bheirfe 7 moran d'a muinntir maraen ri 7 darbh'gabair ann Gillia-Criofa O Ruairc 7 Mac Con[Sh]nama. Taibh, mac Ruairi 7 Conchobuir, do bi illam ag O Ruairc, do legan amach tré comhluasgaidh Gillia-Criofa [U] 7 Ruairc.  
—Aedh, mac Peirdelimoidh U 7 Conchobuir, do gabail do Thoirphdelbaidh O Conchobuir, do ri Connacht 7 casadh d'eirighi tuisián 7 eteir O Conchobuir 7 Conchobuir Mac n-Diarmata, | ri Muirghis-Luigis 7 sup'milleidh moran etoibh.  
—Siúrtan ruaidh Mac Goirdelb do marbaidh do Cathal Mac Diarmata Gall. —Taibh Mac Donnchadha do gabail do Conchobuir Mac Diarmata in bliathain ri. —Cathal Mac Diarmata Gall, aen radaí<sup>2</sup> mac ri Connacht ar goil 7 ar gairceidh, ar tréir 7 ar a'gusmuire 7 ar innriaisidh, ar cornum Círptis 7 Sleibe-Luigis do ar tapaist a láma lairdaire, do marbaidh do Thonndchadha riabair, mac Mail [-Sh]eallainn Charrais, tré fell is Lir-pelbaidh i Cloind-Conchobuir. —Máigin, <sup>a</sup> mac Cathail, mic Cinnriagh, do marbaidh do Cathal, mac Aedha bheirfeidh. —Briain os Mag Samraodha[1]n do marbaidh do Thellaedh-Dúnchadha. —Eoghan <sup>b</sup> hUa hEisín, ri O-Fiachraidh-Uisne, do marbaidh d'a bhratáribh fein. —Eoghan, mac Seirbhais Meg Rainghail 7 Aedh O Mailmíaitaig do marbaidh a cheile. —Aodh Mag Theicéoda[1]n d'eg. —Pilib O Duibhgeannai[1]n, rai gaoth impreisain, d'eg. —Inius, ingen Mic Goirdelb, ben Eogain A.D. 1337. <sup>2-a</sup>, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Grandson of Murrough O'Conor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murrough the Momonian.

<sup>8</sup> *In custody*.—See the third entry of [1338], *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Aedh, etc.*.—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Andrew*.—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of [1340] Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody<sup>8</sup> with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirc and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdelb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew<sup>10</sup> [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teicedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage<sup>11</sup> without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac

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<sup>11</sup> Sage.—O'Duigenan, according to the A. L. C., was ollam (his- torian) of Conmaeni (i. e. the O'Rourke's, co. Leitrim).

Mic Ímair, d'eg.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Goirdelb, do marbað aip drueir 'ra Óreifne do Tellach-Eacach. —Ruairí, mac Maguire [U]i hEaighra, d'eg.—Matá, mac Connait hUi Raigillai, do marbað d'Annriar, mac Óriain hUi Raigillai 7 creibh mora do shenum 'rín Bolgán do'n toirc rín.<sup>a</sup>

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., l. [xx. a.], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx. iiiii.<sup>o</sup>b[-xli.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Maiðm mor do shabairt do Mac Uilliam bire aip Clann-Muirí, tú inar' marbað Tomar Mac Muirí, Muirí, mac Seonag ruaidh 7 deicnebur 7 trí ričit aip aen riui.—Domnall Mac Ó'hóráin, tairfech Cene-[oi]l-Luaċċa[1]n, d'eg.—Donnċað, mac Mic na hAidhce Meg [ph]lannċaða, do marbað d'Óċeð, mac Taibh Meg [ph]lannċaða.—Ó Gairmleagħað d'eg.—Óriain O Flaind, tairfech Sil-Malruanai, d'eg.—Catál Mac Ceidephnaidh do marbað d'erġur. —Cairlen Rora-Comain do għabail do Thoirħdelbað hUa<sup>1</sup> Conċobu. Ocyp āċeð, mac Peiħlimið, do bi illiañ 'ra ċairlen, do tħreis d'O Chonco-bu. —Seaan Mac Matċamna do ċu a hO[1]ħix allai. —Cu-Chonnaċt O Cuind, tairfech Muinnteru-Gillċa[1]n, mortu u eft.<sup>c</sup>

(Munpreptað Mac-in-ġabann, abb Cloċan, mortu u eft Kalendijeb Februarii.<sup>d</sup>)

A 71b [Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. [xxi. a.], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx. ix.<sup>o</sup>b[-xli.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] 1 n Gillia dub Mac Uidir do baħuð aip Loċ-Emri aip tħreid creibi. —Cagħad- mor d'erġi etep Thoirħdelbað O Conċobu, ri Connacht 7 Conċobu Mac

A.D. 1338. <sup>1</sup> O, B. <sup>a. xx. o</sup> 11<sup>o</sup>, A, B. This epact does not occur in the Decemnovennial Cycle. <sup>b</sup> 1341, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A, om., B.

A.D. 1339. <sup>a. xx. o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> ! A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1342, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B.

<sup>12</sup> Were made. — By Andrew O'Reilly (*A. L. C.*)

[1341] <sup>1</sup> 1338.—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1341.

<sup>2</sup> Johncock.—Mac Maurice.

<sup>3</sup> Three score and ten.—Seven

score, *A. L. C.* The *Four Masters* adopt the textual number.

<sup>4</sup> O'Gairmleghaidh. — Chief of Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the O'Gormleys), *A. L. C.*

Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son [1340] of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Magnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made<sup>12</sup> in the Bolegan during that expedition.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1341] 1338<sup>1</sup>[-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock<sup>2</sup> the Red and three score and ten<sup>3</sup> along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son o f t h e N i g h t Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairm-leghaidh<sup>4</sup> died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailrua-naigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody<sup>5</sup> in the castle, betrayed it to O'Concobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.

(Muircertach<sup>1</sup> Mac-in-ghabann,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Clochar, died (1338) on the Kalends [1st] of February.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. [1342] 1339<sup>1</sup>[-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king

<sup>5</sup> In custody. — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) <sup>1</sup>Muircertach, etc.—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

<sup>2</sup> Mac-in-ghabann.—Son of the

Smith; “generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith” (O'D. iii, 571).

[1342] <sup>1</sup>1339.—The ferial (3)

Óíarmatá, ri Muilese-Luirn. Emond a bhrac d'eaibhí le Mac Óíarmatá i 1339, mac Peiðliméid i Dónncháin O'Birn. Ocúrf in t-0 bhrac hírein do chur [1] i Concóbuiр i tempoll Oil-rínt ari n-dul dó do ghaibhail gill creicse do pinneadh Muinnster-Birn ari Hibernia a bhrac i ní d'a galloglaachair do marbhadh fa'n Conrtabla, rdon, fa Mac Ruaidhri. Buidhur mór i olc atbal i casadh coitcheann d'eaibhí tríd rím i Connachtair uile i Clann-Muirceartach d'eaibhí le O Concóbuiр ari tur a n-aigéad Mic Óíarmatá i impoist doibh ari le Mac Uilliam i le Mac Óíarmatá. Feall do denum ari Clann-Uilliam bhrac tré uarai [1] i Concóbuiр, daor'marbhadh Tomair a bhrac, i bell granna 'n-a n-oibreachtur fein, le Clann-Muirir i Seoirsin a bhrac do marbhadh ari in latair (no<sup>d</sup>, ari in aifte<sup>d</sup>) cetna do Clann-Ricaird. Cattal, mac Gillia-Criúrt, Mac Óíarmatá do marbhadh d'fhergál hUa Tairis ari in casadh cetna. Fhergál, mac Gillia-Criúrt fínta Mic Cormaic, do marbhadh ari in casadh cetna.—Briuinim brog[ð]a do cheabairt do Concóbuiр Mac Óíarmatá i d'a macaib ri<sup>c</sup> ari O Concóbuiр fa bhel-átha-rlíren, daor'linseidh in t-aic co togha tairriib i d'ar'marbhadh ann Óíarmatá, mac Briuin [1]<sup>i</sup> fhergáil, in t-aen mac tairic na aerfa do b'fherr do bi 'n-a amhrin do Connachtainib i mac Hibernia a bhrac, míðaibh gan eirbhadh i Concóbuiр, mac Dónncháin Duibh [1]<sup>i</sup> Eilirde.<sup>e</sup>—Seuan Mag Matgamna, rai n-einig<sup>f</sup>

A.D. 1339. <sup>a-d</sup> itl., t. h., (A) MS.

proves that the true year is 1342.

<sup>2</sup> O'Birn.—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> To take.—By force : “to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne tooke before from Hobert Burke,” Maggeoghegan, 1342.

<sup>4</sup> Mac Ruaidhri. — Mac Rory “was leader of a Scottish band of gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught” (O'D. iii. 573).

<sup>5</sup> Assembly.—Oirechtus in the original : anglicised Irachte. “Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

[1342]

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn<sup>2</sup> rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take<sup>3</sup> a pledge for a foray committed by the Muinter-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.<sup>4</sup> Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly<sup>5</sup> by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricard. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner<sup>6</sup> past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,<sup>7</sup> eminent for generosity and prowess

people upon hills, or use any  
Iraghtes, or parles, upon hills,"  
Privy Council Book, 25 Eliz.,  
quoted in Hardiman : *Irish Mists-*  
*treasy*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

<sup>6</sup> *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.

n-e᷇numa, a᷇ ṭarba᷇ a᷇ depe᷇ cpeicē<sup>1</sup> co n-a gallogla-  
cāi᷇ do lu᷇t tigē<sup>1</sup> Cce᷇a, mic Rroil᷇ 7 do Clainn-  
Ceallai᷇ 1° torairdēct.<sup>2</sup> Ocu᷇ i᷇ commor do ṭarba᷇ 7  
do ba᷇a᷇ iat.—Diapmat<sup>3</sup> ruas, mac Cormaic óis Mic  
Diapmat<sup>4</sup>, t'eg i n-aibit manai᷇ leit i Mainistir na  
Bunne, gan aen gur a n-diarid a anma p̄a einec, no p̄a  
cpabat<sup>5</sup>.—Concobu᷇ ruas Mac Eo᷇ag[1]n do ṭarba᷇  
do Gallai᷇.—Cormac,<sup>6</sup> mac Ruairidh, mic Domnall [U]<sub>1</sub>  
Concobu᷇, do gabal le Concobu᷇, mac Taird 7 le  
Ruairidh, mac Ca᷇ail [U]<sub>1</sub> Concobu᷇ 7 Concobu᷇ do  
gabal le Óriam, mac Ruairidh 7 a tabairt illam Con-  
cobu᷇ Mic Diapmat<sup>7</sup> 7 a eup do ren d'a coimte i  
Carraig Læca-Cé.<sup>8</sup>—Domnall hUa Doçartai᷇, ardtairre<sup>9</sup>  
A 71c Arda-Míðair 7 nočo<sup>10</sup> n-éid aṁan, uair i᷇ bec nač | p̄aibí  
tigērnu᷇ Innrí-hEo᷇ain 7 tigērnu᷇ Triča-cet Thíri-  
henna 7<sup>11</sup> ro bo tepe a n-Eriinn tairfeč 's ař' lia daine 7  
ba mó ṭarplua᷇ 7 ba p̄epp̄ goil 7 gairceō, einec 7  
tigērnucal innář.<sup>12</sup> Ocu᷇ a dul t'eg ař lær a tigē fein<sup>13</sup> 7  
Seaan hUa<sup>2</sup> Doçartai᷇ do gabal a᷇ inaird.<sup>14</sup>—Sil-Muir-  
ðair,<sup>15</sup> etep̄ deoin 7 aintdeoin, do ñilriusgu᷇ ri᷇ Connact,  
idon, Toirrdelbač, mac Cce᷇a, ma[1]c Eogain [U]<sub>1</sub> Con-  
cobu᷇. Ocu᷇ i᷇ iat i᷇ oiregđa do eirig<sup>16</sup> do : Emon Mac  
Uilliam a bup̄ 7 Concobu᷇ Mac Diapmat<sup>17</sup>, ri  
Muirðair-Luirg, co n-a brait̄ri᷇ 7 co n-a oirecht. Ocu᷇  
Cce᷇, mac Cce᷇a Óriephni᷇, mic Ca᷇ail ruas 7 rōp̄airde-  
na Óriephne 7 Connachtí ař aen rú 7 Cce᷇, mac Peir-  
limtē, ri Connacht. Ocu᷇ a innaibha[đ] ařtir amač  
leirna cuiþrennai᷇ rín. Ocu᷇ ař i comuirle tucrat a  
cainde dō : dul do tigē Mic Diapmat<sup>18</sup> 'pan ařci. Ocu᷇

A.D. 1339. 1-1, B. 2 O, A. °do (verbal particle), B. †-f a eg i n-a  
tigē fein—he died in his own house, B. ‡-g a n' marid—in his stead, B.

<sup>8</sup> Equal number, etc.—Literally, it is equally great they were slain and they were drowned.

<sup>9</sup> Without — name. — Literally,

without any voice [of reproach] after his name.

<sup>10</sup> Some—constraint. — Literally, between willingness and unwillingness.

was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray- [1342]  
party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag  
Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit.  
And an equal<sup>8</sup> number were slain as were drowned.—Diar-  
mait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in  
the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of  
the Buill, without<sup>9</sup> leaving reproach to his name respecting  
hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eocha-  
ga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, sen of  
Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken  
prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri,  
son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken  
prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the  
hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in  
keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochar-  
taigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone,  
for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of  
Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna  
and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more  
people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour,  
hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the  
centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took  
his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some<sup>10</sup> willingly and  
some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht,  
namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Con-  
cobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him :  
Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diar-  
mata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with  
their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of  
Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the  
Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son  
of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And  
he was expelled from the country by those allies. And  
this is the advice his friends [then] gave him : to go to the  
house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir-

fuairteadh Clann-Muirceartaigh a phír rín 7 do innleodur  
rén aip rúisctiú 7 aip caranaithe 7 aip bearnachaithe-beartáil in  
Longphuirt. Ocuir tainic trempa rín 'fhan airde i ré dorcha,  
diamar no truiur marcaí. Ocuir do eírgeadh do aip točur in  
Longphuirt 7 tainic uairí 7 aip taranach a lama lárdiré 7  
do loit i ré Cateal, mac Aedha Óreifnís. Ocuir ní raiše a  
phír rín ag Mac Diarmata no co cuala re na comaire 7  
in mallaċa 7 gá denum aip fuit in Longphuirt. O rín doibh  
eo lá aip namaraí 7 aip phágáil a pherfa do Mac Diarmata,  
do éinir daine tairisí cuigí d'a éin 'ra Charrraig 7 do bí  
fórgla geachtuine innsti. Ocuir do teigdir daine maiṭi in  
tíre fa feič gac lae cuigí. Ocuir da n-dearthai aip Mac  
n-Ódiarmata, do gentali ríte rírf. Ocuir o naēd dearnaod, do  
[c]innlais é co Cairlen Rofa-Comain 7 rofagáil annriún  
é.—Símon, mac Concobuir, mic Símoir Mic Gillie-  
Órrrait, tairfeče do éairfeái 7 Luiȝne, mochtuif eft.<sup>11</sup>—  
Aedh, mac Aedha Óreifnís, do ghabail riȝi Connacht Diar-  
Luain,<sup>12</sup> idon, in cét Luain do gheimpreig.<sup>13</sup>—Concobuir hUa<sup>2</sup>  
Domnaill, rí Tíre-Conaill 7 roíteče dingsbala<sup>3</sup> d'airdriúsi  
n-Órenn gan amuifur é aip cruaí 7 aip ceill 7 aip cetráid,  
aip uail 7 aip eimec 7 aip oirrdeirci, aip menmhaistí 7  
aip mor toirbeartaithe, aip cródaí 7 aip catáirgáil, aip  
uairli 7 aip ailegine, aip daenací 7 aip deig crábaid,<sup>4</sup> a  
marbáid la Niall hUa<sup>2</sup> n-Domnaill, la mac a aṭar fein,  
aip tabairt amair<sup>4</sup> longphuirt fain. Ocuir teinniti 7  
tennala do éin rírin teic móir 7 O Domnaill | d'eirgí  
amaic 7 a toitim a n-doruf a tigí fein, aip m-bréit  
buaidh a doman 7 o deimhán. Ocuir iñ dilliuecta an eisri,  
7 an elatá gan feir a himoċair, na a haltrum tarerif

A.D. 1339. <sup>3</sup>-għinalha, B. <sup>4</sup>amuf (pl.), B.

<sup>11</sup> And—fortress.—This is a prolepsis; it should follow m o r r o w of the next sentence.

<sup>12</sup> Fortress.—This, according to

the entry in the *Four Masters*, was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D.iii. 417, 578).

certaigh got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And<sup>11</sup> news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And cn Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighni, died.—Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.<sup>12</sup> And [his death happened thus:] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to

The A. L. C. state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been

in eēta rīn.<sup>c</sup> — Blann óg O Domnall[1]n, ollam Connacht, in<sup>h</sup> Chriūto quieuit.<sup>h</sup> — Domnall O Coindlir, renēaird riastramail 7° tābleoir glan[þ]oclac nā Sairilis, do marbað la h[1]iB-Óíarpatata, Sairit<sup>e</sup> ne Caire.<sup>e</sup> — Óruigaird coitcenn, ciall<sup>c</sup> conaird<sup>c</sup>, do bi ap Loc-Eirne, gan diultað do t̄raus, no do t̄ren, idon Mac Maelmagnúra, t'eg in bliastrain rīn<sup>i</sup> (14<sup>ed</sup> Kalendae Septimbris<sup>e</sup>). — Tomar<sup>e</sup> Mac Gilli-Coirgili, rai n-eigna, in Chriūto quieuit. — Tāðg Mac Domhnaill, ri Tíre-hOilella, d'innarba[ð] le Concobuir Mac n-Óíarpatata, t'a tiȝerma 7 t'a b̄ratair fein 7 Þeigal, mac Tomaltair Mic Óíarpatata, do gabail Tíre-hOilella ap a eir.<sup>e</sup>

B 70b      [Cal. Ian. 111. p., l. 11<sup>a</sup>., Cenn Domini M.º ccc.º xl.º<sup>b</sup>[-xl.º 111.º] Slaine, in gen [1]i Óriain, ben Toirrdeilbair[1]i Concobuir 7 derb̄tius a mat̄ar fein fo, mortua eft. — Óerbail, in gen [1]i Domnall, in aen bean nob' repp tānic t'a cineð fein riām, do t̄eet<sup>1</sup> ap cuairt cum Concobuir Mic Óíarpatata eo h̄inir-Óis̄ri 7 galar a hega t'a gabail 7 a haðnucal<sup>2</sup> i<sup>3</sup> Mainirtip na b̄ulle. — Dubc̄ablað<sup>e</sup> in gen Concobuir Mic Óíarpatata, ben [1]i b̄irn, rai mna gan impregrain, mortua eft.<sup>e</sup> — Tómar Mac Samraða[1]n, aen rāsu tārēc Erenn, mortua eft. — Tārēctað O Óriain, ri Tuad-Muman,<sup>4</sup> t'eg 7 Óíarpatat h̄ia<sup>5</sup> Óriain do riȝas 1<sup>6</sup> n-a inað 7° a inðarba[ð] ren le Óriain O m-Óriain 7 maiði Tuad-Muman do c̄reidium do.<sup>e</sup> — Uillius, mac Ricaird, mic Uilliam leit̄, macam Gall Erenn ap<sup>e</sup> eineð 7 ap egnum, mortua eft. — Caðal<sup>e</sup> O Matuða[1]n do marbað le

A.D. 1339. <sup>h-h</sup> quieuit in [Chriūt to], B. <sup>i</sup> ri—this, B.

A.D. 1340. <sup>1</sup>t̄oet, A. <sup>2</sup>haðnucal, B. <sup>3</sup>a, B. <sup>4</sup>Tuad—, A. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>om., A. <sup>a</sup> u., A, B. Scribe mistook u for a. <sup>b</sup> 1343, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343]!1340.—The ferial (4) and

amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

<sup>2</sup> Slaine. — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra*.

support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Domnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhilic, was killed by the Ui-Diar-mata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1340<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Slaine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Ua Domnaill, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablah, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,<sup>4</sup> unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muirecertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal<sup>5</sup> O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann-

<sup>1</sup> Derbail.—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

<sup>2</sup> Cathal.—Chief of Sil-Anm-chadha (O'Madden's country, com-

Clann-Ricaird <sup>7</sup> ro bo do mactis Ærenn dō.—Donncaid cleirec O Maol-Brenainn, canonac copað i n-Oil-finn, a marbað d'aen uisceup roisdi le muinntir hoiupert, mic Daibidh duinn Mic William.—Catál Mac-in-Liachanais, ab na Trinoide, mortuus est.<sup>8</sup>—Marom mor le Clann-Þeopair <sup>9</sup> le Clann-Ricaird ap [U]ib-Maine, du marbamað<sup>7</sup> en mac rið deig do Clann-Cellairg, pa Concobur cérpbac hua<sup>5</sup> Ceallaig.—Oengus hua<sup>5</sup> Domnall do riðas ñ leir hua<sup>5</sup> n-Dochartair <sup>10</sup> le Domnall dub<sup>8</sup> hua<sup>5</sup> m-baigill <sup>11</sup> le nept Ceða neamhair [U], Neill <sup>12</sup> Niall hua<sup>5</sup> Domnall d'atruigas leó. Saorit ar a mæle rín co tuerat | impregrain d'a ceile <sup>13</sup> do marbað le hOengus <sup>14</sup> le Clann-Muircertaig Cindilef O Baigill, tarec TirihCinnimrech <sup>15</sup> a mac <sup>16</sup> Eogan, mac Ciprt [U], Domnall <sup>17</sup> daine imda aili eturru, leð ap leð.—Johanne<sup>c</sup> Ol-  
Laitim, erpuc Cille-alas, in Chripto quieuit.—Seoan Mac Eocairg, macam ruisberpuc Ærenn, idon, erpuc Conmagine, quieuit in [Chripto].—Concobur Mac Diarmata, ri Muisi-Luigh, <sup>18</sup> Ciprtig <sup>19</sup> Tirih-Oilella <sup>20</sup> Tirih-Tuatail <sup>21</sup> na Renn <sup>22</sup> rect m-baile do Clann-Catál <sup>23</sup> in rír rír naf'sabas ñan urratim do buain do gac aen d'a tegmati rír—oir<sup>c</sup> do derbatur usdair no haumriu ri gur'b'e rín aen rásca urruig na hÆrenn, ap crut <sup>24</sup> ari ceill, ap blad <sup>25</sup> ari buantidlucað, ap einc <sup>26</sup> ari eignum, ap að <sup>27</sup> ari fíruairli<sup>c</sup>, co<sup>9</sup> naf' b'innimarbaða neð rír do'n<sup>c</sup> fine Þarðelairg <sup>16</sup> n-a airmirin fein<sup>d</sup>. Co<sup>e</sup> 'n-a derbatur rín<sup>e</sup> aðubert in<sup>10</sup> file an duan d'a dan fein :

A.D. 1340. <sup>7</sup> a n'm—, A. <sup>8</sup> n-d—, A. <sup>9</sup> su, A. <sup>10</sup> an, A. <sup>11</sup> om., A. <sup>12</sup> e-e Cmael—As, B.

prising part of Galway co. and part of King's).

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal*.—See the fourth entry of [1309], *supra*. The omission of his election to the bishopric of Elphin is noteworthy.

<sup>7</sup> *Gave battle*.—At Achadh-mona [*bog-field*], according to the *Four*

*Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

<sup>8</sup> *Clann - Muircertaigh*. — They had been expelled shortly before from Breifny and had Tirhugh granted to them by Aenghus O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]  
—Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal<sup>6</sup> Mac-in-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired.—Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle<sup>7</sup> to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>8</sup> Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoagh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

<sup>9</sup> Stanza.—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

<sup>10</sup> Conn.—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann<sup>a</sup>—Óa n-deirnaithe imairbaisc ar,  
Mac Diarmata, 'r ní deirnur,  
Cennur Teampat 7 Clainne Cuinn,  
Do bárr Úerba do beraint.

11<sup>e</sup> fáicim a n-1nif-Phail  
Féar coimeád a g-cleit̄ imdáin;  
Ní fhuil co teč Cinn-čorach  
Neč ar náir'cinn Concobur.

Imairbaisc ní denta dám  
Re Féaraiš Eirenn arfan,—  
Gan imairbaisc fuaire an geall  
Sluansc fínnuprlair na hEirenn.<sup>c</sup>—

α éig in uarrusc rín i taisc tóir na Caipre, ar<sup>f</sup> m-breis  
buas a o doman 7 o 3eimhion, fechtmaine<sup>e</sup> ne Samain, Dia-  
Sathairn do fionnuas 7 a aónacal, Máiníftir na Buille.  
Oeर<sup>d</sup> Féaraiš Mac Diarmata, a deirbhreatair péin<sup>g</sup>, do  
riúgad 'n-a ínád.

(No<sup>h</sup>, guma<sup>d</sup> ar in Kallainn ri buidh coir Nicol Mat-  
gamh.)

[bif.] Kal. 1an. u. p., l.<sup>a</sup> [x.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Cenno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> [-1111.<sup>o</sup>] Eprüic Lusigné<sup>1</sup> d'eg. Murcas<sup>e</sup>, mac  
Maelmuas [U]í Easra, ab na Buille 7 atobur eprüic  
Lusigné, quiens in [Chripto].—Matá, mac Gillia-Criúrt  
cleiris Mic Diarmata, do mairbais le Muinntir-nEilise  
ar in Coirr-yliaib.—Uilliam, mac Matgamna Me<sup>g</sup>  
Ra<sup>g</sup>náill, do mairbais le macaib Catail Me<sup>g</sup> Ra<sup>g</sup>náill.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1340. <sup>f</sup> iap—after, B. <sup>g</sup> om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1341. <sup>i</sup>-ní, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A; l., with blank for epact, B. <sup>b</sup> 1344,  
B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B.

<sup>11</sup> A week—Saturday.—This con-  
currence is another proof that the

place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1  
fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on  
Wednesday (A).

Stanza :<sup>9</sup> If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]

Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,  
Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn<sup>10</sup>  
To the chief of Berbha I should give.

I see not in Inis-Fail  
A man to be compared to him ;  
There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh  
One whom Concobur surpassed not.

Vaunting shall not be done by me  
Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—  
Without vaunting he obtained the pledge  
Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week<sup>11</sup> before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or<sup>1</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for (1340) the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1344Bis.] 1341<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The bishop of Luighni<sup>2</sup> died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop<sup>3</sup> of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muinter-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math-

(1340)<sup>1</sup> Or, etc.—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344]<sup>1</sup> 1341.—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

<sup>2</sup> Luighni.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>3</sup> Likely to be bishop.—The original expression (*material of a bishop*),

in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Ceist, mac Ruailb Meig Matgamna, ri Oirgiall, do eis  
7 Murcach òg Mhaig Matgamna do stoig[ò] i<sup>2</sup> n-a inað  
7 a eis i<sup>3</sup> cinn fhectmaine. Maighnur, mac Eascaða, Mac  
Ruailb do shabhal riȝi n-Oirgiall.—Aert hua<sup>4</sup> Mail-  
[-sh]eclainn, ri Miðe, do marbað le Cormac m-ballað  
O Mail[-sh]eclainn 7 e fein do riȝað i<sup>2</sup> n-a inað.

(Urian, mac Ruairípi Mheig Uidhir, 15 Kalendair  
Februarii quieuit.—Nicol Magrath, comarba Tem-  
mum Daibheog, mortuus erit Noni Septembris<sup>d</sup>.)

A 72b      [Cal 1an. viii. f., [L. xx.iiii<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º xl.º  
B 70c      ii.<sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>c</sup>] Tomair<sup>e</sup>, mac Caethail riabair[1] Ruairc, do  
marbað le Clann-Muircertaigh iñ t-[j]amhradað.  
Toirrdeilbað hua<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, ri Connacht, 7 atdubhri riȝd  
Erenn, neð<sup>d</sup> no bo mó 7 nob' uairli 7 nob' [f]eirri eimec  
7 egnim do bí i n-Erinne i n-aen aímriþ riþ, do dul do  
cunignum le Tað Mag Raðnaill, la taigrech Muinnter-  
hEolus[1]r, co Loð-Oirinnd a n-aiðair Clann-Muircer-  
taigh. Ocuit Clann-Muircertaigh d'a innraisið 7 bloð  
do Muinntir-hEolus[1]r leó 7 a lenmain doib co fið-  
Dorusða 7 aen urcúr riȝd' d'a marbað ann 7 ní fer  
cia aic. Ocuit airmhit usdair na haimriþi riȝ surab' é.  
rin gnum iñ mó do riñned le riȝd' a n-Erinne riám.  
Ocuit bennacht na heigri 7 na heladna ar a anmain in  
airdriȝ riu; oír ní himda aici pér a himcair na a  
haltsumta ar a eir. Et in Octumno erit oc[e]iȝur<sup>d</sup>.

A.D. 1341. <sup>2</sup>om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>3</sup>a, B. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ;  
om., B.

A.D. 1342. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1345, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> airtorius—  
arch-king, B. <sup>d-d</sup> do marbað le Clann-Muircertaigh 7 le cuið do Muinntir-  
hEolus[1]r o'en urcúr riȝd'—was killed by the Clann-Murcertaigh and  
by a portion of Muinter-Eolus with one shot of an arrow, B.

(1341) <sup>1</sup> Brian-Nicholas.—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

<sup>2</sup> Mag Uidhir.—King of Fermanagh; died [1338], *supra*.

[1345] <sup>1</sup> 1342.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1345.

<sup>2</sup> Killed.—Interlined in a Latin hand in B is: 13 [15] Octobris.  
*Vide* Clinn. The account in Clyn (1345) varies from that of the text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Maghnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead.

(Brian,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,<sup>2</sup> rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, to Loch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muinter-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed<sup>2</sup> him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material

mento [*Parle*: for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Kon-kur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [lege cum una] sagitta, projecta ad interitum

ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the Morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-

Brian hUa<sup>1</sup> Bérenail, aothair e ardtairi<sup>2</sup> Connachte 7<sup>f</sup> aen  
na<sup>3</sup> mac tairc Eirenn i n-a amhrin fein, ar m-breis  
buadha o domon 7 o deimh [d'eis]<sup>f</sup>. Ocuir e painic gán aen  
guit aémorain o eisri<sup>3</sup> 7 o ollamhais Eirenn<sup>e</sup>.

(Nualait<sup>g</sup>, in gen Meas MacGiamna, mortua eft 6  
Kalendar 1uim<sup>g</sup>.—MacGirtear<sup>h</sup> Tomar Mac Gill-  
Coirghe do chur [A.C.O.] 1342<sup>h</sup>.)

[Cal. Ian. 1. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> u.<sup>a</sup>], Cenn<sup>b</sup> Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup> xl.<sup>e</sup>  
111.<sup>ob</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>]

(A)

Caisd<sup>e</sup> mor eteir Mac n-  
Tiarmata 7 Maesnur Mac  
Tiarmata Gall in bliaðan  
rin 7 fell do ñenam<sup>f</sup> do  
clann Bailetrin Mic Goir-  
telb 'n-a tis<sup>g</sup> fein ar Mac-  
nur Mac Tiarmata Gall 7 a marbað ann 7 Corpmac  
caec Mac Þingin do marbað ann.

Caisd<sup>e</sup> mor d'eir<sup>h</sup> eteir Ual[ñ]arc O Ruairc 7  
Ruairi<sup>i</sup>, mac Catail [U] Concobuir 7 trorid do t<sup>j</sup>abairt  
doib d'a ceile 7<sup>k</sup> marom do t<sup>j</sup>abairt ar hUa<sup>l</sup> Ruairc<sup>d</sup> do  
Ruairi, mac Catail<sup>e</sup> 7 gallóglacha hU<sup>l</sup> Ruairc uile do  
marbað<sup>f</sup>, idon Mac Duirnce 7 mac Neill caim 7 a  
muinnter uile o' rongla. Ocuir O Ruairc fein do len-  
muin 7 a marbað<sup>f</sup> do Maelseanais Mac Donncaid.

A.D. 1342. <sup>e-e</sup> idon, tairc—namely. chief, B. <sup>f-f</sup> mortua eft, B.  
<sup>g-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>hU, B. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> Cenn<sup>b</sup> Domini 1343,  
in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B; 1346, B.,  
<sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> idon, ar Ualairg hUa Ruairc—namely, on Ualairg Ua Ruairc,  
itl., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup> hU Concobuir—Ua Concobuir, itl., t. h., B. Both these  
interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the  
opening portion of the entry as found in A. <sup>f</sup> ann—therein, added, B.

day. The textual date is accord-  
ingly three years in advance.'

(1342) <sup>1</sup>Nualaith.—This entry I  
have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas.—See the last item but  
one [1342], *supra*.

[1346] <sup>1</sup>1343.—The ferial (1)  
proves that the true year is 1346.

of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons [1345] of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died. And he passed without [incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and from the poets of Ireland.

(Nualaith,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the (1342) 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas<sup>2</sup> Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. [1346] 1343<sup>1</sup>[-6].

(A)<sup>2</sup>

Great war between [the] Mac Diarmata and Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner this year and treachery was committed by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his own house on Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there,

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was given<sup>3</sup> by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallows-glasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirce and the son of Niall the Lame and all their people, [or] for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

(B)<sup>2</sup>

Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner was killed in treachery by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his own house and Cormac Blind [-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there likewise.

<sup>2</sup> *A, B.*—The A recension is given in the *A. L. C.* (1346); B is followed in substance by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> *Was given.*—In Calry-Lough-

Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo),  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Cormac.*—King of Cashel; slain in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co. Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra*.

Ocuf<sup>e</sup> iñ é riu spním ar mo do pinned o bair Coimbaic,  
 mic Cuileannain, anuas i n-Eriinn<sup>e</sup>.—Ceitíri meic Catáil,  
 mic in<sup>3</sup> éan<sup>4</sup> Meig Raighnail, do shabail ar Loch-in-rgusair  
 do Concobur Mag Raighnail 7 Tomaltae Mag Raighnail  
 d'a m-breite leir co Cairel-Corcoran<sup>5</sup> 7 a marba<sup>6</sup> ann<sup>g</sup>,  
 A 72c —rgel<sup>e</sup> iñ truaide<sup>7</sup> do pinned 'ran amhrin riu<sup>e</sup>.— | Com-  
 arba Þadraig, idon, Ónibid Mag Oireachtas, morstaif  
 ept.—Cu-Ullad Mac Catáil, ardtaifrech Cene[oi]l-Þepa-  
 rai<sup>8</sup>, do marba<sup>9</sup> do Domnall Mac Catáil.—Marom  
 la brian Mag Mhaighstamna ar Ghallair, d'a rainic tru-  
 cet cenn co latair.—Niall<sup>e</sup> O Domnall 7 Clann Muir-  
 cearta<sup>10</sup> 7 mac Ferðlimte<sup>11</sup> 7 Maghnuig Mac Óisarmata do  
 lenntuin Ruairí, mic Catáil, i Culmail 7 marom im-  
 ifceic do shabairt fáir 7 ar Clann-Donncair<sup>12</sup> 7 ár  
 adbal do shabairt foirfe, eteir batáil 7 let[n]a<sup>13</sup> 7  
 foille<sup>14</sup> 7 do creacair mora[15] leir<sup>e</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., [l.<sup>a</sup> x.ii.<sup>a</sup>.] Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>o</sup>.] Silla-na-naem húa<sup>1</sup> Þerfagil, tairfech  
 Muinntir-hCngaili,<sup>c</sup> an<sup>d</sup> tunne iñ mó do pinn do

A.D. 1343. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>éan<sup>c</sup>, A. <sup>5</sup> 7 apanle—and so on (referring  
 to the concluding statement in A), B.

A.D. 1344. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1347, B. <sup>c</sup> morstaif ept,  
 added, B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B.

<sup>5</sup> David.—From the Bull of appointment (by John XXII., Avignon, July 4, 1334) we learn that, on the death (1333) of Stephen (Segrave), the Chapter unanimously chose David, canon and priest of Armagh. The elect and capitular proctors proceeded to the Curia to obtain confirmation of the postulation. After examination and approval by three deputed ad hoc, David was appointed to the See. On July 26, having received consecration in the meantime, he was empowered to proceed to his church. (Theiner, p. 263.)

The Nuncio in England, Peleg-  
 rini, having fulminated censures  
 against the archbishop to recover  
 700 marks, fourteen arrears of fifty  
 marks payable by the primate at  
 his triennial visitation to the Apostolic  
 See, Clement VI., on the  
 petition of David, who pleaded in-  
 ability to pay, directed (Avignon,  
 August 3, 1344) security to be taken  
 for the amount, the process to be  
 discontinued and absolution im-  
 parted. (Theiner, p. 281-2.)

The words, nuper diem clausit  
 extreum, of the Bull (July 31,  
 1346) appointing his successor (for

is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the death of Cormac,<sup>4</sup> son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Ragh-naill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Coscraig and they were killed there,—the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David<sup>5</sup> Mag Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail.—Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners, whence came<sup>7</sup> three hundred heads [of slain to be counted] at<sup>8</sup> the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh<sup>9</sup> and Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,<sup>9</sup> into Culmhail and dispersing defeat was inflicted upon him and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and wounding. And large preys were carried off by him.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. [1346]  
1344<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Gilla-na naem<sup>2</sup> Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for

whom see the seventh entry of [1360], *infra*) show that he died in the first half of 1346. The textual date is consequently three years in advance.

<sup>6</sup> Defeat.—This is probably the event mentioned by Clyn: Item, circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24] occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis] Erglaie [Oriel] et Dundalk eccc. per Hibernicos (1346).

<sup>7</sup> Came, etc.—The idiomatic turn

of phrase is intended to emphasize the obstinacy of the contest. The vanquished fell on the field, not in the flight.

<sup>8</sup> At.—Literally, *to*.

<sup>9</sup> Feidhlimidh, *Cathal*.—O'Conor.

[1347] <sup>1</sup> 1344.—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1347.

<sup>2</sup> Gilla-na-naem.—Son of Jeffrey, who died [1318], *supra*. He and Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-naem, who died [1274], *supra*.

gníomharthaibh maraib[ū] do Tír 7 do duine, d'eg, ar m-bheireann bhuacha o domhan 7 o deaman do.<sup>a</sup> Caoilte mac Muirchearta [U]i Péigseil, do<sup>d</sup> ghabail a' inaird.—Muiréir Mac Tíarmata, aen<sup>a</sup> rathair<sup>d</sup> mic urraic Eirenn<sup>g</sup> 'n-a amhrin pein<sup>g</sup>, do marbaid la Seoan ruaidh<sup>2</sup> Mac Tairbhir a bheire.—Táisbh Mag Raigheall tairfeach Muinnisipe-hEolus[i]r, do gabail do Clann-Muirceartaig in bliadhain riin.—William<sup>a</sup> Mac Tairbhir bimilip, do marbaid do Tháisbh ruaidh, mac Tíarmata Gall, a m-Baile-in-tobair in bliadhain riin.—Péigseal Mac Cormaic do marbaid 7 ni fer cia do marb<sup>d</sup>.—Tempall Cille-Ronain do denum la Péigseal hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Tuibgenanna[i]n in bliadhain riin.<sup>i</sup>—Rinnsguala, ingen Mic Phingín, ben Péigseal [U]i Tuibgenanna, in<sup>a</sup> ben roib' Péigseal ne [a] cerd fein do mnai duine eláinna do bi i n-Eriinn, d'eg in bliadhain riin<sup>d</sup>.—Tomar Mac Ártá[1]n, (no<sup>j</sup> Mag Cártaín<sup>j</sup>) rí O-nÉatách Ulaid, do croícte do<sup>k</sup> Ghallaib<sup>l</sup>. Ocur<sup>d</sup> nír' croícte o Thír anuair gníom buidh mó<sup>d</sup> (do<sup>j</sup> rgeil<sup>j</sup>).—Rinnsguala<sup>d</sup>, ingen Mail[-Sh]eclainn [U]i Raisíllairg, d'eg.—In Sílla duibh Mac Sílla-Cua d'eg.<sup>d</sup>

[bif.] Kal. Ian. iii. p., [l.<sup>a</sup> xx.iiii.<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-iiii..<sup>o</sup>] Caoilte hUa<sup>1</sup> Péigseal, tairfeach Muinnisipe hCenngaire, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Caoilte d'eirísi etep Péigseal Mac n-Tíarmata 7 Ruairí, mac Caoilte, | mic Annriar 7 longpoirt Mic Tíarmata do lóraid do mac Caoilte.

A.D. 1344. <sup>2</sup>-g, A. <sup>e</sup> Ocur — And — prefixed, B. <sup>f-f</sup> i n-a marb — [was received] in his stead, B. <sup>g-g</sup> roib' Péigseal i n-a amhrin — who was best in his time, B. <sup>h</sup> This entry follows the Tomar item, and is, consequently, the last of the year, in B. <sup>i</sup> om., B. <sup>j</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>k</sup> le (same meaning as the A—reading), B. <sup>l</sup> in bliadhain ri — this year — added, B.

A.D. 1345. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1348, B. <sup>c</sup> mortuus eft, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *Murchadh*.—Slain [1322], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Bimilis*.—The meaning of this word is obscure.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—The editor of the

A. L. C. says that the meaning may be son of Cormac (*Mac Dermot*).

<sup>6</sup> *The church, etc.*.—This entry is omitted in the A. L. C., which

[1347]

God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,<sup>3</sup> Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Ragh-naill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis<sup>4</sup> [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year.—Fergal Mac Cormaic<sup>5</sup> was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church<sup>6</sup> of Cell-Ronain<sup>7</sup> was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnguala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua<sup>8</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. [1348 Bis.] 1345<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAn-ghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,<sup>2</sup> and the fortress<sup>3</sup> of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of

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state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

<sup>7</sup> *Cell-Ronain*.—*Church of (St.) Ronan*. See 1218, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cua*.—*Mo-Chua* (the devotional form of the name; cf. 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the *A. L. C.* The person

in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] <sup>1</sup> 1345.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Andrew*.—This should be *son of Domnall* (O'Conor), *A. L. C.* (1348), *Mageoghegan* (1347).

<sup>3</sup> *Fortress*.—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)

Mac Tíarmata do tindol Connacht 7 gluairrach doib a n-díairis mic Caithil 7 nír' lámhaib cenn do togbaile doib co rangaib longrope mic Caithil, idon, Baile-in-mutra. Ocúr do luachloirceib etep cloic 7 teic 7 tucaidur i raihe do bpraidib ann leó, fa mac [U]i Ruairc 7 do cuaidur fein rílan d'a tigib.<sup>d</sup> — | Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnall do marbaib la Maghnus hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnall. — Mai[-sh]eclainn Mag Oirectairis, tairfech Muinnntipe-Raduib, imprei in eimise<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> feitmeoir na peile 7 dirneoir na daennaicta, quieuit in [Chripto]. Ocúr daibhir craitib i na heigri 7 na heladna do cumair in caemtairis ríin, co naib inribail, idon, d'a eir.<sup>d</sup> — Donncaib Mag Brathairis, tairfech Cuile-Briigidin, d'eg.<sup>e</sup> — Silla-na-naem<sup>f</sup> hUa Cianai[n], ab Leara-geabail, morthuif eft i Þrið ið Cusur.<sup>f</sup>

[Cal. Ian. u. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ix.<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl<sup>o</sup>. ui.<sup>ob</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Eoin duib Mac Domnall do marbaib la Maghnus, mac Ecaib Meag Mhatgamna. — Silla-na-naem hUa<sup>1</sup> hUigind,<sup>2</sup> in<sup>e</sup> file gribda, glanfoclaib i coitcinne do bi i seirib i na filiudecta i n-Eriinn, a eis canicib ipe Caire, ap m-breib buaib o doman 7 o demone. — Maiðm do tabairt la Ceð hUa Ruairc ap Blaithbeirtaib hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc 7 ap Donncaib hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnall 7 ap Óartraiisi<sup>b</sup> 7 Ceð Mag [þh]lanncaib, tairfech Óartraiise, do marbaib ap aen pur 7 Silla-Cript Mag [þh]lanncaib 7 Laelainn, mac Cindilip [U]i Baigill,

A.D. 1345. <sup>e</sup> morthuif eft, added, B. <sup>f</sup> 72 c., f. m., t. h., A; 70 c., f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>=1345<sup>e</sup>. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1342, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

<sup>4</sup> No attempt—them. — Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

<sup>5</sup> Son of Ua Ruairc.—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> Niall, Maghnus.—Respectively called Garbh (Rough) and Meblach (Guileful).

<sup>7</sup> Slain.—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

<sup>8</sup> Died.—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they proceeded after the son of Cathal, and no attempt<sup>4</sup> was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,<sup>5</sup> and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill was slain<sup>7</sup> by Maghnus<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muinter-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhall, died<sup>8</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. 1346<sup>1</sup>[-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter<sup>2</sup>, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,<sup>3</sup> and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain

[1348]

[1349]

[1349] <sup>1</sup> 1346.—The 'ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1349. | Easter (I. D) falling on April 12.

<sup>2</sup> A fortnight before Easter.—Namely, on Sunday, March 29; | <sup>3</sup> *Him.*—That is, Flaithbertach (anglicised Flaherty).

do marbað ann for 7 daine imðaa aili<sup>2</sup> naðe airmidēr.—Mac mic in 1apla do Ṅeċt i Connac̄tais 7 cneċ do ḡabail do 7 Mac William 7 Mac Pheorais do b̄reit̄ aip 7 marðm aðbal do ṭabairt aip 7 mac mic an 1apla do ḡabail ann 7 moran do Clann-Ricard do ḡabail 7 do marbað ann for.—Caſað mor d'eiřši etep Ruair̄dri, mac Caſail 7 Feřsal Mac Oiařmatā, sup'činoil Mac Oiařmatā Goill 7 Garðil Connac̄t uile 7 Cenel-Conaill 7 Clann-Muirceartaig, sup'cureð mac Caſail i Clann-Feřmuigse. Ocūr n̄ir'fetrat Goill na Garðil n̄i do, sup'innatodur uile uac̄a gan ſiall, gan eidepe, sup'loirc riun 7 sup'mill 7 sup'ařs upmor Maiři-Luir̄s t'a eiri.—In plair̄ mor in galair̄ coitcenn do bi aip fuđ Erenn a Muř-Luir̄s in b̄liaðain r̄in, co tucað aip mor daine innati. Mat̄a, mac Caſail [U]i Ruair̄c, d'eg de.—Donn-čað riabac̄ Mac Oiařmatā do ḡabail do Cormac boðor Mac Oiařmatā 7 a b̄reit̄ do leir̄ a n-Clirteč 7 a marbað i dunac̄aič do lučt Clirteč.<sup>3</sup>—Riřdepr̄ hua<sup>1</sup> Rařilliař, n̄i b̄reifne, d'eg in<sup>d</sup> b̄liaðain r̄i<sup>d</sup>.—Gillebepr̄ hua<sup>1</sup> plannagac̄[i]n, taiřec̄ Tuaiči-Rača, do<sup>c</sup> marbað<sup>c</sup> do macaič b̄riain [U]i plannagac̄[i]n.—| Muřceartač Riařanač Mac Cenřura do marbað t'a b̄raiřuř fein in<sup>d</sup> b̄liaðain r̄i<sup>d</sup>.—Donn<sup>e</sup> hua Domín, taiřec̄ Tipe-Cennpotā, mortsuř eřt̄.<sup>e</sup>

A 73a

[Cat. Ian. vi. p., [L. <sup>a</sup> xx.<sup>a</sup>], Censo Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> -vii.<sup>o</sup>[-l.<sup>o</sup>] Feřsal, mac Ual[ř]air̄c [U]i Ruair̄c, do marbað do mac Caſail cleiřus<sup>g</sup> Mic Domnčař.—Briain Mac Oiařmatā, aðbur̄ riř Muři-Luir̄s, do marbað a

A.D. 1346. <sup>2</sup>eile, A. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> 72 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. A.D. 1347. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1350, B.

<sup>4</sup> Earl.—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Or.—Literally, *and*. Some were made prisoners and others slain.

<sup>6</sup> Cathal.—Son of Domnall O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> Plague.—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and

there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349]

—The grandson of the Earl<sup>4</sup> came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaird were taken prisoners or<sup>5</sup> slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague<sup>7</sup> of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that geat destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350]  
1347<sup>1</sup>[-50]. Ferghal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

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the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. | [1350] <sup>1</sup> 1347.—The ferial (6) edition (pp. 33, 65). proves that the true year is 1350.

m-baile Roga-Comain leisirin eppuc hUa<sup>1</sup> Finachta d'aen<sup>2</sup> uisceir foinigde. Ocuir in<sup>3</sup> t-e<sup>4</sup> ar ar'euireo in t-uire-  
eoir do ciarbada<sup>5</sup> & do marbada ann, idon, Ruairidh in  
t-<sup>6</sup>e o mra h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Donnca<sup>7</sup>da.—Briam hUa<sup>1</sup> Briam do  
marbada a feall do maca<sup>8</sup> Me[c] Ceo[<sup>9</sup>]a<sup>10</sup>.—Oe<sup>11</sup>, mac  
Oe<sup>12</sup> Briuinis hUa<sup>1</sup> Conobuir,<sup>13</sup> ri Connacht, do marbada  
la hOe<sup>14</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairic ar Muig-Eogairde. Oengus hUa<sup>1</sup>  
hEogura, rai coitcenn, coimdeir a cerdait<sup>15</sup> na filiada<sup>16</sup>ta,  
d'e<sup>17</sup>.—Oengus ria<sup>18</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Dalair (idon,<sup>19</sup> mac Donn-  
ca<sup>20</sup>da, mic Oengura, mic Domna<sup>21</sup>da moir<sup>22</sup>), rai san uire-  
baird, mortsuar eft.—Ruairidh, mac Catail, mic Dom-  
nall [U]i Conobuir, do marbada do macaib Fergail  
Mic Domnca<sup>23</sup>da.—Oe<sup>24</sup>, mac Omblaim Meg Uidhir, mor-  
tu[u]r eft.

B 71a [Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> i.,<sup>a</sup>] Ann. Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>b</sup> [-L.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Pilib Mac Uidhir (idon,<sup>c</sup> tairfech Muinn-  
tiru-Deorda<sup>d</sup>[i]n<sup>e</sup>) mortsuar eft.—Enna hUa<sup>1</sup> Plan-  
nag[<sup>f</sup>]n, tairfech eile, mortsuar eft.—| Eoghan Mac  
Sul<sup>g</sup>ne do marbada la Ma<sup>h</sup>nus hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnall.—Oe<sup>h</sup>  
O Ruairic do gabal ic techt o Cribas-<sup>i</sup>-Patras<sup>j</sup> do mac  
Pilibin Mic Uilliam & Fergal Mac Diarmata d'eir<sup>k</sup>i  
trid & casad coitcenn i Connachtair & Ma<sup>l</sup>-Luirid uile  
do lomarraigain trid<sup>l</sup>.—Matgamain Mac Con[-Sh]nama  
do marbada do clann Domnca<sup>m</sup>da Mic Con[-Sh]nama.—  
Fuaigras<sup>n</sup> coitcenn O Uilliam hUa<sup>1</sup> Cellair<sup>o</sup> ar damair<sup>p</sup>

A.D. 1347. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>d'aon, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>t-1, B. <sup>5</sup>-<sup>6</sup>s, B. <sup>7</sup>-<sup>8</sup>om., A.  
<sup>9</sup>-<sup>10</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>-<sup>3</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>4</sup>1351, B. <sup>5</sup>-<sup>6</sup>om., t. h., A, B.  
<sup>7</sup>-<sup>8</sup>itl., B. In B, Oe<sup>9</sup> is written with dots underneath, showing the com-  
piler omitted the entry designedly. <sup>9</sup>gairm—invitation, B.

<sup>2</sup> With the bishop.—The A. L. C. (1350) state that he was slain by mischance by the bishop's people.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Finachta.—Bishop of Elphin [1326], *supra*; 1354, *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—home.—Literally, on whom was placed the shot.

<sup>5</sup>Brian.—Grandson (son of Domnall) of Brian the Red, who was murdered by Thomas de Clare, [1277], *supra*.

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with the bishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Finachta,<sup>3</sup> with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom<sup>4</sup> [the discharge of] the shot was brought home<sup>4</sup> was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage<sup>6</sup> without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Amhlaem Mag Uidhir, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. [1351] 1348<sup>1</sup>[-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,<sup>2</sup> died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruaire was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic<sup>3</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirc was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of

<sup>6</sup> *Sage*.—The most eminent poet of Ireland, according to the *A. L. C.*

boy), which adjoined Muinter-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

[1351] <sup>1</sup> 1348.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

<sup>3</sup> From *Cruach - Patraic*.—See 1115, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Another chief*.—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Maghera-

<sup>4</sup> *Invitation*.—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M.* iii. 600-1.

Erinn, γ τανγαδυρ co m-burðeč uaða.—Cristinur<sup>f</sup> hūa Leanna[1]n, ab Lera-gabail, mortuus erit . . 1dūr<sup>d</sup> Cppulir.<sup>a</sup>

(Iohanner<sup>g</sup> Antrree, excellentissimus doctor, qui<sup>h</sup> propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellar, Hieronymi Laudis, Speculique iura peregit,<sup>h</sup> obiit hoc anno, die 7mo mensis Iulii, perditae peritae fato, et repulsa erit in ecclesia Sancti Dominici in ciuitate Bononiensi.<sup>s</sup>)

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. 1. p., l. [x. 11.<sup>a</sup>], Canno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>[-l.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Ceð, mac Toirrdealbair<sup>g</sup>, do gabail riðe Connacēt<sup>e</sup> ar eisín tair Gallair<sup>g</sup> γ tair Ghairdelair<sup>g</sup>.—Nu-  
alaist, in gen Mic Diarmata, t'eg.—Ceð<sup>d</sup> O Mael-  
Brenainn γ a ða mac do marbað t'Ceð, mac Þherð-  
limið hūi Conchobuir.—Tærð, mac Secufa hūi Cellair<sup>g</sup>,  
t'eg<sup>d</sup>.—Ceð hūa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do marbað la Clann-Muir-  
<sup>i-f</sup> f. m., t. h., A ; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. <sup>g-g</sup> n. t.  
h., A ; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> Slightly altered from the second and third of the four  
hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,  
Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. <sup>a</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>o</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1352, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

(1348) <sup>1</sup> *John Andreae*.—A Florentine, doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and professor at Bologna. In a *Notice and Commendation* of him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said (inter alia): qui, contra consuetudinem hominum nostri temporis, quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alligatus, incredibile tamen studium literis impedit.

<sup>2</sup> *Sixth*.—A collection of Decretals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D. 1296, to supplement the Five Books (whence the title) promulgated by Gregory IX. in 1234. The work of Andreae here referred to is the *Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the

(eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regulae Juris*), which form the final Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth*.

<sup>3</sup> *Clement[ine]*. — Constitutions made public by John XXII. about 1416, and so called as consisting mainly of the Decrees of Clement V. (1305–14). One of the items in the printed title is: *vna cum profundo apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae*. The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13, *supra*, belongs to a gloss of Andreae on the title, *De Magistris* (Clem. V. 1), the Decretal of Clement V. in the Council of Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and

Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian [1351] Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhaile, died on the . . Ides [13th] of April.

(John Andreae,<sup>1</sup> most excellent doctor, who explained (1348) the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,<sup>2</sup> the Laws of the *Clement[ine]*,<sup>3</sup> and composed the *Novellae*,<sup>4</sup> the *Praises of [St.] Jerome*,<sup>5</sup> and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,<sup>6</sup> died this year,<sup>7</sup> on the seventh day of the month of July, of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna).

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. [1352 Bis.] 1349<sup>1</sup>[-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,<sup>2</sup> took the kingship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruairc was

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.

<sup>4</sup> *Novellae*.—Most of the summaries and glosses of the *Sixth* were written by Andreae. (His well known Tree of Consanguinity is inserted at the end of the Fourth Book. Two of the laudatory lines at foot run :

<sup>5</sup> *Praises of St. Jerome*.—One of the works of Andreae. In the prologue of the *Novellae* he calls St. Jerome *patrinus meus*.

<sup>6</sup> *Speculum*.—The *Speculum Juris* was edited with additions by Andreae. It was the work of Durandus (thence called *Speculator*), a canonist of Provence, who died at Rome in 1296. The *Rationale divinorum officiorum* of the same author is better known.

<sup>7</sup> *This year*.—The *Notice* agrees with the present obit as to the year, but omits the day of the month.

[1352] <sup>1</sup> 1349.—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1352.

<sup>2</sup> *Toirdelbach*. — *Turlough O'Conor*.

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour of his daughter, Novella, who sometimes, it is said, supplied her father's place in the lecture chair.

ceartaig. — Aenigur hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnall do marba<sup>2</sup> la  
Maighnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnall. — Tomar Mag Raighnall  
mortuus<sup>3</sup> eft. — Commach Baile-in-duin la hCe<sup>4</sup>, mac  
**A 73b** | Toirbheulbaig hU<sup>5</sup> Concobuir  $\gamma$  dir<sup>6</sup> bō  $\gamma$  caerac ann. —  
Concobuir, mac Muirgair Mac Donncair<sup>7</sup>, rai<sup>8</sup> coitcenn  
im ella<sup>9</sup>  $\gamma$  im biad<sup>10</sup>, o'eg<sup>11</sup>. — Dabug Oilmuin, mac  
Uillius Umail, cenn ceitern<sup>12</sup>  $\gamma$  Oilmaine<sup>13</sup> Connacht,  
mortuus<sup>14</sup> eft<sup>15</sup>. — Daibhidh hUa hEogain, ardeinne<sup>16</sup> Innri-  
cain for Loch-hErne, mortuus<sup>17</sup> eft 12 Kalendae Iunii.<sup>18</sup>

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx[111.], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>oa</sup>  
[-L.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Sormlaic, ingen [U]i Domnall, ben<sup>1</sup> [U]i  
Neill, quiescit<sup>b</sup> in [Christo]. — Ce<sup>c</sup>, mac Ruairi h[U]i  
Neill, o'eg. — Taos Mag Raighnall, ardtairec Muinn-  
tephi-hEolu[i]r, macam<sup>d</sup> tairec Erenn,<sup>e</sup> do marba<sup>2</sup> do  
claimh t-Sheffraig Meag Raighnall.

(Eoin<sup>a</sup> hUa Cairebri, comorba Tigeernac<sup>f</sup>, Cluain-Eoir,  
o'heg in bliaudain [ri] Kalendis Februarii.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. [111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup>  
1.<sup>b</sup> [-111.<sup>o</sup>] Brion hUa<sup>1</sup> Dubha, ri Tige-Biacra<sup>c</sup>, mor-  
tuus<sup>3</sup> eft. — Sitrius<sup>d</sup> Mag Samradha[i]n o'eg. — Dearbhorg-  
aill, ingen<sup>1</sup> [U]i Conacobuir, mortuus eft. — Taos Mag  
Senlaic<sup>e</sup> o'eg.<sup>f</sup> — Caetal, mac Neill [U]i Ruairc, o'eg<sup>g</sup>. —  
Ruairi hUa<sup>1</sup> Morða, ri Laisseir, do marba<sup>2</sup> o'a brat-

A.D. 1349. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ceitirne (sg. of the A reading), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A.  
<sup>i-f</sup> 73 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. <sup>1</sup>becan, A. <sup>a</sup> 1353. B. <sup>b-b</sup> o'heg, with 14 Aprilis over-  
head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Seann—, A. <sup>a</sup> .iii., A, B. The first two <sup>ii</sup>  
were mistaken for u. <sup>b</sup> 1354, B. <sup>c</sup> mortuus<sup>3</sup> eft, B.

<sup>3</sup>Slain.—The A. L. C. add that great slaughter was inflicted on the gallows-glasses of the Mac Sweeneys on the occasion.

<sup>4</sup>Slain.—A fuller account is given in the F. M. (1352).

<sup>5</sup>Breaking down. — Commach = combach, for which see the Stowe Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii. 250).

<sup>6</sup>Baile-in-duin. — Town of the moated fort (Cf. O'Curry: *Man. and*

slain<sup>3</sup> by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill [1352] was slain<sup>4</sup> by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down<sup>5</sup> of Baile-in-duin<sup>6</sup> [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21].

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. [1353] 1350<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadhg Mag Raghnall, arch-chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill.

(John<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairbri,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. [1354] 1351<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk

*Cust. s. v. Dun*): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] <sup>1</sup>1350.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Neill*.—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) <sup>1</sup> John, etc.—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cairbri*.—The Domhnach

Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, Tr. R. I. A., xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COMORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] <sup>1</sup>1351. — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

č̄riš̄ fein 7 d'a luēt t̄isi.—Erfuc Sil-Muirreðair̄, idon, Muirgairter Seoan hUa<sup>1</sup> Þinecta, d'ec<sup>a</sup>.—Þerðal Mág Eočagaf[1]n d'eg, idon,<sup>e</sup> taíreč Ceniuil-Þiačaiš̄.—Erfuc Connačt, hUa<sup>1</sup> Lačtna[1]n, quieuit in<sup>f</sup> [Chriſto]<sup>f</sup>.—Seſ-þr̄aiš̄ Mág Račnaill d'eg.—Seſ[þ]rais̄ hUa<sup>1</sup> Račnil-laiš̄ d'eg (nono<sup>g</sup> die menrif Mapci).—Mac Murčaða do Čarphainig do Ghallair̄ 7 casad̄ mor etep Ghallair̄ 7 Gařdelair̄ tr̄id̄ r̄in.—Ceð Mág Samphraða[1]n d'eg d'a loitib̄, ap n-a ſuin d'hUa<sup>3</sup> Phala[1]n.—Þerðal<sup>i</sup> Mág Eočagaf[1]n, taíreč Cene[oi]l-Þiačaiš̄, d'ec<sup>f</sup>.—Óriam, mac Ceða moir̄ hUi Neill, d'éc, rai coitcenn.—Ruair̄i, mac Seoain Meſ Mhačgamna, do marbað illongropt Meſ Mačgamna.—Ob[b] Spučra, mac<sup>f</sup> Cačail, d'eg<sup>f</sup>: idon, Murčað, mac Cačail [U]i Þerðal, d'eg.

(Pilib<sup>h</sup> Mág Uis̄ir̄, taíreac̄ Muinntipe-Þeodac̄an, d'hec inNoin Þheab̄ra.<sup>h</sup>)

B 71b      [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xu.<sup>a</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup>  
11.<sup>o</sup>b [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Muirip, mac Tomair (1aplač Oe[r]-Muman<sup>e</sup>),  
A 73c      | Siúrtir na hErenn, d'eg.—Niall Mág Mačgamna do  
marbað do clainn Seoain Meſ Mhačgamna.—Domnall,  
mac Seoain hUi Þerðal, taíreč Muinntipe-hCngaille,

A.D. 1351. <sup>3</sup>d'O, A. <sup>d</sup>d'heg, mortuus est! B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B.  
g-g itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1355, B. <sup>c-e</sup> r. m. (which is partly cut off),  
t. h., B; om., A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Finachta*. — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302-3.) Though the rumour proved un-

founded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305-6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have

of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muireadhach [Elphin],<sup>1</sup> namely, Master John Ua Finachta,<sup>2</sup> died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,<sup>3</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighil-laigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal<sup>4</sup> Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died.

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muinter-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1355] 1352<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Maurice<sup>2</sup> Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamna was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died.—

appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

<sup>3</sup> Connacht.—Perhaps the same as

Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

<sup>4</sup> Fergal, etc.—A repetition of the sixth entry.

[1351] <sup>1</sup>Philip, etc.—The first obit of [1351] *supra*+the day of the month.

[1355]<sup>1</sup> 1352=1355 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup> Maurice.—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.

d'eg.—Concobuir Mac Con[<sup>S</sup>]nama, eftwuc na b'reifne o<sup>a</sup> T'ruimelias co<sup>e</sup>Cenannus<sup>1</sup>, d'eg<sup>t</sup>.—T'iarmais<sup>g</sup> O Mailmia-<sup>ñ</sup>as, tairce<sup>c</sup> Muinnstipe-Cerballa[<sub>i</sub>]n, do marba<sup>d</sup> do Muinnstipe-Birn <sup>j</sup> moran do Muinnstipe-Eolair ar aen nif<sup>s</sup>.—B'ruior na Trinoidhe, Mac Gall-Gaidhil, mortuus<sup>h</sup> eft<sup>h</sup>.—Ca<sup>c</sup>al<sup>g</sup> O Cuind, tairce<sup>c</sup> Muinnstipe-Gillza[<sub>i</sub>]n, do marba<sup>d</sup> <sup>j</sup> coiceir d'a b'ruior<sup>k</sup> do clann Aedha <sup>l</sup> do clann t-Seoain<sup>m</sup>.—Aodus Mac Uisdean<sup>n</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup> o'Oirrcherai<sup>o</sup>.—Cormac Mag Raighnall, tairce<sup>c</sup> Muinnstipe-Eolu[<sub>i</sub>]r, do marba<sup>d</sup> do clann Imair Meig Raighnall <sup>p</sup> Conn, mac Tomaltair<sup>q</sup>, do marba<sup>d</sup> ann.—Bor-gaill<sup>r</sup> ingen [U]<sub>i</sub> B'héarðail, d'eg<sup>s</sup>.

## (A)

Donnca<sup>d</sup> O Domnaill do marba<sup>d</sup> (idon<sup>i</sup>, le Donn Mac Murca<sup>d</sup>a, i longroirt Aedha ruaird<sup>j</sup>) ic tabairt ingine Meig Uisdeir leir ar eisín, idon, ingen Aedha ruaird Meig Uisdeir (idon leir, idon, (Gormlaist) ingen Aedha ruaird.

Tarð Mac Aedha[<sub>i</sub>]n d'eg.

[bif].      | Cal. 1an. [u]i. f., l. x[x.u.], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.. l.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup><sup>a</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Mor, ingen [U]<sub>i</sub> Concobuir, ben [U]<sub>i</sub> B'héarðail, d'eg.—Ruairdri, mac Aedha [U]<sub>i</sub> Concobuir, d'ec.—

A.D. 1352. <sup>1</sup>-ntuf, B. <sup>2</sup>Uib—, B. <sup>d</sup> a (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>e</sup> usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>f</sup> quieuit in Chripto, B. <sup>g</sup> om., B. <sup>h</sup> om., A. <sup>i</sup> itl., t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. <sup>a</sup>1356, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Breifni*.—That is, the diocese of Kilmore.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Gall-Gaidhil*.—There is little likelihood that a native of Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365-6, *supra*)

was a member of the Trinity Community, Lough Ce, at this time. Mac Gall-Gaidhil (*son of a Foreign-Gaidhel*), we may thus conclude, was a patronymic. The prior, in

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni<sup>3</sup> from Druim-cliabh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmiodhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muinter-Birn, and many of the Muinter-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,<sup>4</sup> died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh<sup>5</sup> and the sons of John<sup>5</sup>.—Adug Mac Uidhilin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Ragnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died.

## (A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidher by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

## (B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. [1356 Bis.] 1353<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir,

all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh, John.*—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Aedhagain.*—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the Feinechas (inter-tribal law).

[1356] <sup>1</sup>353=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Maighreartaech, mac Seacain, mic Domnall, mic Brian  
hui Neill, do marbaed (quinto<sup>b</sup> Nonis Martini<sup>b</sup>) do  
philib Mag Uidhir.—Oisirmat, mac Oisirmata Meg  
Capraig<sup>c</sup> & a mac, Donncaed, do marbaed do mac hui  
Shuilleab[1]n<sup>d</sup>. — Siurtrir<sup>e</sup> Aedh-cliat<sup>f</sup> d'eg. — Mac  
Bheorair do marbaed do Shallan.<sup>g</sup>—Toirrhealbaed, mac  
Aedha hui Conchobuir, do marbaed la Clann-Donncaed.—  
Aedh, mac Toirrhealbaed hui Conchobuir, ri Connacht, do  
marbaed do macaib hui Cheallaig tpe ead.—Oubhall<sup>e</sup>  
Mac Suibne do marbaed la Domnall O Conchobuir.—  
Donncaed Mac Connachta do marbaed la Sil-Briain.—  
Domnall, mac Aedh Briainis, mortuus erit.—Nicol Mac  
Cathair<sup>c</sup>, erpus Oirgialla, mortuus erit (irin<sup>a</sup> Roismar<sup>d</sup>)  
& Brian Mac Cathair do tosa[3] i<sup>e</sup> n-a ina.<sup>h</sup>—Solan<sup>i</sup>  
hui<sup>j</sup> Mellai[1]n, maepr Cluig in Udaet[α], peisem coit-  
cenn, quiesuit in [Chripto].—Donncaed<sup>k</sup> Proifted do  
marbaed do d'if d'a muinntir fein.—Seapoirdin Tribel  
do Charraig do Saxoniam ap paitci Aedh-cliat<sup>e</sup>.—Peis-  
lin<sup>f</sup>, mac Aedha, mic Domnall hui Domnall, ri Tiri-  
Conaill, do marbaed le mac a deirbhearr fein, idon,  
Seacan, mac Conchobuir, mic Aedha, mic Domnall [hui  
Domnall], i cornum risi ppri<sup>f</sup>.—Murcaed, mac Brian  
hui Neill, d'eg.—Brian<sup>f</sup>, mac Maighneana, mortuus erit  
reuto 1duf Cpprilir<sup>f</sup>.

A 73d

A.D. 1353. <sup>1</sup>Shuilleab[1]n, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A. B; quarto,  
B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A, B. Eppoc Clochar—*bishop of Clochar*—  
is placed on r. m., t. h., B. In Autumno (the Latin equivalent), over-  
head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>e</sup> om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>f-f</sup> om., A

<sup>2</sup>Justiciary.—Thomas de Rokeby.  
He became justiciary for the second  
time in 1350 and died the same  
year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare),  
Grace.

<sup>3</sup>Ua Cellagh.—Donough, in re-  
venge for the abduction of whose

wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor was  
slain, A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup>Sil-Briain.—*Seed of Brian* (Bo-  
ruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

<sup>5</sup>Aedh.—O'Conor.

<sup>6</sup>Oirgialla (Oriel). — Clogher  
diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on

died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> of Ath-cliath died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners.—Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchuir, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh<sup>3</sup> through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.<sup>4</sup>—Domnall, son of Aedh<sup>5</sup> the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,<sup>6</sup> died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the 'Testament,'<sup>7</sup> general protector,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Prcistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliath.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> in contesting the kingship with him.—Murchadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,<sup>10</sup> died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April.

the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholaus Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

<sup>7</sup> *Bell of the Testament*.—See 552 (-3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii.

609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323-6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Protector*.—Of poets and learned men.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—O'Donnell.]

<sup>10</sup> *Maghnus*.—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

Kal Ian. [1.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [u11.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>c</sup> ecc.<sup>d</sup> l.<sup>e</sup>  
mii.<sup>f</sup>[-u11.<sup>g</sup>]. Maighnur (mac<sup>d</sup> Eacca<sup>d</sup>) Mag Mhaigh-  
samna, ri Oirgiall, d'eg (i Rin<sup>d</sup> Epprac<sup>d</sup>).—Lochlainn<sup>e</sup>, mac  
Muirceartais hU1 Conobuir, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Seaan, mac Óriain  
hU1 Raignillair<sup>e</sup>, do marba<sup>d</sup> do Ghallaib.—Mat<sup>a</sup>, mac  
Tomair hU1 Ruairc, cenn gaircier<sup>d</sup> na bpreifne d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—  
Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Fairsceallair<sup>e</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup> d'en uir<sup>c</sup> ror<sup>d</sup> de  
le Cenel-Lua<sup>a</sup>in. Ocuf da maipe<sup>d</sup>, ro bo comarba ar  
na m<sup>a</sup>ra<sup>b</sup>ac<sup>c</sup>.—Pepgal hUa<sup>1</sup> Duibgenna[1]n, ollam na  
bpreifne<sup>f</sup> [re tan], d'eg<sup>e</sup>.

O<sup>e</sup> Duibgenna[1]n, trena a treg,  
Ce bponna<sup>d</sup> no<sup>c</sup>o bpreigmer ;  
Calma re cona<sup>d</sup> a cne<sup>e</sup>,  
Aodh<sup>a</sup> ollam i<sup>f</sup> eisger.

Pepgal, pep tan a nair'ðae<sup>c</sup>,  
Senchar<sup>d</sup> muirne<sup>c</sup> i<sup>f</sup> mac caem ;  
Ca<sup>c</sup> roul<sup>d</sup> ne<sup>c</sup>ur 'n-a <sup>c</sup>te<sup>c</sup>,  
Ollam uir i<sup>f</sup> oirpinn<sup>c</sup>.

Sit<sup>e</sup> coitcenn eteir da Cathal, i<sup>f</sup>don, Cathal, mac Cathail  
7 Cathal, mac Ce<sup>a</sup>da bpreifni<sup>d</sup>.—Donn<sup>a</sup>leibhe Mac Cen-  
bail, rae<sup>c</sup> mar<sup>b</sup>irteir na renna, d'ec, in<sup>e</sup> t-aen duine  
rob' fene<sup>c</sup> re [a] eala<sup>b</sup>ain fein i n-Erinne<sup>e</sup>.—Óriain, mac  
Silla-Cri<sup>a</sup>t [U]1 Ruairc, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Maighnur buide Mag  
Samra<sup>a</sup>tha[1]n do marba<sup>d</sup> a Rút Mic Uidhilin le hCe<sup>a</sup>d  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Néill.— | Clemint hUa<sup>1</sup> Duibgenna[1]n (i<sup>f</sup>don,<sup>h</sup>  
r<sup>a</sup>gairt na Sinnac<sup>h</sup>), bicairi Cille-Ronain, quiuit in  
[Chru<sup>a</sup>rto].—Mai<sup>a</sup>-Seclainn Mac Domnall, tairc<sup>c</sup>  
Clainni-Ceallair<sup>e</sup>, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.

A.D. 1354. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>.11, A, B. <sup>b</sup>.xx.1, A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1357, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl.,  
t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> After this word a space = 6 letters is  
left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. <sup>g</sup>om., A.  
<sup>h</sup>itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] <sup>1</sup>1354=1357 of the A. L. | <sup>2</sup>Eachaidh.—Mac Mahon, king  
C. of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. 1354<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Maghnus (son of Eachaidh<sup>2</sup>) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlann, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head<sup>3</sup> of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior<sup>4</sup> on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died :

O'Duibhgennain,<sup>5</sup> strong his prowess,  
To grant [this] is not a false decision ;  
Excellent  
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,  
A historian impartial and a bounteous person,  
Every comfort is supplied in his house,  
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals : namely, Cathal, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Cathal, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Mághnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes<sup>7</sup>), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnall, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

<sup>3</sup> Head, etc.—“Chief man for hardness and valour of his hands of the Bre[f]nie,” Mageoghegan (1357).

<sup>4</sup> Superior.—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

<sup>5</sup> Ua Duibhgennain, etc.—The metre is Debide.

<sup>6</sup> Cathal, Aedh.—O’Conor.

<sup>7</sup> Priest of the Foxes.—“It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. [x.ii]ii., Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>a</sup>-[uuii.<sup>b</sup>] Domnall hUa<sup>c</sup> hE<sup>d</sup>ra, ri Lui<sup>e</sup>ne, d'eg im<sup>b</sup> Chaire<sup>f</sup>. — Macgnur Mag Uisdein (idon, mac Ce<sup>g</sup>da ruaird<sup>h</sup>) do marba<sup>i</sup> (12<sup>d</sup> Kalendar Mai<sup>j</sup>), do Clainn-Cat<sup>k</sup>mail.—Concobur hUa<sup>c</sup> hCinlir<sup>l</sup>e, tairfe<sup>m</sup> Ceniuil-Dob<sup>n</sup>a, d'ec.—Mai<sup>o</sup>m mor do zhabairt d'Ce<sup>o</sup>d hUa<sup>c</sup> Neill ap Oirgialla<sup>p</sup> [7] ap Feartaib-Mana<sup>q</sup>.—Ce<sup>o</sup>d Mac Cab<sup>r</sup> do marba<sup>i</sup> ann 7 mac in epruic [5] i Dubda 7 daine imda aili<sup>s</sup>.—Mai<sup>o</sup>m mor do zhabairt do<sup>3</sup> hUa<sup>c</sup> Mor<sup>t</sup>da ap Shallai<sup>u</sup> Ce<sup>o</sup>ta-cliat<sup>v</sup> 7 da fi<sup>w</sup>it d'ec do marba<sup>i</sup> tib.—Ci<sup>x</sup> mór do te<sup>y</sup>ct i<sup>z</sup>rin Sam<sup>z</sup>ra<sup>y</sup> r<sup>z</sup>in a Cairebri 7 níp' Lu<sup>z</sup>u na<sup>z</sup> piastu<sup>z</sup>all anabaird ga<sup>z</sup>c aen<sup>z</sup> mell tib.—Dri<sup>z</sup>ian Mac Cat<sup>z</sup>mail, epruc Oirgiall, quieuit in Chri<sup>z</sup>to<sup>z</sup>.—Seinicin Mac Uisdein, a<sup>z</sup>bur Con<sup>z</sup>tabla Coicri<sup>z</sup> Ula<sup>z</sup>, d'ec.—Mac<sup>b</sup> Cinnoriu<sup>c</sup> Mic Phoerai<sup>d</sup> d'ec<sup>e</sup>.—Toir<sup>f</sup>delba<sup>g</sup>, mac Ce<sup>o</sup>d<sup>h</sup> na Pi<sup>i</sup>taba<sup>j</sup> hUa<sup>c</sup> Neill, occi<sup>k</sup>ur er<sup>l</sup> quanto Kalendar Iunini<sup>m</sup>.

(Crecf<sup>z</sup>luai<sup>z</sup>ge<sup>z</sup>s mor do denum do hUa Neill (idon<sup>h</sup>, d'Ce<sup>o</sup>d mor, mac Toir<sup>z</sup>delbaig. .<sup>h</sup>) i Tir-Conaill, d'ap'-comairme<sup>z</sup> fe<sup>z</sup>ct cata de<sup>z</sup> do bo<sup>z</sup>ru<sup>z</sup>, a n-þe<sup>z</sup>smur caera<sup>z</sup> 7 gabair 7 muc 7 tru<sup>z</sup> fi<sup>z</sup>it g<sup>z</sup>roir<sup>z</sup> do z<sup>z</sup>roir<sup>z</sup>i<sup>z</sup>. Ocur a m-bra<sup>z</sup>ti<sup>z</sup> a n-ðiaig na creac, [C.C.O.] 1355.<sup>g</sup>)

A.D. 1355. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>eile, A. <sup>3,3</sup>Ó, A. <sup>4</sup>ma, B. <sup>5</sup>em, B. <sup>a</sup> 1358, B. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e</sup>om., B. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., A. For Iunni, B reads Ianuari. <sup>g-g</sup>74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup>Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358]<sup>1</sup> 1355=1358 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup>Bishop Ua Dubda.—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one

portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. 1355<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda<sup>2</sup> and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less<sup>3</sup> than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died. — Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28].

(A great<sup>1</sup> foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355). (1355)

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (A. L. C.)

<sup>3</sup> Not less, etc.—“Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb,” Mageoghegan (1358).

<sup>4</sup> Mac Cathmail.—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra*.

(1355) <sup>1</sup> A great, etc.—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters*.

A 74a      [Cal. Ian. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xxix.<sup>b</sup>], Cennno Domini m.<sup>c</sup>ccc.<sup>d</sup> l.<sup>e</sup>  
 11.<sup>f</sup>o[1x.<sup>g</sup>o]. Cormac Mac Carraig, ri Dear-Muman,  
 d'ec<sup>d</sup>.—Domnall, mac Tairis [U]i Matseannna, mortuus  
 est.—Ceó, mac Concobuir Mic Ceóagá[1]n, atbusur riasd<sup>1</sup>  
 ne breitennus, d'ec.—Mairid mor (Mairid c. Ceá-  
 reanais<sup>e</sup>) do tairis do Chatál ós, mac Catáil [U]i  
 Concoúar, fa Ceá-reanais ap Conallcain (idon<sup>f</sup>, ap Seaan,  
 mac Concobair hui Domnall 7<sup>g</sup>) Seaan hua<sup>2</sup> Dochar-  
 tais, tairis Ceá-riða-Miðair 7 Eoghan Connachtac 7 Tírri-  
 delbae Mac Siúine do ghabal le mac [U]i Con[e]obuir.  
 Matá Mac Samhradhá[1]n, atbusur tairis Telléa-Euca<sup>3</sup>,  
 do lot in la rín 7 a ég 'g a tis fein. Rísi Tíre-Conaill  
 do ghabal do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Donnca<sup>4</sup> Mac Uisdein  
 do marbas le mac Duind<sup>5</sup> (idon<sup>g</sup>, Ceardgal os<sup>h</sup>), mic Blaist-  
 beartais Meig Uisdein (7<sup>h</sup> la húrt, mac Blaistbeartais<sup>h</sup>).—  
 Maghur<sup>i</sup> Mebla<sup>j</sup> hua Domnall do ghabal Tíre-Conaill  
 in<sup>k</sup> bliadain ri 7 gan gairm ri<sup>l</sup> fai<sup>m</sup>.—Catáil<sup>k</sup> boður,  
 mac Catáil [U]i Ruairce, do marbas ap a casad cetna.  
 Ocur [le fein 7] Mael-Seánainn hua<sup>2</sup> Saírmleisair<sup>5</sup> [do]  
 comhuitim ne ceile.—Muircearta<sup>6</sup>, mac Tomair [U]i  
 Phloint, atbusur ri<sup>l</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>-Tuirtrui, do marbas a fell  
 d'Ceó, mac Óriain, mic Ceóa buide [U]i Neill.—Muir-  
 ca<sup>7</sup> ós Mac Matseannna, atbusur ri<sup>l</sup> Conco-Baircinn, do  
 marbas le Sil-mb[1]iain.—Óriain Mac Donncaid,  
 atbusur ri<sup>l</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>-nOilella, | do marbas do Mac Senca  
 d'oirre<sup>8</sup> [U]i Saorpa<sup>1</sup>. — Haenri<sup>9</sup>, mac Willius, mic  
 Ricard, d'eg.<sup>m</sup>

B 71d

A.D. 1356. <sup>1</sup>-g. A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>n-Duinn, A. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>-leðair<sup>5</sup> (metathesis of g and ð), B. <sup>a</sup> .m., A, B. <sup>b</sup> .m., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1359, B. <sup>d</sup> After this word, Ceó (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. <sup>e</sup>-el. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. <sup>f</sup>-t itl., t. h., A. In B, the text is: fa Ceá-reanais, idon, ap Sheaan, mac Concobuir hui Domnall 7 ap Conallcain. Seaan, . . Close to Ath-seanaigh, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnall and on the Conailli. John, etc. <sup>g</sup>-g itl., t. h., A; in text, after Meig Uisdein, B. <sup>h</sup>-h itl., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>i</sup>-l. m. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>j</sup>om., B. <sup>k</sup> The order in B is: Catáil-Donncaid-Maghur. <sup>l</sup>idon, in bliadain ri—namely, this year—added, B. <sup>m</sup>-m om., B.

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. [1359]  
 1356<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamma, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was<sup>2</sup> to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhair, near Ath-seanaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan<sup>3</sup> the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship<sup>4</sup> of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without the title of king [being bestowed] upon him.—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And<sup>5</sup> he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamma junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept<sup>6</sup> of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ullick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died.

[1359] <sup>1</sup> 1356=1359 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup> Who was, etc.—Literally, material of a chief professor. For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cust.* iii. 510.

<sup>3</sup> Eogan.—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

<sup>4</sup> The kingship—Ua Concobuir.—

"The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!" (O'D. iii. 616).

<sup>5</sup> And.—Supply: his death took place thus:

<sup>6</sup> Sept. — Oirecht: whence the

[bif.] **Kal.** Ian. [1111.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [x.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
111.<sup>c</sup>[-lx.<sup>d</sup>] Maelruanair,<sup>1</sup> mac Gillie muineleisigh [U]i  
Baileill, d'ec.—Sap Roibeirt Sabair d'eg.—Amlaim,<sup>d</sup> mac  
Seprai<sup>d</sup> Me<sup>d</sup> Ra<sup>d</sup>nail, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Loirceti<sup>2</sup> mora  
irin<sup>3</sup> airmirir cetna, idon, baile Rofa-Comain  $\gamma$  Daim-  
inir  $\gamma$  Slige<sup>c</sup>  $\gamma$  Mainiftip Lera-dabail  $\gamma$  Ri<sup>d</sup>nae<sup>c</sup>  $\gamma$   
Doruim-liaf.—Seaan, mac Gillia-Chri<sup>d</sup> [U]i Ruairc, do  
marba<sup>d</sup> la hAe<sup>d</sup> Mac Dordai<sup>d</sup>.—Diarmait O hCinn-  
li<sup>d</sup>e, d'ec.—Primair<sup>d</sup> Arda-Macca, fer-inait<sup>d</sup> Patrai<sup>d</sup>,  
quiueuit in [Chri<sup>d</sup>to].—Per<sup>d</sup>sal,<sup>d</sup> mac Seprai<sup>d</sup> Me<sup>d</sup>  
Ra<sup>d</sup>nail; Ca<sup>d</sup>al, mac in caic, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Seaan, mac  
Simus Mic Uisilin, do marba<sup>d</sup>.—Naemus hua<sup>d</sup> Tuib-  
genna[1]n d'eg.—Diarmait,<sup>d</sup> mac Donncha<sup>d</sup> riabair<sup>d</sup> Mic  
Diarmata, do marba<sup>d</sup> le Ca<sup>d</sup>al o<sup>d</sup>, mac Ca<sup>d</sup>ail [U]i  
Concobuir<sup>d</sup>.—Ingen Toirrdelba<sup>d</sup> [U]i Concobuir, ben  
Per<sup>d</sup>sal [U]i Ra<sup>d</sup>illair,<sup>d</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup> d'ergur.—Mac ri<sup>d</sup>  
Saxan do te<sup>c</sup>t i<sup>d</sup> n-Erinn.—Gilla-na-naem O Connmai<sup>d</sup>,  
ollam Tuad-Muman, idon<sup>e</sup>, ne timpana<sup>c</sup>t,  $\gamma$  d'eg.—  
Matgamain Gallta Mag Uisip, idon,<sup>d</sup> mac ...<sup>d</sup> mortuus  
est reptimo<sup>d</sup> Kalendar Cppulir<sup>d</sup>.

A 74b **Kal.** Ian. [ui.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xxi.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
1111.<sup>c</sup>[-lx.<sup>d</sup> 1.<sup>e</sup>] Deinriðe<sup>c</sup>t<sup>d</sup> O Moëa[1]n, oirceinne<sup>c</sup> Cille-

A.D. 1357. <sup>1</sup> Maol-ð, B. <sup>2</sup>-fce, A. <sup>3</sup>'ran, B. <sup>4</sup>-mfat, B. <sup>5</sup> O,  
A. <sup>6</sup> a, A.—<sup>a.u.</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> .xii., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1360, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e-e</sup> l. m.,  
t. h., A; text, with soon—namely—om., B. <sup>f</sup> A blank= space for 14  
letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. <sup>a.u.</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> .u., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1361. B. <sup>d</sup> The order of this  
and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of  
their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32  
Ed. III. (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360]<sup>1</sup> 1357 = 1360 of the *A.L.C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Savage*.—Grace gives his obit  
and eulogium at 1360. He was  
buried in the Dominican House of  
Coleraine. The textual A.D. is  
thus three years in advance.

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—O'Donovan, by an over-  
sight, has “died” (iii. 617).

<sup>4</sup> *Happened*.—Accidentally.

<sup>5</sup> *Primate*.—Richard Fitz Ralph.

On the death of David Mageraghty  
in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of  
Lichfield, he was unanimously  
nominated by the Chapter of  
Armagh and appointed by Clement  
VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p.  
286). He died in the Curia (at  
Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a  
summary of his energetic life and

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1360 Bis.]  
 1357<sup>1</sup>[-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked  
 Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage<sup>2</sup> died.—  
 Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.<sup>3</sup>—  
 Great burnings [happened<sup>4</sup>] at the same time, namely,  
 [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and  
 Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach  
 and Druim-lias.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, was  
 slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh.—Diarmait O'hAinlidhe  
 died.—The Primate<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick,  
 rested in Christ.—Ferghal<sup>6</sup> son of Geoffrey Mag Ragh-  
 naill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were  
 slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—  
 Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died.—Diarmait, son of  
 Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal  
 junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of  
 Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighil-  
 laigh, was killed by a fall.—The son<sup>7</sup> of the king of the  
 Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh,  
 cllam of Thomond, namely, in timpan<sup>8</sup>-playing, died.—  
 Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . . ,  
 died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D.  
 1358<sup>1</sup>[-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell-

[1361]

memorable controversy with the  
 Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim :  
*Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in*  
*Ireland*, I. 520 sq.

<sup>6</sup> Ferghal.—The *A. L. C.* state he  
 died a natural death. This, in all  
 probability, is correct. Had he  
 been slain, his name would have  
 been included with that of his  
 brother in the third obit of this  
 year.

<sup>7</sup> Son.—Lionel, duke of Clarence,  
 third son of Edward III. Accord-  
 ing to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15,  
 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth  
 (only child of William de Burgh,  
 who was slain [1333], *supra*).

<sup>8</sup> Timpan.—See 1177, note 7,  
*supra*.

[1361]<sup>1</sup> 1358=1361 of the *A. L.*  
*C.*

A 74b  
Catharacta, in Christo quievit.—Abiit Mac Murchadha, qui  
Lairgen | et Domnall patabac, abibus suis Lairgen, a n-  
sabat a fell do mac suis Saxonum 'n-a tis fein et a' terdail  
aige!—Cormac ballae hua<sup>1</sup> Mail[-Sh]eclainn, qui Miðe,  
d'eg.—Domnachua<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>1</sup> Loelainn, qui Copcumrua<sup>3</sup>, d'eg.—  
Nicol<sup>4</sup> O Pinaecta d'ec.—Tomaltae Mac Neill do  
marbaðs.—Sap Remunn a Dúrc d'eg.—Dubog, ingen  
Ceða Meig Uistir, ben Con-Chonnaect, mic Pilib Meig  
Mhatgamna, d'eg in<sup>5</sup> bliadain ris.—Cluice in suis do  
beit co tuis<sup>6</sup> iþin<sup>7</sup> bliadain ris<sup>8</sup> i<sup>9</sup> n-Eriinn. Rírdeor  
Saðair d'ec ðe.—Catgal et Muicepta, da mac Ceða,  
mic Eogain, d'ec.—Remunn, mac Dúrcair in Muine,  
d'ec.—Uaiter Sdondu<sup>10</sup> d'eg.—Gillibert, mac Mailir,  
d'eg.<sup>11</sup>—Tomar Mag Tisernna[1]n, tairfech Tellairg-Dun-  
caða, d'eg.—Tuatal hua<sup>3</sup> Maille d'eg.  
(Oengur<sup>1</sup> hua Caireppri mortuus est Nonis Martini.)

[Cal. 1an. [ii]. p., l. [11.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup>b [-lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Eogain pinn hua<sup>1</sup> Conchobuir, mac suis  
Connact [d'heg].—Tomaltae hua<sup>1</sup> Dúrc d'ec.—Eogain  
hua<sup>1</sup> Maille et Tisernna, a mac, d'ec.—Maelruancas  
O Dubda d'eg.—Ingen hui Maille, ben Domnall [ii]  
Dubda [d'ec].—Domnall, mac Ruairi [ii] Chellairg,

A.D. 1358. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>, A. <sup>3</sup>a, B. <sup>4</sup> om. A. <sup>5-6</sup> a n-e<sup>7</sup> iþin laim  
iþin—they died (lit.: their death [took place]) in that captivity, B., <sup>8-9</sup> om.,  
B. <sup>10-11</sup> Placed after n-Eriinn (with pi—this, for pin—that), B. <sup>12-13</sup> n. t. h.,  
A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>.ii., A., B. <sup>3</sup> 1362, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Athracht[a]. — Church of [St.] Athracht: founded by St. Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripartite Life*, Part II.), who received the veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now called Killaraght, “a parish in the bar. of Coolavin, in the south of co. Sligo, where the memory of this*

virgin is still held in great veneration” (O'D. iii. 619).

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall.* — Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough). “Being sinis-  
terly taken by the king of Eng-  
land’s son in his house, died  
prisoners with him,” Mageoghegan  
(1361).

<sup>4</sup> *King's Game.* — An epidemic, the

Athracht[a]<sup>2</sup>, rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and Domnall<sup>3</sup> the Swarthy, who was to be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn, king of Corecumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—The King's Game<sup>4</sup> was rife<sup>5</sup> in this year in Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muircertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,<sup>6</sup> died.—Redmond, son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,<sup>7</sup> died.—Thomas Mag Tigernan[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua Maille died.

(Oengus<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1358)

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. 1359<sup>1</sup>[-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh O'Dubda died.<sup>2</sup>—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri

[1362]

nature of which is unknown. The native name apparently arose from the common belief that, like the king's evil, the disease was curable by royal touch.

<sup>5</sup> *Rife*.—Literally, *thickly*.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*.—O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Meyler*.—Probably, as the editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22), Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac

Costelloe, in which family Gilbert and Meyler were names frequently employed.

(1358) <sup>1</sup> *Oengus*, etc.—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

[1362] <sup>1</sup> 1359 = 1362 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—His wife, the daughter of Mac Donough, died this year likewise, *A. L. C.*

o'eg.—Niall Mac Samhradh[1]n, taircē Tellais-Éaethač,  
o'eg.—Oengus[<sup>3</sup>] Mac-in-Oglach, oircinneč Cille-oiridh,  
quiueuit in [Chripto].—Catál óg, mac Catál [U]<sub>1</sub> Con-  
cobuir, in<sup>e</sup> trer la iap Samain<sup>e</sup> o'eg.—Inuřeas<sup>c</sup> Manač  
Mac Taird<sup>b</sup> quiueuit in [Chripto].—Dicair 1mča, idon,  
O Férisur, o'eg<sup>c</sup>.—Oíarrait, mac Seain, taircē  
Muinntiru-hCenéigale, o'ec.—Cairebri hUa<sup>1</sup> Cuind, taircē  
Muinntiru-Gillse[1]n, o'eg.—Taird<sup>b</sup>, mac Concobuir U[1]  
Briam, do marbaš do Clann-Cuilen.— | Pilib<sup>d</sup>, mac  
Rouilb moir Mez Matgamna, ri Oirgiall, o'heg<sup>d</sup>.

B 72a

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup>] f., l. [x.iiii.,<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
lx.<sup>o</sup>[-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Muinnterat<sup>c</sup> ruas<sup>d</sup>, mac Domnaill 1rrair,  
do marbaš le mac Mařnuřa.—Mařnuř Eoganač hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Domnaill o'ec.—Oeđ (ruas<sup>d</sup>) Mac Uisđir, ri Féris-  
Manač, o'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliastain ri<sup>e</sup>.—Mařnuř, mac Oeđa [U]<sub>1</sub>  
Domnaill, atbun riř Cene[oi]-Conaill, do marbaš le  
Mařnuř, mac Catál [U]<sub>1</sub> Choncobuir.—Taird<sup>b</sup> Mac  
Con[Sh]nama, taircē Muinntiru-Cinaeča, do<sup>f</sup> lot 7 do  
řabail<sup>f</sup> le Catál, mac Oeđa břeifnř h[U]<sub>1</sub><sup>e</sup> Concobuir<sup>e</sup>  
7<sup>g</sup> a ec iřin laim řin<sup>g</sup>.—Cairebri, inřen [U]<sub>1</sub> Pheřzal,  
A 74c | ben [U]<sub>1</sub> Raiřillaiř, o'ec.—Catál Mac Domnčair<sup>d</sup>  
do marbaš la lučt Muřgi-Luiridh.—Zaeč mor iřin  
bliastain řin<sup>h</sup> doberiř řiř 7 tempaill, dobař longa 7  
aptaraiři iřda.

A.D. 1359. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., A; text, B.A.D. 1360. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>a-n</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> xx.iiii., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1363, B. <sup>d</sup> itl.,  
n. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> do marbaš—was killed, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., B.  
<sup>h</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-in-oglaich*.—Son of the young warrior.—From two other entries in the *Four Masters* [1333, 1416], it may be concluded that the her-

bar. Tirerrill, co. Sligo) was hereditary in the family of Mac-in-Ogley.

<sup>4</sup> Died.—In Sligo, of the plague (doubtless that mentioned under the previous year), *A. L. C.*

Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,<sup>3</sup> here-nagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died<sup>4</sup> the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,<sup>5</sup> namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,<sup>6</sup> chief of the Muinter-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur<sup>7</sup> Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, [1363] A.D. 1360<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall<sup>2</sup> of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus,<sup>2</sup>—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n<sup>3</sup> died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Conco-buir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank<sup>4</sup> many craft and barks.

<sup>5</sup> *Imaidh*.—The island of Omey off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

<sup>6</sup> *John*.—O'Farrell.

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—Conor, son of Tur-lough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra*.

[1363] <sup>1</sup> 1360=1363 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall, Maghnus* —O'Conor.

<sup>3</sup> [Tir-]Eoga[i]n.—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Sank*.—Literally, *drowned*.

[b. i.] Cal. Ian. [11.<sup>a</sup>] f., l. [xx.1111.<sup>b</sup>] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [-1111.<sup>c</sup>] Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> Óriain, ri Tuath-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-Sh]eclainn hUa<sup>1</sup> Órígail, tairfeach Muinn-tíre-hCiongáile, d'ec.—Domnall, mac Ruairí [U]<sup>d</sup> Chelláin, aobúir ri hUa<sup>1</sup>-Máine, d'ec.—Ingen Óaireach a bhrac, ben Aedha, mic Óenghlímid, d'ec.—Óerbaile, ingen in eifroic [U]<sup>e</sup> Domnall, ben Meag Uisíir (idon<sup>d</sup>, Aedha riuaidh Meag Uisíir<sup>d</sup>), d'ec.—Aedh hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, in t-aen ri iñ fíorr tairnic<sup>2</sup> do Leit Cuinn iñ aimpír n-deiseannais<sup>f</sup> i n-aipdriais<sup>g</sup> Coicéid Ula, d'ecce in<sup>e</sup> bliaðan [ri]<sup>e</sup>.—Domnall Mac Uisíir, tigernach Clann-Órígail, morstair eft.—Gilla-na-naem O Domhnaibhenn, ollam breitheamh Corcúmpriach [U]<sup>i</sup> Loélainn, d'ec<sup>2</sup>.—Órban hUa<sup>1</sup> Óriain, rai timpanais<sup>3</sup>, d'eg.—Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> Sgíngin, ríselais<sup>4</sup> mat<sup>5</sup> 7 rencaid, d'eg<sup>f</sup>.—Óiffriuc, ingen Óriain [U]<sup>j</sup> Raistilláin, ben Óriain Meag Tísepnain, d'eg reet-muins<sup>g</sup> pe Caife. Oeuf nípp'oindae<sup>h</sup> ar a mat[<sup>i</sup>]ur co haimpir a hóirdeadh.

[Cal. Ian. 1111.<sup>a</sup>] f., l. [u.<sup>b</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>c</sup>] Ruairí [U]<sup>d</sup> mac Domnall [U]<sup>e</sup> Neill do marbaidh do Mael[-Sh]eclainn, mac i[n]<sup>1</sup> súir, d'æen upcúir rois<sup>f</sup>.—Tomaltae, mac Murcaidha<sup>2</sup> [U]<sup>i</sup> Órígail, d'eg.—Coigach móir iñ aimpír bliaðan ri<sup>3</sup> etep Clann-Óirídelb 7 Lusánis<sup>4</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> innraigis<sup>5</sup> do Óenain do Clann-Óirídelb ar

A.D. 1361. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup>-15, B. <sup>3</sup> tem—, A. <sup>4</sup> 1111., A, B. <sup>5</sup> u111., A, B.  
This epact is not found in the Decemnovennial cycle. <sup>c</sup> 1364, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl,  
t. h., B; om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> morstair eft, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1362. <sup>1</sup> a[n], B. <sup>2</sup>-cæd, A. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>4</sup> u., A, B. <sup>5</sup> xix.  
(obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1365, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

[1364]<sup>1</sup> 1361=1364 of the A. L.  
C.

<sup>2</sup> Diarmait.—Son of Turlough,

who died in [1306], *supra*. He succeeded Brian (sl. [1350] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

Kalends of Jan, on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, [1364 Bis.]  
 A.D. 1361<sup>1</sup>[-4.] Diarmait <sup>2</sup>Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,<sup>3</sup> died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,<sup>4</sup> wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,<sup>5</sup> died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aiffric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.<sup>6</sup> And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, [1365].  
 A.D. 1362<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,<sup>2</sup> with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made

<sup>3</sup> Feidhlimidh.—O'Conor.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop Ua Domnaill.—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn.—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Corcumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Corecumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note z.) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

<sup>6</sup> Week before Easter.—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] <sup>1</sup> 1362 = 1365 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of the Dwarf.—According to the A. L. C., he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).

Luiȝnecais<sup>d</sup>. Eribaird anboil 7<sup>a</sup> tis deȝdaine do ȝabairt ar Luiȝnecais do'n<sup>e</sup> toirc ȝin<sup>f</sup>: idon<sup>f</sup>, reiwer mac riȝ do mairis Muinnitirí-hEȝra do mairbað fa Cormac hUa<sup>g</sup> n-Eaȝra.—Cormac hUa ȝiala[1]n mortsuar eft<sup>g</sup>.—In doryoiȝið<sup>d</sup> do ȝenam d'Aed Mac Diarmata ar Muinnitir-Eolu[1]r. Cinta mora 7 cреća aiðbli do ȝenam ar Eoluȝaċaiß do'n dul ȝin: noċur cреća gan caipeċaiß na cреća ȝin; uaiρ do mairbað eċċta uaiρli anboile umporan, fa'n aenþer | tis i n-aiðeð coiteinn iþ feorr do bi i Connachtas' n-a aiimriþ, idon, fa Cormac, mac Diarmata ruaird 7 fa ȝaa mac Tomaltas[1]i biren. Diarmait Mac Diarmata 7 Maelruanaid, mac Donnċatħa riabaird, do ȝabail ar a creiċ cetna<sup>d</sup>.—Peið-limið in éiníȝ hUa<sup>g</sup> Concobuir, ri Cormumruað, idon<sup>d</sup>, mac Domnall[1]i Concobuir, rai gan aiðbi i n-éiníȝ<sup>d</sup>, d'éc in<sup>d</sup> bliatħain ȝin<sup>d</sup>.—Briean, mac Matħa Mieg Tigeerna[1]n, mac taixiȝ faħ mo aȝ 7 oirrudepcuȝ<sup>h</sup>, peiċem<sup>d</sup> coiteinn im biað 7 im eallac<sup>d</sup>, d'egi im<sup>d</sup> feil Sang Seaa[1]n in bliatħain ȝin<sup>d</sup>, amail aðbeqt<sup>i</sup>:

Rann<sup>j</sup>: Briean Mac Tigeerna[1]n na tħej,  
Re [a] ēneċ nír coiρ coimer:  
Relean gan fis an ȝeile,  
Bud neam cpiċ a ċaċreime.

B 72b Briean, mac Aed Mac Tigeerna, do ȝabail riȝi n-Oirrūall | 7 cleamħuñ 7 capaðras d'far dō ar Somaipliȝ, mac Eoin duis Mic Domnall, ar Connabla

A.D. 1362. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>iob—, B. <sup>e-e</sup> in tan ȝin—that time, B. <sup>f</sup> om., A. <sup>g-g</sup> om., A. <sup>h-h</sup> lan d'ad 7 d'oirrudepcuȝ—full of prosperity and of pre-eminence, B. <sup>i</sup> verb is placed after Tigeerna in B. <sup>j</sup>om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Cormac.—Heir-presumptive to the lordship of Luighni (Leyney, the territory of the O'Haras, co. Sligo).

<sup>4</sup> Muinter-Eoluis.—Plural adjec-

tival from of Eolus in the original.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers.—Literally, deeds; by metonymy for the slain.

<sup>5a</sup> Diarmait, Donnchadh.—Mac Dermot.

by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition : namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muinter-hEghra were slain under Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muinter-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muinter-] Eoluis<sup>4</sup> on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers<sup>5</sup> of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait<sup>5a</sup> the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach<sup>6</sup> Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh<sup>5a</sup> the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir o f t h e H o s p i t a l i t y , king of Corcumruadh,<sup>7</sup> that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said :

Stanza<sup>8</sup> : Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,  
 With his hospitality comparison were not just :  
 He practised hospitality without reward,  
 Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somaire, son of John Mac

<sup>6</sup> *Tomaltach*. — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints “Cormac” (*F. M.* iii. 629). | moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. Cf. [1364], note 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — That is, the | <sup>8</sup> *Stanza*.—The metre is *Debide*.

Cóicid Ulað, co tuc fáir ingin [U]i Raisíllairis do légan  
 7 co tuc fán a ingin fein dó. Seppr ar a aitle fín co  
 tuc cuigí<sup>k</sup>, n-a teck fein<sup>k</sup> é d'ol finna. Ocur mur do  
 fáil fín<sup>f</sup> an fin d'fásgail, ír e cuiread fáir gur'iað  
 Brian fein a da laim tairif 7 a sábaile co dochráe,  
 domádach 7 a tógbail amac—7 uaðað dia<sup>l</sup> muinnitír i  
 n-a foscáir—gur'craiblēd 7 gur'cengleð a cōra 7 a lama  
 d'a céile 7 gur'cuiread<sup>g</sup> loð<sup>g</sup> é. Ocur ni fer a rghelá  
 o fín amac. Do [e]igseð fo'n tir 7 gae inað a frit<sup>h</sup> a  
 muinnitír, do marbað 7 do haingeð iat. Marbh doman  
 7 talam 7 uifci i n-ap'folcēd in t-ráerelann roceneoil,  
 idon, atbúr rið 1nnri-Gall, idon<sup>7</sup>, mac Eoin duibh, mic  
 Céllaxantair. Cémail atbheirt:

Rann<sup>f</sup>: In loð<sup>m</sup> ra ap'cuiread<sup>m</sup> cenn eac<sup>8</sup>,  
 Somaiple na rleð rinnait,  
 Eter gnai 7 glór ír ghen,  
 Ór ír fín fái do foilgeð.

Noðor olc gan inneacúð pe hatgairit in t-olc fín. Uair  
 po tinoil Domnall, mac Céða hUí Neill 7 Toirbherdelbað  
 hUa<sup>4</sup> Neill 7 tuccadair comadha morda 7 braitairri 7 riðcain  
 do clainn Céða buide [U]i Neill, idon, do Brian, mac  
 Enri [U]i Neill, co n-a braitribh. Ocur tainic fóir ír  
 coimtinol cetna<sup>n</sup> Niall, mac Murcaða, mic Murcaða  
 moir Mheg Matgamna, derbraitair matar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. <sup>6-6</sup> illóð, B. <sup>7</sup>om., A. <sup>8-8</sup>, B. <sup>9-kéinig</sup> fein, dia tir<sup>g</sup>—*to himself, to his house, B. 1d'a (syncope for d'i a), A. 10-m* loð 'n-a n'  
 cuiread—*The lake in which was put, B. 11-fín—that, B.*

<sup>9</sup> *Forced him.*—Literally, *put upon him.*

original construction is impersonal:  
*it was let [loose].*

<sup>10</sup> *Brian.*—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

<sup>13</sup> *Innocent one.*—Literally, *head [by synecdoche for the person] of an innocent [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.*

<sup>11</sup> *Wound.*—Literally, *tied.*

<sup>12</sup> *Bands were despatched.*—The

[1365]

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him<sup>9</sup> to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian]<sup>10</sup> brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound<sup>11</sup> his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched<sup>12</sup> throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said :

S'anza<sup>8</sup> : This [is] the lake wherein was put an innocent one,<sup>13</sup>

Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,  
Mid merriment and noise and laughter,  
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave<sup>14</sup> large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna ; brother of the mother

<sup>14</sup> Gave, etc.—In order that the Clannaboy [Clann-Aedha-buiāhe] and their chief, Brian O'Neill | might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.

naill, 7 leis̄-ri[is] Oirgiall eiridēn.<sup>9</sup> Ocūr-tangadur i[r]roi[n]e  
 1 Coice[is] Ulach do Clann-Domnaill, fa[is] Toirrde[is]ba[is] mōr  
 Mac n-Domnaill 7 fa[is] [α] mac ren, fa[is] Ullachan[is]air 7 fa[is]  
 mac Somairli fein, idon, fa[is] Eoin óg 7 tucadur d'innraig[is]d  
 Raetha-tulač 1at, idon, longropt Mheg Matgamna 7  
 rai[n]ic rabat[is] rompo 7 do<sup>o</sup> fagadur in baile<sup>o</sup> 7 tucat[is]  
 mairt[is] imírce<sup>10</sup> ophra<sup>11</sup> 7 nír'hanač dīb co rangadur |  
 A 75a Loč-Eirne sur'togbač a crait[is] 7 a ceičra a n-aiprečt a  
 n-aipre le Féraiš-Manac 7 leirin pluač, sur'dibhaisgeč  
 brian Matgamna artip<sup>p</sup> amac a n-učt Muinn-  
 tiri-Mailmórdha 7 ro gabač a ben<sup>12</sup> 7 a in[en].—Cu-  
 Connacht hUa<sup>4</sup> Raigillais, ri b[er]eifne, do dul i[ra]na b[er]ai-  
 t[er]iš d'a ñeoim fein—ri<sup>a</sup> beoða, b[er]išmusr<sup>a</sup>—7 an ri[is]i do  
 čabairt do Pilib<sup>a</sup>, d'a deirb[er]at[er]air.—Eočair, mac Toirr-  
 delbač M[ac] Matgamna, do marbač.

(Cn<sup>r</sup> Pérrun O Congaire, id eft, Þairdin, idon, oirci-  
 decēum Ropha-oreir, mōrtu[u]r eft<sup>r</sup>.)

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup>] f., [l.<sup>b</sup> x.u<sup>c</sup>,<sup>b</sup>] Cnno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-u<sup>c</sup>.<sup>b</sup>] Cathal, mac Ceða b[er]eifniš, mic Cathal  
 r[us]at[is] 7 Maſnuſ[is] og, a mac 7<sup>d</sup> Muirceartač Mac [C]ail-  
 riudocair 7 Muirf[is] hUa Maelatuile 7 Diarmait Mac  
 Simoin 7 Diarmait Mac Gill[is]-b[er]a[is]<sup>2d</sup> do marbač  
 'æ fell, 'æ terptio[is] 1du[is] Man[is] ař[is] Sraet-[ber]-Luir[is] le

A.D. 1362. <sup>9</sup>eirlein, B. <sup>10</sup>-ceč (the adj.), B. <sup>11</sup> ophra A. <sup>12</sup> bean, A.  
<sup>o</sup>-do fagbač in baile folam—the place was left empty, B. <sup>p-p</sup> af an t[er]i  
 —from out the country, B. <sup>q-q</sup> placed after deirb[er]at[er]air, B. <sup>r-r</sup>n. t. h.,  
 A ; om., B.

A.D. 1363. <sup>1</sup>Muirgeart, A. <sup>2</sup>-Eairnac, A. <sup>a</sup>.u<sup>c</sup>, A. B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B.  
<sup>c</sup> 1366, B. <sup>d-d</sup> partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A ; text, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A.  
<sup>f-f</sup> itl., t. h., B ; M[ac] itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to  
 place it on text line), A. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., t. h., A. Placed after Féraiš-Manac, B.

<sup>15</sup> Clann-Domnaill. — The Mac  
Donnells of Antrim.

(1362) <sup>1</sup> The Parson, etc.—Given  
at 1365 in the Four Masters.

[1366] <sup>1</sup> 1363 = 1366 of the A. L.  
C.

<sup>2</sup> Cathal.—O'Conor.

of Mac Domraill and half-king of Oirgialla was this person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,<sup>15</sup> under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muinter-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed.

(The Parson<sup>1</sup> O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, arch-deacon of Ros-orcir, died.) (1362)

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, [1366]  
A.D. 1363<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal<sup>2</sup> the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh<sup>3</sup> were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,<sup>4</sup> on Srath-Fer-Luig by the Fir-Manach. And

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—See 1190, note 4, *supra*. | <sup>4</sup> 13th of May.—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.

Peirce-Manać 7 creća atóblí do őenum ar Clann-Muirceartaig 7 rič do őenam t'Peirce-Manać ne Muinntir-Ruairc 7 a faltanac<sup>b</sup> do matam t'a čeile ar olcais ne Clann-Muirceartaig. Ocuř mac Ruairi do ţabail inarš Cařail [U]i Conobuir in bliađam rīn.<sup>1</sup>

(A)

Imirei do őenam le | Cařal Mař flannčatā,  
Muinntir-Ruairc iřin m- | tarięc Táirtraig, do  
briéipne i comdail Peir- | marbaš le clann Muir-  
manac 7 gret timcill do | ceartaig hui Conobuir ar  
őenum do macaib-riš ós- | gretiř oršče.  
a[ib] Clann-Muirceartaig 7 Cařal Mař [f]lannčatā  
do marbaš iřire, tarięc Táirtraig.

(B)

B 72c

Tinol<sup>j</sup> do Domnall hui Neill 7 do Clann-Domnall, idon, do Thoirrdeilbač Mac Domnall 7 o'Claxandair Mac Domnall t'innrač Neill [U]i Neill. Ocuř Mac Cetnial do čur ařtir amac doib 7 a dul řein t'innreč Neill [U]i Neill. Óreit ař depeč na n-imírced. Ocuř Rařnall, mac Claxandair, ořgiři Clanni-Claxandair, do čečt a hlinnřiš-Šall fa'n am řin dočum Neill [U]i Neill. In da ceiřipn do čecmial ař a čeile, idon, ořpečt Clanni-Domnall. Ocuř Rařnall dočur tečtar-pečta mar a rojše a břatřair řem, idon, Thoirrdeilbač 7 a mac, idon, Claxandair 7 a iapaiš dō a n-onoir na řinnořeřečta 7 in břatřeraj ſan tečt 'n-a cenn. Ocuř ſan aře do čabairt dō 7 níř'pečeš dō, ařt ro innrařišdum cum in atča ař a pacadur Rařnall 7 tucadur tpořid t'a čeile. Ocuř do marbaš mac Rařnall ařt

<sup>b</sup> faltanuf, B. <sup>i</sup> om., B. <sup>ii</sup> om., B.

<sup>5</sup> An incursion, etc.—The A entry is followed by the Four Masters (1366).

<sup>6</sup> Overtaken.—The account in the F. M. adds that they were defeated and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh [1366] and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muinter-Ruaire and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri<sup>2</sup> took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year.

(A)

An incursion<sup>5</sup> was made by the Muinter-Ruaire into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.<sup>6</sup> And<sup>7</sup> Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Raghnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdhelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Raghnall and they gave

forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

<sup>7</sup> *And, etc.*—The episode relative

to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.

7 do gonaōd 7 do marbaōd daine eteru. Ocuīr do gabaoīd Claxandaip Mac Domnall ap in aē cētna. Ocuīr rob'ail le muinntir Raighnall a marbaōd 7 níp'leis Raighnall doib; uair atubert naē biād eībaird a mic 7 a břatār faiρ. Ocuīr do bi mac Caithnail co n-a marçfluaig ic tabairt do marçfluaig Domnall [1] Neill 7 ruc O Neill feinn oppa fa'n ran rīn 7 do gāb Domnall depeōd a marçfluaig fein 7 ruc leir iat. Ocuīr do gonaōd 7 do marbaōd moran d'a muinntir.—  
A 75b Cagad mor etep Gallair Connacht 7 Clann-Muirif d'innarba[ð] le Mac Uilliam 7 a n-dul ren cum Clann-Ricaird 7 fluaigēd | mor do ēnum le Mac Uilliam 7 le hOeōd, mac Peirōlimche, ri Connacht 7 le mac Maighnura [1] Conchobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaig, ri O-Maine, a n-Uaċtař Connacht cum Clann-Ricaird. Moran do Muimneċaiō d'eirḡi le Clann-Ricaird 7 beič pōrbā pairti aġ pōrbairi ap a ceile doib 7 nept do gabail do Mac Uilliam fa ēeoīg. Břaisdi Clann-Ricaird do ētabairt do leir 7 a tiaċtān fein co beoħa, lardir do'n turus rīn.—Muirceptač, mac Raighnall, mic Raighnall moir Meg Raighnall, atubur apdtairiġ ġan eībaird, do marbaōd a pell la taiρeč Muinntiri-hEolu[1]r, idon, la Maei[-Sh]eċlann Mag Raighnall, in<sup>j</sup> cet īuan iap Samain<sup>j</sup>. Ocuīr in<sup>k</sup> taiρeč le'n-n-depnat in marbaōd, a dul fein<sup>k</sup> d'eig i cinn da mīr d'a eir. — Huiġin Třiél do marbaōd (in<sup>l</sup> bliadain rīn<sup>l</sup>), idon, tħriat Pepp-Tulac, la Clann-Pheoraiř 7 fa mōr in gnim Goill<sup>m</sup> ēi ġan amurur<sup>j</sup>.

<sup>k-k</sup> Maei[-Sh]eċlann fein do dul (and Maei[-Sh]eċlann himself met [lit. to go to] death), B. <sup>l-l</sup> itl. t. h., A.; om., B. <sup>m</sup> rīn—that—added, B.

<sup>8</sup> And, etc.—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

<sup>9</sup> Pressing upon.—Whilst Mac

Donnell was engaged with the foot.

<sup>10</sup> And many, etc.—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.

[1366]

battle to one another. And the son of Raghnall was slain and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And<sup>8</sup> it was the wish of the people of Raghnall to kill him : but Raghnall did not allow them ; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon<sup>9</sup> the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many<sup>10</sup> of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by Mac William and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Raghnall, son of Raghnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muinter-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday<sup>11</sup> after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that.—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed.

<sup>11</sup> First Monday.—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

[Cal. 1an. [u1.<sup>a</sup>] p., [l.<sup>b</sup> xx.u11.<sup>b</sup>], Cennno Domini m.<sup>c</sup>  
 ccc.<sup>d</sup> lx.<sup>e</sup> 111.<sup>f</sup> [u11.<sup>g</sup>] In t-erpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Þeरðal, idon,  
 erpuic Oirða-aċai, rai<sup>d</sup> gan erbaid i crabaid, no a  
 n-depc, no a n-deiginec, in Chriſto quieuit<sup>d</sup>.—Cir-  
 cideoċain Oirðiall, idon, Malaici Mac Uisdi, rai gan  
 uprobaid n-eini, in<sup>d</sup> Chriſto quieuit<sup>d</sup>.—Sítrius<sup>e</sup>, mac  
 in oirceinni, flait̄ coitcenn conġaipreč 7 cenn uaral a  
 acme pein, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Caċal, mac 1mair Mac Thigernac,  
 ipruid<sup>f</sup> coitcenn do truaġaid 7 do trenaid, d'eg<sup>f</sup>.—  
 1mipci<sup>e</sup> mor do denum la Clann-Muircearta<sup>g</sup>, Maiġ-  
 Nírrí 7 toirc do denum doib ap luċt Muīġi-Luīṛ,  
 idon, la Taċċ, mac Ruaidhri [U]i Concobuir 7 la maiċib  
 a muinntiri 7 a mortinoi: idon, la Þeरðal Mac  
 Thigernac[1]n, taipreč Tellach-Dunċaċa 7 la Diarmata  
 Mhaġ Raġnaill, taipreč Muinntipe-hEolus[1]r, a coim-  
 tinol Ħaridel 7 galloġlač. Longropt Ceċa Mic Diarmata  
 do lopcaid doib. Þeरðal Mac Diarmata, ri  
 Muīġi-Luīṛ 7 Ceċa Mac Diarmata d'eipri fa'n  
 n-guaraċt ri. Gleire glan marċjuwač 7 taċur do  
 ċabairt doib ann d'a ċeile iż-Ċiċ-tiġi-Mic-Coir<sup>g</sup> 7  
 bpeirim matma do ċabairt ap luċt Muīġi-Luīṛ 7 da  
 pēp dec do marbaid do maiċib aera grataċ Mic Diarmata  
 7 Ceċa pein do lot ann. Ocij Mac Diarmata 7  
 Ceċa Mac Diarmata do għabail dejiġi ap a muinntip co  
 beoħda, l-arrid o rojn amāċe.—Cu-Chonnaċt hUa<sup>1</sup> Raġġil-  
 laiħ, ri bpeirne, mortuux eft,—idon, rġel uirruix iż-

A.D. 1364. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup> u11., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 111.<sup>d</sup> was put in  
 overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367,  
 B. <sup>d-d</sup> mortuux eft, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f-f</sup> taipreč Tellach-Dunċaċa, d'heġ  
 —chief of Tellach-Dunċaċa, died, B.

[1367] <sup>1</sup>1364=1367 of the A. L. C.

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh  
 (ob. [1343] sup.) as bishop of Ar-  
 dagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was  
 not consecrated before 1347.

<sup>2</sup> Oirðialla.—Clogher. Acc rding  
 to the A. L. C., the archdeacon  
 was one of the principals in the  
 slaying of O'Conor and his associates,  
 mentioned in the first entry of  
 the previous year.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, [1367] A.D. 1364<sup>1</sup>[-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,<sup>2</sup> namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,<sup>3</sup> a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion<sup>4</sup> was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i], along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise<sup>5</sup> and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni,

<sup>3</sup> Herenagh. — Mag Tigernain (Mac Tiernan).

<sup>4</sup> Migratory incursion. — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patri-

mony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

<sup>5</sup> Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise. — Place of the house of Mac Coise. Not identified.

mó tainis<sup>1</sup> n-deireadh na haimiríri 7 ticefir co bhrat.  
A 75c Oeuf co taighben a Dia a mairt[1]uif fein do<sup>g</sup>.— | Cinnriat<sup>h</sup>  
hUa Tairéilis, tigernna ari le ñ repainn Muinntir-Tairéilis,  
morthasur eft<sup>h</sup>.—Perdlimid hUa<sup>1</sup> Raitillais ari n-a mar-  
bað d'ergur in bliathain rinn<sup>2</sup>.—Marom mor ([Mai]om<sup>i</sup>  
Tragá [Eoë]aile<sup>j</sup>) do éabairt la Domnall, mac Muir-  
certaig 7 la Muinntir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnchaid 7 la  
Tebord a bhré co n-a ceithearnaibh congbala ari Taobh,  
mac Maighnura. Oeuf bhréit fórra ari trai<sup>k</sup> Eoëaile 7  
galloglacha mic Maighnura do marbað ann—deicneamur  
7 feict pícheit—fa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 fa Domnall  
óig, a mac 7 fa' da mac Mic Suibhne 7 fa mac in earruic  
[U]i Duibhda 7 fa Uilliam Mac Siúigí. — Toirc do  
ðenum la Clann-Muircertaig ari Muinntir-Ruairc  
7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbað do'n turur rinn,  
ídon, Dírbail, in gen Mailruanraig moir Mic Trípmata.  
Oeuf ní tainic o Una, in gín ri<sup>l</sup> Loélan, gnim mná buð  
mó<sup>e</sup>.—Toirc aile do ðenum do Clann-Muircertaig ari  
fheirairb-Manac 7 inír-moir d'argain doib<sup>j</sup> 7 Loé-mBéar-  
raig 7 in<sup>k</sup> Seanad<sup>k</sup> d'argain<sup>e</sup> doib<sup>e</sup> 7 édalra airdbli do,  
éabairt doib<sup>j</sup> leo 7 triactain<sup>3</sup> im[ñ]lan doib<sup>l</sup> aif a  
aile.

[bif.] Kal. Ian. [u1]i., f., [l.<sup>a</sup> ix.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
lx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>b[-u111.<sup>o</sup>] Céad, mac Perdlimid<sup>1</sup> hUa Conchobair,  
airdriag Connacht, cenn goile 7 gaírci<sup>ñ</sup> Leisti Cuind, d'ec  
<sup>2</sup> om., B. <sup>3</sup> toigeóet, B. <sup>g-g</sup> iñn amhrí n-deirgenaig—in th: latter time,  
B. <sup>h-h</sup> t. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>i-i</sup> l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were  
cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. <sup>j</sup> om., A. <sup>k-k</sup> Seanad<sup>k</sup>  
Mic-Magnura, B. <sup>l</sup> om. B.

A.D. 1365. <sup>1</sup>-Limid, B. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> lx. (om. by t. h.) is placed  
overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368,  
1369, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Muircertach. Maghnus.* — | of maintenance: retained in per-  
O'Conor. | manent service.

<sup>7</sup> *Retainedkerns.*—Literally, *kerns*

died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king [1367] that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muinter-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach<sup>6</sup> and by Muinter-Ruaire and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns<sup>7</sup> on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.<sup>6</sup> And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnali, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda<sup>8</sup> and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muinter-Ruaire and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards.

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, [1368 Bis.] A.D. 1365<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and

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<sup>8</sup> Bishop of Ua Dubhda. — See [1368]<sup>1</sup> 1365=1368 of the A. L. [1358], note 2, *supra*. | C.

in<sup>e</sup> bliadain r̄in, iap m-breit̄ buat̄a o doman 7 o deim̄an<sup>e</sup>.—Ferðal Mac Óiarmatá, rí Muighe-Luirg, leomán<sup>c</sup> uairli 7 einic Erenn<sup>e</sup>, d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Óiarmatá d'eg.—Tomaltach, mac Ferðail Mic Óiarmatá, tanúrti Muighe-Luirg, d'ec.—Riȝe do ȝabail d'æs, mac Concobuir Mic Óiarmatá, in<sup>e</sup> bliadain r̄in<sup>e</sup>.—Cuiceð Connacht do ȝabail do Ruaidhri, mac Toirrtuelbairȝ [U]i Conacobuir, in bliadain r̄i<sup>2</sup>.—Ruaidhri, mac Seonuc Meg Eoċagá[1]n, reðaċc einiȝ 7 egnuma 7 feisi ȝeile 7 faiƿringe na Míðe o baile Cēa-cliat̄ co baile Cēa-Luain, iap m-breit̄ buat̄a o doman 7 o deim̄on<sup>e</sup>, d'ec.—William SAXANAC Mac William d'ec.—Sluaskeð mor do ȝenum le Niall húa Neill, la riȝ Coicid<sup>3</sup> Ulað 7 la haðburp airt̄orūk̄ Erenn a n-Oir̄giallaiȝ 7 maiȝ in Coicid uile | d'eirȝi leir d'fornbair ap Þriam Mac Mhaṭgamna 7 longropt do ȝabail i<sup>d</sup> m-bolgan in tipe d'U[α] Neill<sup>d</sup> 7 comat̄a mora do ȝairȝrin o Þriam<sup>e</sup> Mag Mat̄gamna d'Ua Neill : idon, leȝ n-Oir̄giall do ȝabairt do Niall, mac Murcādha, do'n riȝ | do bi pojme<sup>f</sup> r̄in iƿtiȝ<sup>f</sup> 7 comat̄a mora a n-ic Mic Domnaill uata þor. húa<sup>4</sup> Neill imorþos dia<sup>5</sup> aentuȝat̄ r̄in. Ocup comuirle<sup>g</sup> do ȝenum do<sup>h</sup> mac Murcādha Meg Mat̄gamna (idon, Niall<sup>h</sup>) 7 d'Claxantair<sup>i</sup> og Mac Domnaill, do<sup>h</sup> tīȝerma<sup>2</sup> om., B. <sup>3</sup>.u.riȝ, A; cungrō, B. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>o'a (syncope for do a), A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> thoib ap lærin tipe, ag cungnum le Niall, mac Murcādha Meg Mhaṭgamna—by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall, son of Murcādha Mag Mat̄gamna, B. <sup>e</sup> om., B. <sup>f-f</sup> pojme iƿin tīȝ—before him in the country, B. <sup>g</sup> om., A. <sup>h-h</sup> itl., t. h., B; om., A. <sup>i</sup> Claxantair, B.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

<sup>3</sup> Kingship.—Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

<sup>4</sup> Ruaidhri.—Of his descendants,

Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century : “Tho’ mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his isue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died<sup>2</sup> this year, after [1368] gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship<sup>3</sup> was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,<sup>4</sup> son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliath to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William<sup>5</sup> Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that<sup>6</sup> in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill<sup>7</sup> from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by

for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

<sup>5</sup> *William*.—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

<sup>6</sup> *Before that*.—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Domnaill*. — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra*.

na n-gallóglach <sup>7</sup> gluaghaet doib<sup>e</sup> gan ced do<sup>b</sup> hUa<sup>b</sup> Neill, tru coiricí commora, certatadača,<sup>c</sup> d'innrois<sup>d</sup> Međ Matžamna. Ocup amur longuirt do ḫabairt doib aip <sup>7</sup> eirisi do Mhađ Matžamna co<sup>k</sup> lin a pešnač <sup>7</sup> a uafaltinoil i n-a n-agaird <sup>7</sup> marom do buan arin t-rluairiš doib <sup>7</sup> mac Murčadha Međ Matžamna (idon,<sup>1</sup> Niall<sup>1</sup>), oispuš Oirgiall, do marbađ ann <sup>7</sup> Claxandair óđ, mac Toirrdelbairg Mic Domnail, Conrtabla na n-gallóglach <sup>7</sup> oispu Clainni-Domnail, do marbađ ann <sup>7</sup> Eoghan óđ, mac Toirrdelbairg, mic Mael-Sečlainn [U]<sup>1</sup> Domnail, do marbađ ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ulađ, mac i[n] ḫi nř, cenn aicme<sup>2</sup> a cinid fein, d'ec <sup>7</sup> a mac, maiširteor óđ raišečta, d'eg fóř ag techt a<sup>m</sup> Saxonai<sup>b</sup>—Riačra<sup>c</sup> O Flaind, atbuř tairiš Sil-Mairputain[aiš], mac tairiš rob' feorr 'n-a aimriř fein, d'eg <sup>7</sup> a ben, idon, rai mna gan eilius<sup>d</sup>. —Comorba Moedhoc—<sup>i</sup>arcideočan na Óreifne e<sup>e</sup> fof<sup>e</sup>—per lan do rat<sup>f</sup> in<sup>g</sup> Spíputa Naeim<sup>g</sup> <sup>7</sup> do depc <sup>7</sup> do daennačt, d'eg in bliatđan rī<sup>h</sup>, ap m-breiž buađa o doman <sup>7</sup> o dephon<sup>i</sup>. —Tomar hUa<sup>j</sup> Flom<sup>j</sup>, rí hUa<sup>k</sup>-Tuirtpu, rai gan erbađ n-einiš no uairli, no<sup>l</sup> oirgegħačta<sup>m</sup>, d'eg in<sup>n</sup> bliatđan rī<sup>o</sup>. —<sup>i</sup>do (verbal particle), B. <sup>6-6</sup> d' O, A. <sup>k</sup> om., B : lin is thus nom. Cf. he came, 100 strong. <sup>11</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>m-m</sup> o'n Roim—from Rome—was first written, then erased and the textual words were placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

<sup>8</sup> Son of the Dwarf.—See [1365], note 2, *supra*. The Four Masters (1368) erroneously state that Mac Cawell died in England. Whereupon, O'Donovan vainly sought (iii. 644) to discover what part of England he taught in.

<sup>9</sup> Successor of St. Moedhoc.—Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan. (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc* (my young Aedh) is the devotional form of the name. By a fortunate mis-apprehension of the F. M.,

who, taking them to refer to different persons, copied this and another obit which gives only the name and offices, we learn that the ecclesiastic in question was called Murray O'Farrelly (Muiredhach Ua Fairchellaigh). The herenachy was hereditary in the family. From the present entry it may be concluded that the foundation of St. Aedh had become a house of Regular Canons.

Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the [1368] gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,<sup>8</sup> family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land.—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc<sup>9</sup>—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal

<sup>10</sup> Taken prisoner.—“Was deceiptfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardan-killin [Ard-in-choillin, height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642-3], being brought tither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old

Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*” (Magcoghegan, 1368).

<sup>11</sup> And—detained.—Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra*.

Taibh, mac Maighnura, mic Cailean Mic Domnaill, do ghabail d'O Conchobhair i feall 'n-a longborth fein 7 a chur illam [U]i Fergal d'a coimte. Coigach mor d'eirgá a Connachtach tuisit ri in eitear Mac William 7 O Conchothair.

[Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>]. Annal Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc. lx.<sup>o</sup> u[1.]<sup>b</sup> [-ix.<sup>c</sup>]. Pilib hUa<sup>1</sup> Raitillair do ghabail 7 do aithriúis d'a bhratruis fein 7 a cur a Cloic Loche<sup>2</sup>-huacatair co n-dochar mor air. Ocúr an rí 7 do ghabail do Maighnur hUa<sup>1</sup> Raitillair 7 eagach mor i Rinne Óreifne tuisit fein.—Gepalt Caemanaich, athair airtorius Laisgen, do mairbaid do'n Ridire duib,—gnim mor do Gairdelair Erenn uile.—Tigernan hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do dul ar creic illorū 7 in creac do tábairt doib leo co<sup>3</sup> beoða<sup>4</sup> 7 Ceid oig, mac Ceid [U]i Ruairc, do mairbaid uirre d'hUa<sup>5</sup> Mhaeladair<sup>6</sup> Lairos.—In Deganach hUa<sup>1</sup> Óarða[1]n, rai san eirbaird, morthuair eft. — Óiarðait Laimdeirg Mac Muireacháin, airtorius Laisgen, do beir illam ríta ag Gallair Cetachlaist, ar n-a ghabail a fell do'n Ridire duib 7 a tarraing fa deoig doib,—gnim iñ mo do ronach a n-deireadh airmiri. — Maighamain Maenmhusi hUa<sup>1</sup> Óriain, ri Tuath-Muman, in t-aen Gairdel if feir 7 if oireagda do b1 ne [a] linn fein i n-Erin, a dul d'eg 'n-a longborth fein, iar m-buaird aithriúse. Ocúr Óriain óg hUa<sup>1</sup> Óriain do ghabail a inaird d'a eirí.—Mairid do tábairt ar Maighnur hUa<sup>1</sup> Raitillair (1369<sup>c</sup>, Mairid na Traighe, ag Oilen na Trighe A.D. 1366. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Lacca—, A. <sup>3</sup>go, B. <sup>4</sup>-ga, B. <sup>5</sup>d' O, A. <sup>6</sup>Mhaol—, B. <sup>a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.u.<sup>c</sup>, A; 1370, B. <sup>c</sup>el. m., t. b., A; om., B.

[1369] <sup>1</sup> 1366=1369 of the A. L.

<sup>2</sup> And.—With in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Great war, etc.—See the entries, Defeat, etc.; A naval expedition, etc., under this year.

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner<sup>10</sup> by O'Conchobuir in treachery in his own stronghold and<sup>11</sup> put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair. [1368]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1366<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and<sup>2</sup> great harshship [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war<sup>3</sup> [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,<sup>4</sup> material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,<sup>5</sup>—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Mael-adu'n of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,<sup>6</sup> a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath-eliath, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,<sup>7</sup> king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua

<sup>4</sup> *Caemanach*.—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Black Knight*. — Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Bardain*.—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this

individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

<sup>7</sup> *Of Maenmagh*.—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co Galway).

B 73a      nōrde<sup>e</sup>), riče oīdci rōim Lusnusfarað, do nā macaib riſ 7 do Mhasg Mhatgamna | 7 do Mac Caba 7 moran do muinntir [U]i Raisíllair 7 do marbað ann, po tr̄i macaib Cormanac [U]i pheřgail, idon, Seoinni 7 Mael[-Sh]eclainn 7 Fērđur. Ocūr Feidlimid, mac Ceða in cleitid [U]i Conċobuir, do marbað ann—mac<sup>a</sup> riſ gan eřbað uairli, no eīníð<sup>d</sup>—7 Donn Mac [C]anruða do marbað ann fōr<sup>e</sup>—en macam Coisid Connacht a<sup>d</sup> reim 7 a rolur eñnum 7 a raiř eīneč<sup>d</sup>—7 Sitrius nā r̄pona Mac-an-Mhaišiptir do marbað ann—fēr<sup>d</sup> tiši aīdeð coitcinn<sup>d</sup>—et alii nulti.—hūa<sup>1</sup> Maelatdun, ri Lurz, do marbað i<sup>7</sup> feall do macaib Neill [U]i Domnall 7 Pilib Mag Uidhir, ri nā r̄ečt Tuat, do ūul, loingseř mor, do vīgail<sup>8</sup> a oglair ap<sup>f</sup> macaib [U]i Domnall 7 Niall og hūa<sup>1</sup> Domnall do marbað leir ap t̄rois loingri ap Pinn-loč.—Caſat mor etep Niall hūa<sup>1</sup> Neill 7 Domnall hūa<sup>1</sup> Neill iřin<sup>g</sup> b̄liaðam r̄in<sup>g</sup>.—Donncað hūa<sup>1</sup> b̄irn, t̄aireč Tiri-b̄riuin, mořtuuf eřt.—b̄rian, mac Ceða buiðe [U]i Neill, atbuř riſ Erenn d'uařli 7 d'eīneč 7<sup>h</sup> d'ařvdeñnum, do ūul d'eř 'ra b̄liaðam r̄in<sup>h</sup>.—Eřpuc Odo hūa<sup>1</sup> Neill, idon, eřpuc Oirghiall, rai epaibčeč, connipreleč, ap<sup>d</sup> m-b̄reič buaða o ḫoman 7 o ḫemon,<sup>d</sup> in Chriſto quieuit (rexto<sup>i</sup> ḫalendār Cusugutri<sup>j</sup>).—Ricard hūa<sup>1</sup> Raisíllair, idon, eřpuc na b̄reipne, quieuit in [Chriſto]. — Círčiðeočam nā

A.D. 1366. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>7</sup> a. B. <sup>8-</sup> ařl, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> fōr—upon, B. <sup>gg</sup> in b̄liaðam ri—this year, B. <sup>h-h</sup> mořtuuf eřt, B. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>8</sup> At. — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the mainland. The A. L. C., with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

<sup>9</sup> Kings.—Of Oriel.

<sup>10</sup> Oirghialla. — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was ap-

pointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, nos in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortran [O'Cor-

Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at<sup>8</sup> the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Laummas, by the sons of the kings<sup>9</sup> and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Ferghail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]anrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuin, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,<sup>10</sup> a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of Theocretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p.

182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Úrbeirne do<sup>d</sup> dul<sup>a</sup> d'eg rof, idon, William, Círciðeoðan, rai aðsumur 7<sup>i</sup> araille.<sup>j</sup>—Óriðan,<sup>k</sup> mac Tuirceartair [U]i Concobuir, mac rið mat̄, mortuus erit.—Seanan, mac Emaind, mic hóibherd, mortuus erit.—Raðnall O hōinliðe 7 Cormac O hōinliðe do dul d'eg do cluicē in rið.<sup>l</sup>—Aed o ðirn [do dul d'eg] do'n plaið cētna.—Eoin Mac Ceðag[1]n 7 Gillibert O ðarða[1]n, da raeð macam c̄ruðelaðnaða Connachtene, do dul d'eg 'rīn bliaðain rið.<sup>m</sup>—Mael-Seelainn Mhaig Matgamna, athur rið Oirsgiall, mortuus erit.—Matom mor do tābairt la rið Tuad-Muman, idon, la ðriðan hūa<sup>n</sup> m-ðriðan, dū in roðabæð 1apla Ðer-Muman, idon, Þerois 7 Goill mora na Mumana arċena. Ocūr ní meinic (do<sup>k</sup> tāit<sup>k</sup>) do<sup>d</sup> ðamnið<sup>a</sup> a n-aen matom riðam uroail ap' tāit ann 7 ap' gābað do Ghallair. Lūimneč do legað 7 do luat̄lofcað le Tuad-Mumanečaib do'n turus rīn 7 giallað do gillair óg[1b] in baile do ðriðan 7 do Chuilenaðaib arċena. Ocūr Sidair óg, mac inȝine h[1]i Ðhuibhřir, do gābaile bārðaðta in baile 7 fell do ðenum do Ghallair Lūimnið ap' in<sup>o</sup> laečmilið. Ocūr iþ<sup>10</sup> e rīn gnim mic tārið iþ mó do riñneð a<sup>d</sup> n-þrinn<sup>d</sup> ap<sup>l</sup> depeð in<sup>m</sup> domain<sup>m</sup>.—Toirc loingri do ðenum la Pilib Mag Uisdir, idon, ri þer-Manach, co n-a macaib rið oga[1b] co<sup>11</sup> Loc-uac̄taip 7

A.D. 1366. <sup>9</sup>an, B. <sup>10</sup>ap, A. <sup>11</sup>gu, A. <sup>12</sup>om., A. <sup>13</sup>itl., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>1</sup>re—during, B. <sup>2</sup>m—amriƿe—of time, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Breifni*. — Kilmore diocese. O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawé (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355], *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *William*. — O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very likely, brother of Murray, who died the previous year.

<sup>13</sup> *And so on.* — This expression

has reference perhaps to the next five entries, which the compiler of B omitted.

<sup>14</sup> *Hubert*. — Most probably, de Burgh.

<sup>15</sup> *Athletic*. — Literally, *form-expert*. The *F. M.* made the original into *cruitealadnach*—expert at the harp!

of the Breifni,<sup>11</sup> rested in Christ,—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,<sup>12</sup> the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.<sup>13</sup>—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,<sup>14</sup> died.—Raghnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game.—Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic<sup>15</sup> youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.—Great defeat was inflicted<sup>16</sup> by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick<sup>17</sup> was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida<sup>18</sup> junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed<sup>19</sup> the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,<sup>20</sup> to Lach-uchtair and the Rock of

<sup>11</sup> Inflicted.—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia*, etc., s. v. Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

<sup>12</sup> Limerick, etc.—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis*.

<sup>13</sup> Sida.—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mac Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

<sup>14</sup> Assumed.—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

<sup>20</sup> Kings.—Of Fermanagh.

A 76b Cloch in Loch do ghabal doib | 7 Philib O Raigillair, ri bheirne, do cabairt airti 7 a riši fein do cabairt do<sup>12</sup> hua<sup>12</sup> Raigillair ari. — Muirshir<sup>n</sup> hua heogain, bicair innri-cain fop Loch-hEirne, mortuus eft quinto iudic Nouembris.<sup>n</sup>

B 73b [Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup> f., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Annal Oomini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
[-lxx.<sup>o</sup>] Sič mor<sup>c</sup>, daingean, deſtairiři do denum do Ceniuil-Eogain fein<sup>d</sup>. Niall hua<sup>1</sup> Neill 7 Domnall, a b̄rat̄air, an<sup>e</sup> tir do roinnt<sup>e</sup> daib<sup>c</sup> atorrpa: b̄rat̄de<sup>2</sup> 7 riši o Domnall do Niall.—Bheirim<sup>f</sup> mat̄ma do cabairt do Niall O Neill, do riš Coicid Ulař, ap b̄rian Mag Mhaet̄gamna, ap ri Oirsgiall 7 moran do muinntr̄ Meg Mat̄gamna do bat̄ař 7 do milliuř aip. Mac Gill-Cua, rai gan erbař, do bat̄ař aip<sup>f</sup>.—Dubčablač, ingen [U] Raigillair idon<sup>g</sup>, ingean Philib hui Raigillair<sup>g</sup>), ben porta Philib Meg Uidir, d'eg.—Cozař mor d' eirši īrin bliadain ri etep Clann-Muirceirtair 7 Muinntr̄-Ruairc. O Raigillair 7 Mag Uidir 7 O Feiršail 7 O Concobuir d' eirši do Clann-Muirceirtair 7 a cup a Muinntr̄-Eolu[1]r. Ocūr Mag Raigillair d'a tregan ne roneart na riš īrin 7 a cup cunnd [l. cum] Mic William 7 Mag Tigeerna[1]n leó<sup>i</sup>.—Indraigis<sup>j</sup> uirbařač do denam le clann Ceđa Mic Cat̄mail 7 rištair eč Ceniuil-peirat̄air do marbař doib a feall, idon, Silla-Patraiř Mac Cat̄mail 7 a deſtmac, Cu-Ulař ós 7 a ben<sup>k</sup>, ingen Mat̄nuropa Meg Mat̄gamna. Muirčař, a deirb̄rat̄air, i<sup>4</sup> n-a<sup>4</sup> inař d'a eirši.—Mat̄nuř O Raigillair do ghabal

A.D. 1366. <sup>12,12</sup>O' O, A. <sup>n-n</sup> 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2-3</sup> (pl.), B. <sup>3</sup> bean, A. <sup>4-4</sup> n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1371, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> Erenn—of Ireland (plainly a scribal mistake), A. <sup>e-e</sup> do roinn an tiru—divided (lit. to divide) the country, B. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] <sup>1</sup> 1367=1370 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Niall, Domnall, brother.—Placed

first, nominative absolute, with by governing them, in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Crushing defeat. — Literally,

the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighil-aigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November.

[1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367<sup>1</sup>[-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill and Domnall,<sup>2</sup> his brother;<sup>2</sup> hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat<sup>3</sup> was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain<sup>4</sup> thereby<sup>5</sup>. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubchablach, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighilaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muinter-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muinter-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cath-mail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Maghnus

[1370]

*crushing of defeat.* For the idiom, | see 1126, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Slain.*—Literally, *destroyed*.

<sup>5</sup> *Thereby.*—Literally, *thereon*.

le clann Tomair, mic Matgamna [U] Raighillaigh 7 a tabairt d'O Raighillaigh 7 a cup i Cloich Locha-huaictair.<sup>t</sup>—Caitair hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, aobur ri<sup>2</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup>-Foilisi, a<sup>3</sup> tuitim ar ñeireadh cneicé le Gallais na Miðe.

[A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> CCC.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> XX.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>] Fergal Mac Coela[1]n d'eis illam ag U[a] Ceinneidigh.—Murchair hUa<sup>1</sup> Madagain[1]n, feiceam coitcenn, a<sup>3</sup> marbair d'en uirchur roisde ar ñeireadh cneicé le hUa<sup>1</sup>-Tuman. Ocup<sup>t</sup> is do na gnímaib roisde ar mó aodrocair a n-Eriinn riám é.<sup>f</sup>—Óriann hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceinneidigh, iú Ua-Tuman, do tuitim a pell le Gallais.—Siúban<sup>f</sup> eam, in gen [Mic Carthaigh<sup>i</sup>], ben Mic Connara, d'eg ar m-breit buaða in einiç le.—Óirderpuc Tuaim, cenn einiç Eirenn, in Christo quievit.<sup>f</sup>—Ómlaim Mac Senaigh, impip rogradaic na renma, d'eg don plais<sup>j</sup> i Tuaim-dha-sualain.<sup>d</sup>—Mael-Seclainn<sup>f</sup> Connachtac O Fergail d'eg.—Catal ód O Fergail d'eg.<sup>f</sup>—Mac<sup>j</sup> Maghnuighe Meg Uisdir d'eg in bliadain ri: idon, bhuscait coitcenn d' Fergail Eirenn, idon, Eacmarcaic, mac Maghnuighe, mic Ruairí, mic Maghnuighe, mic Tuim ñoir 7<sup>k</sup> ariale<sup>kj</sup>.—Órt<sup>k</sup>, mac Ómlaim Meg Uisdir, mortuus erit.<sup>k</sup>

(Hic<sup>l</sup> natur est Carolus Maginus Mac Maghnuighe idon, mac Gilli-Phadrus, mic Maghnuighe, mic Óirderpuc Tuaim-dha-sualain. — See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, supra.)

A.D. 1367. <sup>5</sup>-d, B. <sup>h</sup> occup—and—prefixed, A. <sup>i</sup> bl.=5 letters left in (A) MS. <sup>j</sup>n. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>k-k</sup> om., A. <sup>l-l</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> O'Raighillaigh. — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] <sup>1</sup> Fergal, etc. — Of the following nine entries, the A. L. C. give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the F. M. have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

Ua Ceinneidigh. — The O'Ken-

nedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Madagain.—See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, supra.

<sup>4</sup> Of Mac Carthaigh.—Supplied from the Four Masters.

<sup>5</sup> Archbishop of Tuaim. — John O'Grady (1365-71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the Johannes O'Grady, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, son of Mathgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh<sup>6</sup> and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath.

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal<sup>1</sup> Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody with Ua Ceinneidigh.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland.—Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh<sup>4</sup>], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,<sup>5</sup> head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-daghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhla姆 Mag Uidhir, died.

(Here<sup>1</sup> was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son of Art, son of Amhlaム Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.)

sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men,

was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

<sup>6</sup> Connacian.—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267) <sup>1</sup> Here, etc.—This item I have not found elsewhere.

A 76e[Blr.] Kal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxxiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>ob</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Úruian móir Mag<sup>1</sup> Mhaethgamna, airdriúid Oirsgiall, lam iñ mó do marb Ghallaird  $\gamma$  do Sairdelan<sup>b</sup> Eirenn i n-a aimhríp fein in<sup>c</sup> fér fin<sup>c</sup>  $\gamma$  a dul a coinne Gall  $\gamma$  gallóglac t'a muinntíp fein do<sup>d</sup> f'ell<sup>e</sup> a<sup>d</sup> n-uaigneर aip<sup>d</sup>  $\gamma$  a marbař dō  $\gamma$  a dul fein ar t'a éiri.— Peall iñ gruamhá  $\gamma$  iñ graineamhla do riindé<sup>f</sup> a n-Eirenn riám do tenuim do Domnall, mac Muircearta<sup>g</sup> [U]i Conchobuir: idon, mac a bhratáir fein, Tadh<sup>h</sup> óg, mac Maighurá, do marbař t'a lamairí fein a carplen Sligaid  $\gamma$  re i<sup>h</sup> laim aigí ann.—Seaan hUa<sup>i</sup> Dubagair[1]n, airdriúid nac<sup>j</sup> hEirenn, ar fágáil aibníra in t-phaegáil rímu ne reect m-bliařan  $\gamma$  a eg ag Muinntíp Eoin Baileti a Rinn-nduin<sup>k</sup>.—Mac<sup>l</sup> Pheorair do s'abail le hO Cellair<sup>m</sup>  $\gamma$  le [a] macair; Rírdear<sup>n</sup>, [mac] Mic Pheorair, do marbař, idon, oisri Mic Pheorair.—William óg, mac Uilleag, cenn riapcamh Eirenn d'eg in bliadain cétua<sup>o</sup>.— William óg hUa<sup>i</sup> Ceallaigh, atbúr<sup>p</sup> inphicim coitcinn iñ férpr do bí i n-Eirenn, d'éc in<sup>r</sup> bliadain ri<sup>s</sup>. Ocur<sup>t</sup> ní tainic o Cormac na Loinger, mac Conchobuir, anuar mac ri<sup>u</sup> budo férpr inar.<sup>v</sup>

B 73e [C.T.O. M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] | In drafaitio do tenuim do Ghallair na Miðe a Muinntíp-Cen<sup>z</sup>aire  $\gamma$  Ruairí, mac Caethail [U]i Pheorair, do marbař  $\gamma$  a mac  $\gamma$  moran t'a muinntíp  $\gamma$  Donncař hUa<sup>i</sup> Pheorair t'a leanmáin  $\gamma$

A.D. 1368. <sup>1</sup> At first, c was placed over M (= Mac), but subsequently erased, B. <sup>2-2</sup> t'f'ell (the elision of o arose from the infection of p), A. <sup>3</sup> monach, B. <sup>4</sup> a, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A, <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1372, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> aip, a n-uaigneर, B. <sup>e-e</sup> mat, mortuus<sup>f</sup> eft—(arch antiquary) excellent, died, B. <sup>f-f</sup> om., A.

[1372] <sup>1</sup> Brian, etc.—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the A. L. C. give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

<sup>2</sup> In custody.—See [1368], note 11, sunra.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Dubagair.—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donovan (Ir. Arch. & Celt. Soc., Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] [1372 Bis A.D. 1368[-72.] Brian<sup>1</sup> Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallows-glass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir : to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligech, whilst he was in custody<sup>2</sup> with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac o f t h e B a n i s h m e n t s<sup>4</sup>, son of Concobur [son of Nes<sup>v</sup>], downwards a son of a king that was better than he.

[A.D. 1373.] Attack<sup>1</sup> was made by the Foreigners of Meath on the Muinter-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Banishments*.—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chro-

nology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] <sup>1</sup>Attack, etc.—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences

moran do marbað síb leir 7 en uisceup róisdi d'a marbað fein. Ocup po buð mairdum do'n t-rluaig uile, acht<sup>g</sup> munca beið in t-oisceup rin.—Uilliam Dalatuin 7 Seirriam na Míde do marbað la Cenel-Phiaċaið 7 la hUa<sup>b</sup> Mael[-Sh]eċċlann.—Mael-Seċċlann<sup>c</sup> Connachtac O Neill d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Uilliam hUa<sup>b</sup> Cianai[n]n d'eg in<sup>f</sup> bliadain ri i n-a cananac<sup>g</sup>, ap n-a għerraf<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup> ġanġanċaiħ Lepa-ġabail, ap<sup>i</sup> m-breib<sup>j</sup> buaða o demon 7 o doman<sup>i</sup>.—Barrobu<sup>b</sup>, inġen [U] Ruairc, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Gaeħ mor iżin bliadain rin<sup>g</sup>, lep'briżej<sup>j</sup> tiġi 7 templa imdha.—Toirrdelbač<sup>c</sup> ruad O Concoċaiρ do beið aġ-riħal Maċċaip Connacht iżin bliadain rin 7 a teċċet tħid iż-ixxet<sup>j</sup> Mic in Perru[1]n Mic Phœorai, da marċaċ deg. Ocup għall-d'a muinntip do ċoġbail cejnbepti leir a sej�għi. Ocup muinnter Mic an Perru[1]n d'a leanmuin 7 breib<sup>j</sup> orra do'n marċi luuġ. Ocup Toirrdelbač ruad fein do ġabail dejuð ap a muinntip. Ocup nír-feğgað doib ap turif, aċċet iż-ixxet<sup>j</sup> in marċi luuġ do | őortax<sup>j</sup> orra. Irfen  
A 76d  
po fuilnged leofan in t-anfoplasm rin; uapir do marb Toirrdelbač ruad dhem<sup>j</sup> síb 7 po marbað blað d'a muinntip rin. Cumur do Mac an Perru[1]n 7 do Toirrdelbač ruad ap a ċeile<sup>j</sup> 7<sup>e</sup> Mac an Perru[1]n<sup>k</sup> do toitim leir<sup>l</sup> d'aen buille clorċim.<sup>m</sup> Ocup ní debru<sup>n</sup> iżin aixx-riżiż rin marbað iż-żroða 7 ap mó nor [ná] in marbað rin<sup>e</sup>.—Maċċa, mac Ořasir Međ Uisidir, qiegħiex

A.D. 1368. <sup>6</sup> hO, A. <sup>g</sup> om., B. <sup>h</sup> a-by, B. <sup>i-i</sup> 7 aġratle—and so on, B. <sup>j</sup> do brij—(that) broke, B. <sup>k</sup> Mic Phœorai—Mac Fheorais—added, B. <sup>l</sup> Le Toirrdelbač ruad hUa Concobuir—by Toirrdelbach Ua Concobuir the Red, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the persons intended. <sup>m-m</sup> an bliadain [ri]—[this] year—added, B. <sup>n-n</sup> 76c, f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A ; text, B.

of detail) in the *A. L. C.* under 1373. The third is given at the same year by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> Dalton.—The *A. L. C.* erro-

neously make him and the sheriff one person.

<sup>3</sup> Uu Cianain.—See O'Reilly: *Irish Writers*, p. 102.

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton<sup>2</sup> and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n<sup>3</sup> died this year a canon, after<sup>4</sup> being tonsured by the canons of Lisgabhall, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Ua Ruairc, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Conor's] people raised<sup>6</sup> a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that<sup>7</sup> the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in

<sup>4</sup> After, etc.—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

<sup>5</sup> Barrdubh.—Black[-haired] head. Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, A. L. C.

<sup>6</sup> Raised—annoyance. — That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

<sup>7</sup> So that.—Literally, but (consequently).

in<sup>f</sup> Chripto<sup>f</sup>, decimo<sup>e</sup> quaarto Calendari Nouembris<sup>e</sup> 7 a deperbraða[1]r, idon, Seaan, mac<sup>f</sup> Orcain<sup>f</sup>, do mærbað iñin lo cestna<sup>r</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup>, [l.<sup>b</sup> x.u.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> ccc.<sup>d</sup> lx.<sup>e</sup> ix.<sup>f</sup>[-lxx.<sup>e</sup> iiiii.<sup>d</sup>] Seinicín Saðan<sup>f</sup> do mærbað le Mag Cenngurta in<sup>d</sup> bliadain ri<sup>a</sup> 7<sup>e</sup> iñ dilecta in eisri d'a eisri.— Cormac, mac mic<sup>f</sup> Tomaltair[1]i Þerðail, do mærbað.—Omnall óg hUa<sup>f</sup> Doðarthaig, in mac tairis<sup>f</sup> rob'fepur do bī<sup>g</sup> 1<sup>2</sup> n-Epinn do beagán; feidem<sup>e</sup> coitcinn neoč ar mó do tinnlaic d'ečai<sup>f</sup> 7 do ppriest d'aer eláðna Erenn 7 díč ar mó d'a buair in eisri ar deperet domain<sup>e</sup>, d'eg<sup>b</sup>, ar<sup>e</sup> m-briest buaða o doman 7 o demón<sup>e</sup>.—Toirrðelbač, mac Óriain Meg Tigeerna[1]n, d'eg.—Cú-coisriči oř Mag Eočasga[1]n, tairreč Cene[oi]l-Þhiačai<sup>f</sup>, do mærbað a feall ar n-dul dó le eppuc na Míðe co hOCt-luain 7 duine do muinntip William Dalatun d'a mærbað d'aen buille pleiže. Ocuf ní deperat ann ačt riñ.—Teborð a búpc, oisri Mic William, do mærbað le h1-Maine<sup>b</sup>: neče ba mó 7 fa haile 7 crečaire coitcenn ar Connachtai<sup>f</sup> e for<sup>e</sup>.—Tigeerna, mac Óriain Meg Thigeerna[1]n, mac<sup>e</sup> tairis<sup>f</sup> beoða, laidep, d'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliadain ri<sup>a</sup>.—Maiom la Niall hUa<sup>f</sup> Neill, la ri<sup>a</sup> Coicet Ulað, ar Ghallair, dū in po čuit in riðere 7 bogra na Cairensi 7 an Sandalač 7 an Óriacač 7 William Baile-dalat, cenn amfeile Erenn. — Mael[-Sh]ečlainn, mac Óiarmata [1]i Þerðail, do ūl ar cogat<sup>f</sup> ar a tip fein a Muinntip-

A.D. 1369. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> a, B. <sup>3</sup> h1b—, B. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1373, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> om., B. <sup>g</sup> co tepe (=de beagán, which is omitted) added, B. <sup>h</sup> a eg—his death (took place), B.

[1374] <sup>1</sup> 1369. — The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1373. From this to the textual year 1373 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckoning, the ferial notation shows, is five years in advance.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Meath. — Stephen

de Valle. Appointed bishop of Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avignon, Nov. 6, 1360), having been elected by the majority of the Chapter. At the time, he was subdeacon and dean. Being but twenty-nine years old, he received

Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. [1373] 19] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. [1374] 1369<sup>1</sup>[-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of To'naltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath<sup>2</sup> to Ath-luain. And it was a person<sup>3</sup> of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connacht-men likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight<sup>4</sup> and Bogsa of the Rock<sup>5</sup> and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality<sup>6</sup> of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

<sup>3</sup> Person.—The slayer, according

to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

<sup>4</sup> Knight.—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

<sup>5</sup> Rock.—*Of Fergus*; i.e. Carrick-fergus.

Maelmordha. Ocuir riuit do ḥabairt do Gallairg  
orpha 7 Mael[-Sh]eclainn do marbað ann⁹.—Taðd ós  
Máis Raðnaill do marbað d'en ureibur riðde 7 ní fer  
a deimin cia tuic, acht Muinnnter-bírn 'gáður ar Clann-  
Muirceartais 7 Clann-Muirceartais 'gá ñor oibrára⁹.  
Caigd d'eirði tbit rín⁹ eteir Muinnntir-Eolu[1]r⁹ 7  
Muinnntir-bírn⁹.—Taðd, mac Ruairðri h[U]i Concobuir,  
in⁹ t-en mac rið rob' feirr einec 7 eñnum i n-a airmir  
fein⁹, a⁹ eñ la þeil Staðan i Connacht, iar m-breið buaða  
do omam 7 o deðan.<sup>k</sup>

- A 77a      Kal. Ian. ii. p., [l.<sup>a</sup> xx.u.i.<sup>a</sup>], Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
lxx.<sup>b</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>] Mat̄samain, mac Maðnura [U]i Con-  
cobuir, mac<sup>c</sup> rið beoða, quieuit in [Chriþto].—Cairlen  
Rora-Comain | do ḥabairt do<sup>d</sup> Ruairðri h[U]a Concobuir, le  
rið Connacht. Ocuir Cairlen Baile-in-tobair do ḥabairt  
do Thoirþdelbað riuit ar 7 comadha imða nað<sup>e</sup> ariuntar  
runn⁹.—Seffrais, mac Gillia-na-naem [U]i Þerðal,  
teannadðbur | tairig na hÆnðaile, quieuit<sup>f</sup> in [Chriþto].  
—Mac<sup>g</sup> [C]artha[1]n, ureibur Cene[oi]l-Þhoðarthaïs, do  
marbað a feall d'a bþratair fein, idon, do mac Gillie-  
Terpnantf.—Sluacisæð mor la Niall h[U]a Neill co Dun-  
da-leatðslar 7 marðm mor do ḥabairt ar Gallairg leir,  
du i tþoðair<sup>2</sup> Sar Semur Baile-aða-ðið, fer inairið rið  
Saxan 7 an ðurcað Cairlinne do marbað ann et alii  
A.D. 1369. <sup>4</sup>—rum, B. <sup>i</sup> om., A. <sup>j-j</sup> Muinnntir-bírn 7 Muinnntir-  
Eolu[1]r, B. <sup>k-k</sup> d'heg an bliaðan ri—*died this year*, B.  
A.D. 1370. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> tþoðair, B. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1374, B. <sup>c-c</sup> d'heg  
—*died*, B. <sup>d</sup> la—*by*, B. <sup>e-e</sup> aði—*other*, B. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Splendid hospitality.* — *Ainseile* in the original. Mistaking *ain* (*an*, splendid) for the negative prefix, the *F. M.* insert the eclipsis and aspiration (*ainbhfeile*). Whereupon, O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it “inhospitality” and annotates accordingly. This is adopted in

the *A. L. C.*, although the text has the correct form (*anfelí*). The adjective *an* does not affect the following letter.

<sup>7</sup> *Mael[-Sh]eclainn, Tadhg.* — The *A. L. C.* erroneously state they both died a natural death.

out his own country into Muinter-Mailmordha. And an attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and Mail[-Sh]echlinn<sup>7</sup> was slain therein.—Tadhg<sup>7</sup> Mag Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow. And it was not known with certainty who discharged it, but the Muinter-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on these. War arose through that between the Muinter-Eolu[i]s and Muinter-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospitality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory from world and from demon.

[1374]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. 1370<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here were given to Toirdelbach<sup>2</sup> the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain, sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Termainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James<sup>3</sup> of Baile-atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein.

[1375]

[1375] <sup>1</sup> 1370.—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1375.

(*Baile-atha-thid*). The Deputy at the time was William de Windsor

<sup>2</sup> *Toirdelbach*.—Turlough O'Conor.

(for the second time), 1373-6.

<sup>3</sup> *Sir James*.—Talbot of Malahide

Gilbert, *Viceroy*, pp. 234-41.

multū.—Cu-Ulaidh Magh Mactgamna, riðamna Oirgiall, a eis do cuiþlinn.—[C. T.] 1375<sup>g</sup>. Cært Magh Uisdeir, mac rið lan d'einec̄ 7 d'eñnum, quiueit in [Chriþto].—Donncaidh Caemanaidh Mac Murcaidh, airtorii<sup>3</sup> Laiȝen—7 ní taínic o ðrian ðorumða anuaf<sup>h</sup> fer iþ mó do díctais 7 do Ðanuþraib̄ anáir—a marbaidh do Þallair a fell.—Donncaidh, mac Tairðs, mic Concobuir in copain, do marbaidh do Mhuinnitir-Ðirn.—Toirc do éuadair clann Meig Tigeprnain ari in dñroisidh cum Gall, idon, Caipbri 7 Eogán. Ocúr an fer brait̄ d'a creibc ne Gallair 7 Goill do tinol i<sup>4</sup> n-a<sup>4</sup> timcell 7 coiceir<sup>5</sup> ari pičit<sup>5</sup> do marbaidh ann.—Mac ðheóraif, tigernna Baile-aða-na-rið, d'eg.—Mac William ðúrc, idon, Emonn Alþanaidh, cenn goile 7 gairceidh na Galltaidh 7 imþer in egnuma, d'eg do'n filun i n-a 7ið fein, ari m-breið buaða o demon.<sup>i</sup> Ocúr a mac do ȝabail a inaio d'a eirri.—Maile[-Sh]eclainn húa Ðomnalla[1]n, ari ollam Leit̄i Cuinn, d'eg<sup>j</sup> ari m-breið buaða o demon.<sup>i</sup>—Iohannef<sup>k</sup> Magh Uisdeir, abb Cluana-Eóir, morðsuar eft decimo septimo Kalendair 1uili.<sup>k</sup>

(Mauricius<sup>l</sup> húa hEoȝain obiuit octauo 1dui Magi<sup>m</sup>.

No<sup>k</sup> sumad ari in Kallainn ri buð coir eþrus Oða [húa Neill] do beið.<sup>k</sup>)

[Bir.] **Kal.** Ian. iii. p. [L. uii. a], Cenn Ðominis M.º ccc.º lxx. 1.<sup>ob</sup> [-ui.º] Tairðs húa<sup>1</sup> Ruciþc, ri ðneirne, d'eg<sup>e</sup> ari m-A.D. 1370. <sup>3-15</sup>, A, <sup>4-4</sup> n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>5-5</sup> .xx.u., A, B. <sup>g</sup> Arabics, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h</sup> om., A. <sup>i-i</sup> 7 ariale—and so on, B. <sup>j-i</sup> morðsuar eft, B. <sup>k-k</sup> 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS. the No precedes the Iohannef entry. <sup>11</sup> 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. A.D. 1371. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A., B. <sup>b</sup> 1375 overhead, B. <sup>c-c</sup> morðsuar eft, B.

<sup>4</sup> Foreigners.—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

<sup>5</sup> *Tadhg*.—Mac Rannall (Magh Raghnaill), who died [1353], *supra*. The *A. L. C.* incorrectly represent

Donough as son (instead of grandson) of Conor.

<sup>6</sup> *Fire and twenty*.—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>7</sup> *Scotsman*.—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.

—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac-Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners<sup>4</sup> than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,<sup>5</sup> son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muinter-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty<sup>6</sup> were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Ath-na-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,<sup>7</sup> head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest<sup>8</sup> ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15].

(Maurice<sup>1</sup> Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides (1370) [6th] of June.

Or<sup>2</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1376 Bis.] 1371<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Greatest.—Literally, high (prominent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370)<sup>1</sup> Maurice, etc.—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> Or, etc.—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra*.

The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376] <sup>1</sup> 1371.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—And was succeeded by his son, Tighearnan (Tiernan), A. L. C. and F. M.

þreið buaða o ðoman 7 o ðemon<sup>e</sup>.—Dóinnéas Mac Phir-  
Bírið, rencháid raiȝecta<sup>d</sup>, t'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Mualaic<sup>f</sup> inȝen [U],  
Raiȝillair, ben Tomair Mic Matȝamna, t'eg.—Cu-Clíne  
O Concoðair, mac rið lan t'aineč 7 t'egnum, t'eg<sup>f</sup>.—  
Riaperan hUa<sup>1</sup> hCðomail, ollam [U]i Cenluain ne dan  
7<sup>g</sup> fer tig<sup>i</sup> n-aided coitcinn gan t'iuiltað ne dreic<sup>j</sup>  
nduine, t'eg iþin bliðain ri, iap m-breið buaða [o ðoman  
7 o ðemon<sup>e</sup>].—Cu-Muighi hUa<sup>1</sup> Caða[1]n, ri Oirectha-[U]i-  
Caða[1]n, do ȝabail do Gallair a poprt Culair-patcain 7  
A 73b a ȝup doið h<sup>2</sup> Carraig-þherȝur. Inðræigis<sup>i</sup> do  
ðenam do macair hUa<sup>1</sup> Oirectha-[U]i-Caða[1]n ari Gallair  
7 Soill do ȝabairt matma móir oþra<sup>f</sup>. Eoin<sup>g</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Ruanadha, ollam Meg Cenȝur, t'eg.<sup>e</sup>—Mail-Seclainn  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailmena, ollam [U]i Caða[1]n, t'eg<sup>e</sup> ror<sup>e</sup>.—Ceð  
hUa<sup>1</sup> Tuatcail, ri hUa<sup>1</sup>-Mail, do marbað do Gallair.—  
Óalbað, mac Mail-tSeclainn [U]i Þroim, cenn einiȝ  
7 egnuma Laiȝen, do ȝuin t'á rpor fein 7 a eg te po  
cetoir. — Ceð, mac Seacain [U]i þherȝail, t'eg<sup>e</sup>.  
Roibert h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Þerȝail, t'eg<sup>e</sup> ror<sup>e</sup>.—Comtinol<sup>f</sup> móir le.  
Gallair na Miðe 7 ne Gallair Ulað 7 le Gallair Laiȝen  
cum na hCnȝale 7 creacca ȝill do denuim doið ari O  
þerȝail. Tísgulta mora do denuim t'O Þerȝail oþraȝun  
do crecail 7 do Loirc[ȝ]ið imðai[ȝ].—Concobur hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Beaca[1]n, raiȝ renchur, t'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Ceallað Mac Creitín,  
ollam Tuatc-Muman ne renchur, fer<sup>e</sup> noif gan imþerȝain,  
t'eg<sup>e</sup>.

(Að<sup>b</sup> ro in Kallainn ari tig marbað Þruam mora Meg  
Matȝamna iap ȝip 7 a atnuacal a Maimirtir Laiȝen,  
tertio Nonas Iunii, raiȝlicet, anno Domini, 1371.<sup>h</sup>)

A.D. 1371. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>d</sup> maið—good, B. <sup>e=e.e.</sup> <sup>f=f</sup> om., B. <sup>g</sup> Before  
this entry one line is left vacant, A. <sup>h-h</sup> 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Cu - Muighi. — Canis Campi.  
“This name is now generally  
anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still  
very common among the family of  
the O’Kanes in the co. of London-  
derry” (O’D. iv. 666).

<sup>4</sup> Oirecht-Ui-Cothain. — Sept of  
[the] Ua Cathain; here, in a second-  
ary sense (cf. 1163, note 3, *supra*),  
the territory occupied by them.

<sup>5</sup> Ua Ruanadha.—See 1079, note  
1, *supra*.

after gaining victory from world and from demon.— [1376] Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-Aithne O'Concobhair, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, died.—Ruarcan Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from demon].—Cu-muighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain,<sup>4</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners inflicted great defeat upon them—John Ua Ruanadha,<sup>5</sup> ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlann Ua Mailmhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.— Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlann Ua Broin, head of hospitality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of John Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.— A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Conchobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of reputation without dispute, died.

(This<sup>1</sup> is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.) (1371)

<sup>6</sup> Aedh.—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland. | (1371)<sup>1</sup> *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra*.

Kal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., L. x. uiii.<sup>a</sup>], Annno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ii.<sup>b</sup>[-vii.<sup>c</sup>] Baileen,<sup>c</sup> mac Sap Domini, o'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Seffrais  
 hUa<sup>d</sup> Flannag[1]n, tairfeč Clainni-Caill[1], o'eg<sup>d</sup>.—  
 Nialair,<sup>e</sup> ingen Taird[1] Mic Domna[1]r, o'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Toirc do  
 denum do Ricart óg ar Cuilena[1]r: popbaíri da la 7  
 da airde[1] do denum doib[1] artir. Culena[1] do tinol fa  
 Ceó Mac Conmara, idon, mac inigine U[1] O'hala[1] 7  
 marom do t[1]abairt ar Clainn-Ricart ann, d[1]ú inar'mar-  
 ba[1] Tebois Mac William, cenn na ceitirne moire 7  
 tru meic O n-Eidin 7 moran aile. Ocuf do gaba[1] ann  
 brian O plai[1]berntair[1].—Seaan hUa<sup>d</sup> Roda[1]n, com-  
 B 74a arba Caillín, rai coitcenn o'eg<sup>d</sup> in<sup>e</sup> bliadain ri<sup>c</sup>.— |  
 In t-erpu[1] Ceallair[1], idon, erpu[1] Cluana-pearta  
 brenuinn, o'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Cairlen Lir-aird-abla do denam la  
 Seaan hUa<sup>d</sup> Feir[1]ail, tairfeč na hUngaire, in bliadain ri.  
 —Cogair[1] mór o'ei[1]si eter O Concobuir 7 Mac Dair-  
 mata 7 Mael-Luir[1] do milliu[1], eter gopt[1] 7 teg[1]. Ocuf  
 d[1]ane do marba[1] atorrha. Ocuf ri[1]d do denum o'a eif doib[1]  
 7 comad[1]a mora o'fais[1]ail do Mac Dairmata uad hUa  
 Concobuir do cinn in t-ri[1]a ri[1]n.<sup>e</sup>—Ind[1]air[1] do denum  
 A 77c do Mac William 7 do Mael[-sh]e[1]lair[1] hUa Chellair[1]  
 7 do Maine[1]r[1] ap[1]cena ar hUa<sup>d</sup> Con[1]cobuir | co cairlen  
 Rofa-Comain 7 hUa<sup>d</sup> Con[1]cobuir o'ei[1]si 'n-a n-a[1]air[1] co n-a  
 rograir[1] 7 t[1]ri[1]do do t[1]abairt o'a[1] céile doib[1] 7 marom do  
 t[1]abairt ar Mac William 7 ar Maine[1]r[1] 7 Rofa-  
 Burc, cenn ruarcu[1]r Connacht, do marba[1] ann 7 Dom-  
 A.D. 1372. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1376, 1377, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.  
<sup>d</sup> morua[1] eft, B. <sup>e</sup> om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. <sup>f-f</sup> doib[1] o'a  
 céile, B.

[1377] <sup>1</sup> 1372.—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

<sup>2</sup> De Burgh.—From the A. L. C.

<sup>3</sup> Aedh, Mathgamain. — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Lim-

erick [1369], *supra*. Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the F. M. at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Successor of St. Caillin.—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The

[1377]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1372<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh<sup>2</sup>], died.—Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.—Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh<sup>3</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,<sup>4</sup> a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,<sup>5</sup> namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla<sup>6</sup> was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirc was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Concobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Domnall,

feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

<sup>5</sup> Ua Cellaigh.—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, accord-

to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

<sup>6</sup> *Lis-aird-abla*.—*Fort of the height of apples.*

nall mac Caileán óig [U]i Conchobuir, do marbað ann 7 Tairis òg, mac mic Tairis [U]i Ceallaig 7 hUa¹ Macdonin mor 7 Mac Dubhcaill do marbað ann pór 7 mac Neill caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnach⁹ fíglech⁹; Baileach, mac Daibhid [U]i Mhórdha, d'eg.—Eoubard, ri Saxon, d'eg⁹.—Donncha⁹, mac William alain⁹ [U]i Cenbaill, ri Eile, rai⁹ n-einig 7 n-eignumac⁹, d'eg⁹ in⁹ bliatðain ri⁹.—Matgamain Mac Conmara, idon, mac inigine [U]i Thalairig, d'eg in⁹ bliatðain ri⁹.—Maínírtær Efra-ruairi⁹ do lorfæð ’ra bliatðain cetna⁹.—Goffraig, mac Cennat⁹ [U]i Raigheall, do marbað do Cloind-in-caic².—Mac Branain[1]n bacac⁹ d'eg a cuipt in³ pápa 7 in degana⁹ mor, Mac Muirghisa.—Oimnall⁹ hUa Gallcobuir, idon, mac Þerfai⁹, mic Inmanairig, mortuus⁹ erit.<sup>h</sup>

[Cal. Ian. vi. p., [L. xx. ix.], Cennno Domini M.º ccc.º lxx.º iii.º<sup>b</sup> [-iiii.º] Mor⁹, inigen [U]i Þerfai⁹, ben Ólápmata Meig Raigheall, idon, tairreč Muinniteuri-hEolu[1]r, rai⁹ mna gan imperain, d'eg do bar Ongta⁹ 7 atxri⁹ 7 a haðlucuð 1 Cluain-Conmáine eo honorač⁹.—Toirhtdelbac Mac Suibne, apd Conftabla Coicid Connacht, d'eg⁹

A.D. 1372. <sup>a</sup>-cæiç, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>g</sup> ri—this, B. The order in B is: Maínírtær—Matgamain. <sup>b-h</sup> 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision of edge), n. t. h., A ; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> The third 1 is n. t. h., A ; 1378, B. <sup>c-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> mortuus⁹ erit, B.

<sup>7</sup> Died.—June 21, 1377.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann-in-caich*.—*Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly ; sl. 1256, *supra*) ; anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

<sup>9</sup> *Mac Branain*.—Dermot, lord of Corca-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), *A. L. C.*

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Muirghisa*.—From a Rescript of Gregory XI. (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the

native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnin Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.<sup>7</sup>—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbaill the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain<sup>8</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.<sup>9</sup>—Mac Brana[i]n<sup>10</sup> the Lame and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa<sup>10</sup>, died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died.

[1377]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. 1373<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Unction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Suibne, high

[1378]

[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[e]murgoasa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and

confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 340).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] 1373.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.

in<sup>e</sup> bliadain cethna<sup>e</sup>. — Ca<sup>c</sup>hal<sup>c</sup>, mac Mael-tSe<sup>c</sup>lann (mic<sup>e</sup> Gillia-1ra ruad<sup>d</sup>) [U]<sub>1</sub> Rai<sup>c</sup>illai<sup>c</sup>, do ég.—Gilla-Cri<sup>c</sup>t O Ruairc d'eg<sup>c</sup>. — Feap<sup>c</sup>sal<sup>f</sup> O Ma<sup>c</sup>l-Mia<sup>c</sup>da<sup>c</sup>, tair<sup>c</sup>ce<sup>c</sup> Muinn<sup>c</sup>ti<sup>c</sup>-Cerballa[1]n, rai coit<sup>c</sup>enn gan<sup>e</sup> diul-ta<sup>d</sup> ne duine<sup>e</sup>, d'eg<sup>d</sup>. — Óriam Mac Uidir, aibhur ri<sup>c</sup> Feap-Mana<sup>c</sup>, do marba<sup>d</sup> do<sup>s</sup> cloint<sup>c</sup> Círt Meg Uidir. — Domnall Mac Ór<sup>c</sup>athai<sup>c</sup>, tair<sup>c</sup>ce<sup>c</sup> Teallai<sup>c</sup>-Cerball<sup>c</sup>, rai coit<sup>c</sup>enn, d'eg<sup>d</sup> in<sup>e</sup> bliadain rin<sup>e</sup>. — Óriam Mac Uilliam Ór<sup>c</sup>ope do marba<sup>d</sup> le Muinn<sup>c</sup>ti<sup>c</sup>-Maille i<sup>c</sup>rin<sup>e</sup> bliadain cethna<sup>e</sup>. — Ór<sup>c</sup>an hUa<sup>1</sup> Ór<sup>c</sup>ain, rí hUa-Paela[1]n, cenn beo<sup>c</sup>a<sup>c</sup>ta 7 eíni<sup>c</sup> na Lai<sup>c</sup>ne<sup>c</sup>, d'eg<sup>c</sup>. — Ma<sup>c</sup>gnur, mac Ca<sup>c</sup>hal óis [U]<sub>1</sub> Conco<sup>c</sup>uir, d'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliadain cethna<sup>e</sup>. — | 1n<sup>c</sup>tor<sup>c</sup>ri<sup>c</sup>i<sup>c</sup> do <sup>c</sup>enum do Mac Ra<sup>c</sup>gnall co n-a b<sup>c</sup>rait<sup>c</sup>ru<sup>b</sup> 7 co n-a oíre<sup>c</sup>ctai<sup>b</sup> 7 do <sup>c</sup>aa Cloint<sup>c</sup>-Ce<sup>c</sup>da 7 d'Feig<sup>c</sup>al hUa Ruairc ar Ca<sup>c</sup>hal ruad<sup>d</sup> Mac Ra<sup>c</sup>gnall. Ca<sup>c</sup>hal do t<sup>c</sup>inol a ceit<sup>c</sup>irn 7 a <sup>c</sup>ára<sup>c</sup> 7 a cleamna<sup>c</sup>, i<sup>c</sup>don, pa Tíarmat Mac n-Tíarmat<sup>c</sup> 7 pa Domnall n-du<sup>b</sup>, ar cinn na rospairde rin. Mac Ra<sup>c</sup>gnall co n-a muinn<sup>c</sup>ti<sup>c</sup> do ma<sup>c</sup>thac<sup>c</sup>u<sup>b</sup> ann. E<sup>c</sup>cta m<sup>c</sup>ora do marba<sup>d</sup> ar an marom rin, i<sup>c</sup>don, Feig<sup>c</sup>al Mac Ra<sup>c</sup>gnall—cenn ronu<sup>c</sup>ra 7 rai<sup>c</sup>br<sup>c</sup>ra an rae<sup>c</sup>ph<sup>c</sup>er rin—7 Mac S<sup>c</sup>en<sup>c</sup>laic 7 Mac Gill-e-du<sup>b</sup> 7 moran aile na<sup>c</sup> airim<sup>c</sup>ter<sup>c</sup> runn. — Dub<sup>c</sup>abla<sup>c</sup>, in<sup>c</sup>gen Meg Ra<sup>c</sup>gnall, bean [U]<sub>1</sub> Ma<sup>c</sup>l-Mhíada<sup>c</sup>, d'eg<sup>c</sup>. — Uilliam hUa<sup>1</sup> hUigind d'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliadain cethna<sup>e</sup>. — Óriam<sup>c</sup> mac Tair<sup>c</sup>g, mic Ruairí<sup>c</sup>[U]<sub>1</sub> Chon<sup>c</sup>obair, do marba<sup>d</sup>. — Seaan hUa Paela[1]n, i<sup>c</sup>don, ollam mar<sup>c</sup> ne dan, d'eg in bliadain ri<sup>e</sup>. — Eoin hUa Tíroma, bicair Cille-Na<sup>c</sup>aille<sup>2</sup>, m<sup>c</sup>ortu<sup>c</sup>ur A 77d ends ept quinto<sup>e</sup> l<sup>c</sup>uir Tíom<sup>c</sup>br<sup>c</sup><sup>h</sup>. |

A.D. 1373. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup>-uile, B.—e-eitl., n. t. h., (A) MS. <sup>4</sup> The order in B is: Feig<sup>c</sup>al—Óriam—Óriam. <sup>5</sup> i.e.—by, B.

<sup>h</sup> The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

<sup>2</sup> High Constable.—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowslasses (O'D. iv. 670).

<sup>3</sup> By the sons of. — Comitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)

Constable<sup>2</sup> of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1373]  
 Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red)  
 Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—  
 Ferghal O'Mail-miadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, a generous man in general without refusal to anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of<sup>3</sup> Art Mag Uidhir.—Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbaill, a general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de Burgh was killed by the Muinter-Maile in the same year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh<sup>4</sup> [Ua Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait Mac Diarmata and under Domnall<sup>5</sup> the Black, to make head against those forces. Mag Raighnaill with his people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of happiness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned here.—Dubchablach, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of Ua Mail-Miadhaigh, died—Donnchadh, son of Muircer-tach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma, vicar of Cell-Naaille<sup>6</sup>, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of December.

<sup>4</sup> Two Clans of Aedh.—Namely, of Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane | (for whom see [1355], note 5 *supra*).  
<sup>5</sup> Domnall.—Mac Dermot.

(Láirairfíná<sup>i</sup>, in gen. Máisiúrtar Tomair Mic Ghilla-Choirtse, d'heas octauo 1dúr Man, 1373<sup>i</sup>.)

Kal. Ian. [i. p., l. xi.] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1111.<sup>o</sup>

B 74b Kal. Ian. [ii. p., l. xxii.] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>o</sup> Dubcableas, in gen. hUa Concobuir, morthasur eft  
quarto 1dúr Cusgurit.—Orcar, mac Círt, mic Phlair-  
beartaig Meas Uisdir, morthasur eft.

Kal. Ian. [iii. p., l. iii.] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> Mac Cearbhaile Mac Uisdir morthasur eft.

Kal. Ian. [u. p., l. xiii.] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
uui.<sup>o</sup> Pol hUa Phiala[1]n morthasur eft.

Kal. Ian. [vi. p., l. xxix.] Cennno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
uuii.<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1373. <sup>i-i</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> Cell-Naaile.—Church of [St.] Naaile (whose feast was Jan. 27). The parish containing the church of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* replaced by *n*) is partly in the barony

of Knockninneny, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. See O'D. F. M. iv. 708-9; Kelly: *Calendar of Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374-8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B) MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(END OF VOL. II.)

(Lasairghina,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gillacoisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373 )

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Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. (1374) 1374.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. (1375) 1375. Dubchablaigh<sup>1</sup> daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. (1376) 1376. Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. (1377) 1377. Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. (1378) 1378.

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(1373) <sup>1</sup> *Lasairghina, etc.*—This orbit I have not found elsewhere.

\* \* \* On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: *Sac aon lei[g]fúr an bec ro, taobhrasó benoact ar anmúin an fír no ghrasb.* Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

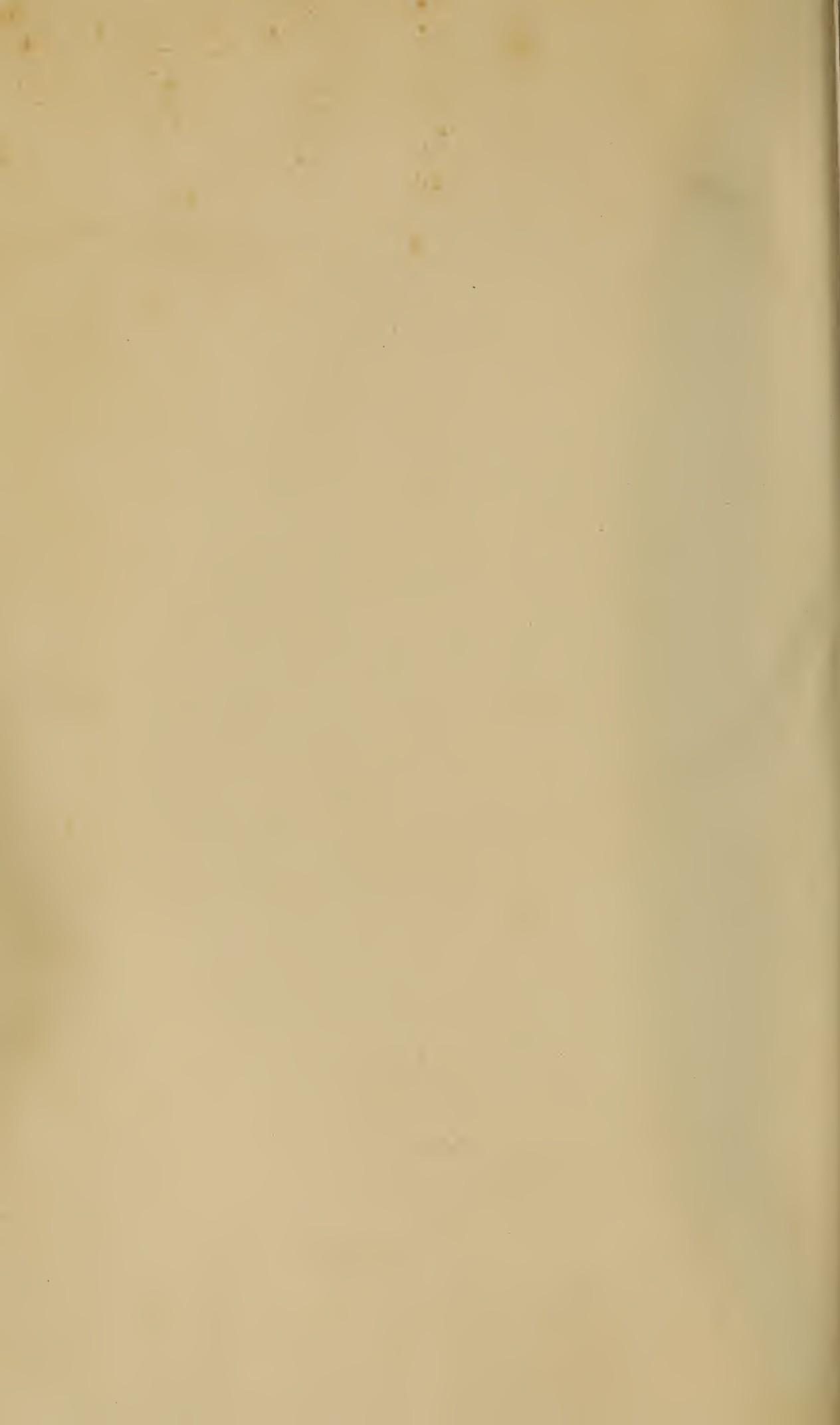
Whereon another commented

thus: *lip copa a tabhairt ar anmáin Ruaidri hu Luinin do ghrasb an Leabhr co maitz.* It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) <sup>1</sup> *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.











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